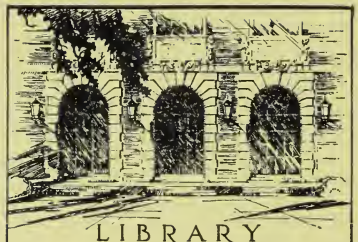


LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY
OF ILLINOIS

973.74
Un3
v.23

REMOTE STORAGE

Return this book on or before the
Latest Date stamped below.

University of Illinois Library

JUN 11 1963

JUN 4 1963

NOV 26 1964

DEC 08 1964

SEP 17 1986

MAY 01 2001

FEB 01 2001

L161—H41

REMOTE STORAGE

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign

https://archive.org/details/warofrebellion231unit

THE

WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE

OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE

UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

PREPARED, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR, BY

The late Lieut. Col. ROBERT N. SCOTT, Third U. S. Artillery.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

Lieut. Col. HENRY M. LAZELLE, Twenty-third U. S. Infantry.

PURSUANT TO ACTS OF CONGRESS.

SERIES I—VOLUME XXIII—IN TWO PARTS.

PART I—REPORTS.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1889.

973.74
Un3
v.23

PREFACE.

By an act approved June 23, 1874, Congress made an appropriation "to enable the Secretary of War to begin the publication of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, both of the Union and Confederate Armies," and directed him "to have copied for the Public Printer all reports, letters, telegrams, and general orders not heretofore copied or printed, and properly arranged in chronological order."

Appropriations for continuing such preparation have been made from time to time, and the act approved June 16, 1880, has provided "for the printing and binding, under direction of the Secretary of War, of 10,000 copies of a compilation of the Official Records (Union and Confederate) of the War of the Rebellion, so far as the same may be ready for publication, during the fiscal year"; and that "of said number, 7,000 copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives, 2,000 copies for the use of the Senate, and 1,000 copies for the use of the Executive Departments."*

This compilation will be the first general publication of the military records of the war, and will embrace all official documents that can be obtained by the compiler, and that appear to be of any historical value.

*Volumes I–V distributed under act approved June 16, 1880. The act approved August 7, 1882, provides that—

"The volumes of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion shall be distributed as follows: One thousand copies to the Executive Departments, as now provided by law. One thousand copies for distribution by the Secretary of War among officers of the Army and contributors to the work. Eight thousand three hundred copies shall be sent by the Secretary of War to such libraries, organizations, and individuals as may be designated by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates of the Forty-seventh Congress. Each Senator shall designate not exceeding twenty-six, and each Representative and Delegate not exceeding twenty-one of such addresses, and the volumes shall be sent thereto from time to time as they are published, until the publication is completed. Senators, Representatives, and Delegates shall inform the Secretary of War in each case how many volumes of those heretofore published they have forwarded to such addresses. The remaining copies of the eleven thousand to be published, and all sets that may not be ordered to be distributed as provided herein, shall be sold by the Secretary of War for cost of publication, with ten per cent. added thereto, and the proceeds of such sale shall be covered into the Treasury. If two or more sets of said volumes are ordered to the same address, the Secretary of War shall inform the Senators, Representatives, or Delegates who have designated the same, who thereupon may designate other libraries, organizations, or individuals. The Secretary of War shall report to the first session of the Forty-eighth Congress what volumes of the series heretofore published have not been furnished to such libraries, organizations, and individuals. He shall also inform distributees at whose instance the volumes are sent."

26810

The publication will present the records in the following order of arrangement:

The **1st Series** will embrace the formal reports, both Union and Confederate, of the first seizures of United States property in the Southern States, and of all military operations in the field, with the correspondence, orders, and returns relating specially thereto, and, as proposed, is to be accompanied by an Atlas.

In this series the reports will be arranged according to the campaigns and several theaters of operations (in the chronological order of the events), and the Union reports of any event will, as a rule, be immediately followed by the Confederate accounts. The correspondence, &c., not embraced in the "reports" proper will follow (first Union and next Confederate) in chronological order.

The **2d Series** will contain the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns, Union and Confederate, relating to prisoners of war, and (so far as the military authorities were concerned) to State or political prisoners.

The **3d Series** will contain the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns of the Union authorities (embracing their correspondence with the Confederate officials) not relating specially to the subjects of the *first* and *second* series. It will set forth the annual and special reports of the Secretary of War, of the General-in-Chief, and of the chiefs of the several staff corps and departments; the calls for troops, and the correspondence between the National and the several State authorities.

The **4th Series** will exhibit the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns of the Confederate authorities, similar to that indicated for the Union officials, as of the *third* series, but excluding the correspondence between the Union and Confederate authorities given in that series.

ROBERT N. SCOTT,
Major Third Art., and Bvt. Lieut. Col.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *August* 23, 1880.

Approved:

ALEX. RAMSEY,
Secretary of War.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER XXXV.

Page.
Operations in Kentucky, Middle and East Tennessee, North Alabama, and Southwest Virginia 1–858

CONTENTS OF PRECEDING VOLUMES.

VOLUME I.

CHAPTER I. Page.
Operations in Charleston Harbor, South Carolina. December 20, 1860–April 14, 1861 1–317

CHAPTER II.
The secession of Georgia. January 3–26, 1861 318–325

CHAPTER III.
The secession of Alabama and Mississippi. January 4–20, 1861 326–330

CHAPTER IV.
Operations in Florida. January 6–August 31, 1861 331–473

CHAPTER V. Page.
The secession of North Carolina. January 9–May 20, 1861 474–488

CHAPTER VI.
The secession of Louisiana. January 10–February 19, 1861 489–501

CHAPTER VII.
Operations in Texas and New Mexico. February 1–June 11, 1861 502–636

CHAPTER VIII.
Operations in Arkansas, the Indian Territory, and Missouri. February 7–May 9, 1861 637–691

VOLUME II.

CHAPTER IX. Page.
Operations in Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia. April 16–July 31, 1861.. 1–1012

VOLUME III.

CHAPTER X. Page.
Operations in Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, and Indian Territory. May 10–November 19, 1861.. 1–749

VOLUME IV.

CHAPTER XI. Page.
Operations in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. June 11, 1861–February 1, 1862. 1–174

CHAPTER XII.
Operations in Kentucky and Tennessee. July 1–November 19, 1861 175–565

CHAPTER XIII. Page.
Operations in North Carolina and Southeastern Virginia. August 1, 1861–January 11, 1862 566–721

VOLUME V.

CHAPTER XIV. Page.
Operations in Maryland, Northern Virginia, and West Virginia. August 1, 1861–March 17, 1862. 1–1106

VOLUME VI.

CHAPTER XV. Page.
Operations on the coasts of South Carolina, Georgia, and Middle and East Florida. August 21, 1861–April 11, 1862 1–435

CHAPTER XVI. Page.
Operations in West Florida, Southern Alabama, Southern Mississippi, and Louisiana. September 1, 1861–May 12, 1862. 436–894

VOLUME VII.

CHAPTER XVII. Page.
Operations in Kentucky, Tennessee, North Alabama, and Southwest Virginia. November 19, 1861–March 4, 1862 1–946

VOLUME VIII.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Page.
Operations in Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, and Indian Territory. November 19, 1861–April 10, 1862 1–834

VOLUME IX.

CHAPTER XIX. Page.
Operations in Southeastern Virginia. January 11–March 17, 1862 1–71

CHAPTER XX.
Operations in North Carolina. January 11–August 20, 1862 72–480

CHAPTER XXI. Page.
Operations in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. February 1–September 20, 1862 481–736

VOLUME X—IN TWO PARTS.

CHAPTER XXII.

Operations in Kentucky, Tennessee, North Mississippi, North Alabama, and Southwest Virginia. March 4–June 10, 1862.

Page.
Part I—Reports 1–927
Part II—Correspondence, etc 1–642

VOLUME XI—IN THREE PARTS.

CHAPTER XXIII.

The Peninsular Campaign, Virginia. March 17–September 2, 1862.

Page.
Part I—Reports, March 17–June 24 1–1073
Part II—Reports, June 25–September 2 1–994
Part III—Correspondence, etc 1–691

VOLUME XII—IN THREE PARTS, AND SUPPLEMENT.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Operations in Northern Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland. March 17–September 2, 1862.

Page.
Part I—Reports, March 17–June 25 1–818
Part II—Reports, June 26–September 2 1–820
Part II—SUPPLEMENT. (Fitz-John Porter Court-Martial) 821–1134
Part III—Correspondence, etc 1–966

VOLUME XIII.

CHAPTER XXV.

Page.
Operations in Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, the Indian Territory, and the Department of the Northwest. April 10–November 20, 1862 1–981

VOLUME XIV.

CHAPTER XXVI.

Page.
Operations on the coasts of South Carolina, Georgia, and Middle and East Florida. April 12, 1862–June 11, 1863 1–1025

VOLUME XV.

CHAPTER XXVII.

Page.
Operations in West Florida, Southern Alabama, Southern Mississippi (embracing all operations against Vicksburg, May 18–July 27, 1862), and Louisiana, May 12, 1862–May 14, 1863; and operations in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. September 20, 1862–May 14, 1863 1–1135

VOLUME XVI—IN TWO PARTS.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Operations in Kentucky, Middle and East Tennessee, North Alabama, and Southwest Virginia. June 10-October 31, 1862.

	Page.
Part I—Reports	1-1168
Part II—Correspondence, etc	1-1017

VOLUME XVII—IN TWO PARTS.

CHAPTER XXIX.

Operations in West Tennessee and Northern Mississippi. June 10, 1862-January 20, 1863.

	Page.
Part I—Reports	1-807
Part II—Correspondence, etc	1-916

VOLUME XVIII.

CHAPTER XXX.

	Page.
Operations in North Carolina and Southeastern Virginia. August 20, 1862-June 3, 1863	1-1104

VOLUME XIX—IN TWO PARTS.

CHAPTER XXXI.

Operations in Northern Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. September 3-November 14, 1862.

	Page.
Part I—Reports, September 3-20	1-1108
Part II—Reports, September 20-November 14; Correspondence, etc., September 3-November 14	1-739

VOLUME XX—IN TWO PARTS.

CHAPTER XXXII.

Operations in Kentucky, Middle and East Tennessee, North Alabama, and Southwest Virginia. November 1, 1862-January 20, 1863.

	Page.
Part I—Reports	1-997
Part II—Correspondence, etc	1-516

VOLUME XXI.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

	Page.
Operations in Northern Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. November 15, 1862-January 25, 1863	1-1152

VOLUME XXII.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

Operations in Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, the Indian Territory, and the Department of the Northwest. November 20, 1862-December 31, 1863.

	Page.
Part I—Reports	1-926
Part II—Correspondence, etc	1-1163

CHAPTER XXXV.

OPERATIONS IN KENTUCKY, MIDDLE AND EAST TENNESSEE, NORTH ALABAMA, AND SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA.

January 21–August 10, 1863.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.*

Jan. 21, 1863.—Capture of forage train near Murfreesborough, Tenn.
Skirmish on the Shelbyville Pike, Tenn.
21–22, 1863.—Reconnaissance from Murfreesborough to Auburn, Liberty, and Cainsville, Tenn.
22, 1863.—Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant assumes command of all the troops in Arkansas within reach of his orders.
Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, C. S. Army, assigned to command of all the cavalry in Middle Tennessee.
23, 1863.—Skirmish at Carthage, Tenn.
Skirmish on the Bradyville Pike, near Murfreesborough, Tenn.
24, 1863.—Skirmish at Woodbury, Tenn.
25, 1863.—Skirmish near Mill Creek, Tenn.
Reconnaissance from Murfreesborough to Auburn, Tenn.
28, 1863.—Skirmish near Nashville, Tenn.
31–Feb. 13, 1863.—Expedition from Murfreesborough to Franklin, Tenn., etc., including skirmishes (January 31) at Unionville and Middleton, and (January 31 and February 13) at Rover.
Feb. 1– 2, 1863.—Reconnaissance to Franklin and Brentwood, Tenn.
3, 1863.—Attack on Fort Donelson, Tenn.
Skirmish at Cumberland Iron-Works, Tenn.
3– 5, 1863.—Expedition from Murfreesborough to Auburn, Liberty, and Alexandria, Tenn.
4, 1863.—Skirmish near Murfreesborough, Tenn.
7, 1863.—Skirmish near Murfreesborough, Tenn.
15, 1863.—Skirmishes near Auburn, Tenn.
Skirmish near Cainsville, Tenn.
Skirmish near Nolensville, Tenn.
16, 1863.—Skirmish at Bradyville, Tenn.
17–20, 1863.—Expedition from Murfreesborough to Liberty, Tenn.
18, 1863.—Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Wood, U. S. Army, temporarily commanding Twenty-first Army Corps.
18–Mar. 5, 1863.—Operations in Central Kentucky, including skirmishes (February 22) at Coombs' Ferry, (February 24) at Stoner Bridge, and (March 2) at Slate Creek, near Mount Sterling.
19, 1863.—Skirmish near Rover, Tenn.
20, 1863.—Skirmish on the Shelbyville Pike, Tenn.

* Of some of the minor conflicts noted in this "Summary," no circumstantial reports are on file.

Feb. 21, 1863.—Reconnaissance from Franklin, on the Lewisburg, Columbia, and Carter Creek Roads, Tenn.
22, 1863.—Skirmish on the Manchester Pike, Tenn.
Attack on Tuscumbia, Ala.
23, 1863.—Affair at Athens, Ky.
Mar. 1, 1863.—Skirmish at Bradyville, Tenn.
Skirmish near Woodbury, Tenn.
2, 1863.—Skirmish near Eagleville, Tenn.
Skirmish near Petersburg, Tenn.
3, 1863.—Skirmish near Bear Creek, Tenn.
3- 6, 1863.—Expedition from Concord Church to Chapel Hill, Tenn.
3- 8, 1863.—Expedition from Murfreesborough to Woodbury, Tenn.
4, 1863.—Skirmish at Unionville, Tenn.
4- 5, 1863.—Skirmish (4th) near Franklin, Tenn., and engagement (5th) at Thompson's Station, or Spring Hill, Tenn.
4-14, 1863.—Expedition from Murfreesborough toward Columbia, Tenn., including skirmishes (4th) at Rover and Unionville, (5th) at Chapel Hill, (9th) at Thompson's Station, and (10th-11th) at Rutherford Creek.
9, 1863.—Skirmish at Hazle Green, Ky.
9-14, 1863.—Reconnaissance from Salem to Versailles, Tenn.
10, 1863.—Skirmish near Murfreesborough, Tenn.
11, 1863.—Affair near Paris, Ky.
12, 1863.—Skirmish at Louisa, Ky.
12-20, 1863.—Expedition from Columbus, Ky., to Perryville, Tenn.
13, 1863.—Skirmish at Rover, Tenn.
13-14, 1863.—Capture of conscripts near Charlotte, Tenn.
14, 1863.—Skirmish at Davis' Mill, Tenn.
15, 1863.—Skirmish at Rover, Tenn.
16, 1863.—The cavalry commands of Maj. Gens. Earl Van Dorn and Joseph Wheeler, C. S. Army, designated as Army Corps.
17, 1863.—Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, U. S. Army, resumes command of the Ninth Army Corps.
19, 1863.—Maj. Gen. John G. Parke, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Ninth Army Corps.
Skirmish at Mount Sterling, Ky.
Skirmish at Hazle Green, Ky.
Skirmish at Richland Station, Tenn.
Skirmish at Spring Hill, Tenn.
Skirmish at Liberty, Tenn.
Skirmish near College Grove, Tenn.
19-30, 1863.—The First and Second Divisions, Ninth Army Corps, transferred from Newport News, Va., to Kentucky.
20, 1863.—Action at Vaught's Hill, near Milton, Tenn.
21, 1863.—Skirmish at Salem, Tenn.
Skirmish near Triune, Tenn.
22, 1863.—Capture of Mount Sterling, Ky.
Skirmish near Murfreesborough, Tenn

Mar. 22–April 1, 1863.—Pegram's expedition into Kentucky.
23, 1863.—Skirmish near Thompson's Station, Tenn.
25, 1863.—Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, U. S. Army, supersedes Maj. Gen. Horatio G. Wright in command of the Department of the Ohio.
Actions at Brentwood and on the Little Harpeth River, Tenn.
Affair with Union gunboats near Florence, Ala.
25–26, 1863.—Skirmishes near Louisa, Ky.
26, 1863.—Reconnaissance from Murfreesborough to Bradyville, Tenn.
27, 1863.—Skirmish on the Woodbury Pike, Tenn.
—, 1863.—Skirmish at Madisonville, Ky.
31, 1863.—Skirmish near Franklin, Tenn.
31–April 1, 1863.—Skirmishes near Eagleville, Tenn.
April 1, 1863.—Skirmish on the Columbia Pike, Tenn.
1–8, 1863.—Expedition from Murfreesborough to Lebanon, Carthage, and Liberty, Tenn.
2, 1863.—Expedition from Readyville to Woodbury, Tenn.
Skirmish on the Carter Creek Pike, Tenn.
2–6, 1863.—Reconnaissance from near Murfreesborough to Auburn, Liberty, Snow Hill, Cherry Valley, Statesville, Cainsville, and Lebanon, and skirmishes (April 3) at Snow Hill, or Smith's Ford, and Liberty, Tenn.
4, 1863.—Brig. Gen. Orlando B. Willcox, U. S. Army, temporarily in command of the Ninth Army Corps.
Skirmish at Woodbury, Tenn.
Skirmish on the Lewisburg Pike, Tenn.
5, 1863.—Skirmish at Davis' Mill, Tenn.
6, 1863.—Skirmish at Town Creek, Ala.
Skirmish near Green Hill, Tenn.
7, 1863.—Skirmish at Liberty, Tenn.
7–11, 1863.—Wheeler's raid on Louisville and Nashville and Nashville and Chattanooga Railroads, including affair (April 10) at Antioch Station, Tenn.
9, 1863.—Skirmish at Franklin, Tenn.
10, 1863.—Engagement at Franklin, Tenn.
12, 1863.—Skirmish at Stewartsborough, Tenn.
13, 1863.—Skirmish near Chapel Hill, Tenn.
15, 1863.—Skirmish at Piketon, Ky.
15–May 8, 1863.—Expeditions (April 15–May 2) to Courtland, Ala, and (May 2–8) Tupelo, Miss.
16, 1863.—Skirmish at Paris, Ky.
Skirmish near Eagleville, Tenn.
18, 1863.—Skirmish at Hartsville, Tenn.
19, 1863.—Skirmish at Celina, Ky.
Skirmish at Creelsborough, Ky.
20–30, 1863.—Expedition from Murfreesborough to McMinnville, Tenn.
22, 1863.—Skirmish at Hartsville, Tenn.
23, 1863.—Skirmish on the Shelbyville Pike, Tenn.
—, 1863.—Skirmish near Creek Head, Ky.
25, 1863.—Maj. Gen. Dabney H. Maury, C. S. Army, assumes command of the Department of East Tennessee.
26, 1863.—Affair near College Grove, Tenn.
Engagement at Duck River Island, or Little Rock Landing, Tenn.
26–May 3, 1863.—Streight's Raid from Tuscumbia, Ala., toward Rome, Ga.
26–May 12, 1863.—Expedition to Monticello, Ky., and operations in Southeastern Kentucky.
27, 1863.—Maj. Gen. Simon B. Buckner, C. S. Army, assigned to command of the Department of East Tennessee

April 27, 1863.—Skirmish on Carter Creek Pike, Tenn.
Skirmish at Barboursville, Ky.
Skirmish at Negro Head Cut, near Woodburn, Ky.
29, 1863.—Reconnaissance on the Chapel Hill Pike, Tenn.
29–May 2, 1863.—Reconnaissance from Murfreesborough, on Manchester Pike, Tenn.
May 1, 1863.—Reconnaissance from Murfreesborough to Lizard, Tenn.
2, 1863.—Skirmish near Thompson's Station, Tenn.
4 6, 1863.—Expedition from Bowling Green, Ky., to Tennessee State Line.
3, 1863.—Scout from Triune to Eagleville, Tenn.
4, 1863.—Affair near Nashville, Tenn.
5, 1863.—Skirmish at Rover, Tenn.
—, 1863.—Affair at Obion Plank Road Crossing, Tenn.
9, 1863.—General Joseph E. Johnston, C. S. Army, ordered to Mississippi, to assume command of forces there in the field.
Affair near Caney Fork, Tenn.
12, 1863.—Maj. Gen. S. B. Buckner, C. S. Army, assumes command of the Department of East Tennessee.
Reconnaissance from La Vergne, Tenn.
Skirmish at Linden, Tenn.
12–16, 1863.—Reconnaissance from Murfreesborough toward Liberty and Lebanon, Tenn.
13, 1863.—Skirmishes near Woodburn and South Union, Tenn.
17, 1863.—Skirmish on the Bradyville Pike, Tenn.
20–22, 1863.—Scout from Clarksville, Tenn.
21–22, 1863.—Expedition from Murfreesborough to Middleton, Tenn., and skirmish.
22, 1863.—Skirmish on Yellow Creek, Tenn.
24, 1863.—Skirmish at Woodbury, Tenn.
—, 1863.—Skirmish at Mill Springs, Ky.
25, 1863.—Skirmish near Woodbury, Tenn.
26–31, 1863.—Expedition from Corinth, Miss., to Florence, Ala., and skirmishes (28th) at Florence, and (29th and 30th) at Hamburg Landing, Tenn.
26–June 2, 1863.—Scout from Fort Heiman, Ky.
27–28, 1863.—Reconnaissance from Murfreesborough, on Manchester Pike, Tenn.
28, 1863.—Maj. Gen. George L. Hartsuff, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Twenty-third Army Corps.
29, 1863.—Skirmish near Mill Springs, Ky.
30, 1863.—Skirmish at Jordan's Store, Tenn.
June 2, 1863.—Skirmish at Jamestown, Ky.
3, 1863.—Skirmish near Murfreesborough, Tenn.
3–17, 1863.—Transfer of the Ninth Army Corps from Kentucky to vicinity of Vicksburg, Miss.
4, 1863.—Skirmish at Snow Hill, Tenn.
Engagement at Franklin, Tenn.
Operations on the Shelbyville Pike, near Murfreesborough, Tenn.
4–5, 1863.—Scout to Smithville, Tenn.
5, 1863.—Maj. Gen. John G. Parke, U. S. Army, resumes command of the Ninth Army Corps.
6, 1863.—Skirmish at Waitsborough, Ky.
Skirmish on the Shelbyville Pike, Tenn.
7, 1863.—Skirmish near Edmonton, Ky.
8, 1863.—Skirmish at Triune, Tenn.

June 8-10, 1863.—Expedition from Glasgow, Ky., to Burkesville and Tennessee State Line, and skirmish (June 9) at Kettle Creek, Ky.
9, 1863.—Skirmish near Triune, Tenn.
Affairs at Monticello and Rocky Gap, Ky.
10, 1863.—Scout on Middleton and Eagleville Pikes, Tenn.
11, 1863.—Action at Triune, Tenn.
Affair at Scottsville, Ky.
Skirmish at Burnsville, Ala.
12, 1863.—Scouts on Salem Pike, Tenn.
13, 1863.—Scout on the Manchester Pike, Tenn.
13-23, 1863.—Everett's Raid into Eastern Kentucky.
14, 1863.—Skirmish near Green Hill, Tenn.
14-24, 1863.—Sanders' Raid in East Tennessee.
15-17, 1863.—Expedition to, and skirmish near, Lebanon, Tenn.
16-20, 1863.—Affairs in Holmes County, Ohio.
17, 1863.—Hines' Raid into Indiana.
19, 1863.—Skirmish at Triune, Tenn.
20, 1863.—Skirmish at Dixon Springs, Tenn.
23-July 7, 1863.—The Middle Tennessee, or Tullahoma, Campaign.
24, 1863.—The Department of West Virginia constituted, under command of Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Kelley, U. S. Army.
28, 1863.—Skirmish at Russellville, Ky.
29, 1863.—Skirmishes at Columbia and Creelsborough, Ky.
Skirmish near Lexington, Tenn.
July 1, 1863.—Affair at Christiansburg, Ky.
2, 1863.—Skirmish at mouth of Coal Run, Pike County, Ky.
2-26, 1863.—Morgan's Raid in Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio.
3-11, 1863.—Expedition from Beaver Creek, Ky., into Southwestern Virginia, and skirmishes (6th) at Pond Creek, Ky., and (7th) Gladesville, Va.
5, 1863.—Skirmish at Yellow Creek, Tenn.
Skirmish at Woodburn, Ky.
Skirmish at Franklin, Ky.
7, 1863.—Skirmish near Cummings' Ferry, Ky.
10, 1863.—Skirmish on Martin Creek, Ky.
Capture of outpost at Union City, Tenn.
11-14, 1863.—Reconnaissance from Cowan to Anderson, Tenn.
13-22, 1863.—Expedition to Huntsville, Ala.
15, 1863.—Skirmish at Pulaski, Tenn.
15-16, 1863.—Occupation of Hickman, Ky.
—, 1863.—Expedition to Columbia and Centreville, Tenn.
17, 1863.—Skirmish on Stone's River, Tenn.
19, 1863.—Lieut. Gen. Daniel H. Hill, C. S. Army, assigned to command of the Second Army Corps, relieving Lieut. Gen. William J. Hardee.
22-27, 1863.—Expedition from Clinton, Ky., in pursuit of Biffle's, Forrest's, and Newsom's cavalry.
—, 1863.—Scout in Sequatchie Valley, Tenn.
25, 1863.—The Department of East Tennessee merged into Department of Tennessee, under command of General Braxton Bragg, C. S. Army.
Skirmish near New Hope Station, Ky.
25-Aug. 6, 1863.—Scott's Raid in Eastern Kentucky.
27, 1863.—Attack on steamer Paint Rock, near Bridgeport, Ala.
29, 1863.—Skirmish near Bridgeport, Ala.
Skirmish near Fort Donelson, Tenn.

Aug. 1, 1863.—Expedition from Columbus to Hickman, Ky.
3- 8, 1863.—The Ninth Army Corps re-embarks at Haynes' Bluff, Miss., for service in Kentucky, etc.*
4- 5, 1863.—Reconnaissance to Rock Island Ferry, Tenn.
9, 1863.—Skirmish at Sparta, Tenn.

GENERAL REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Henry W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, U. S. Army, of operations in the Departments of the Ohio and of the Cumberland, February 3–July 26, 1863.

No. 2.—Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Ohio, of operations March 25–August 10, 1863.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. Henry W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, U. S. Army, of operations in the Departments of the Ohio and of the Cumberland, February 3–July 26, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., November 15, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with your orders, I submit the following summary of military operations since my last annual report:

* * * * * * *

DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO.

On March 30, Brigadier-General Gillmore engaged and defeated a large rebel force, under General [John] Pegram, near Somerset, Ky. Our loss in killed, wounded, and missing was only 30; that of the enemy estimated at 500.

In June the rebels attempted a raid into Harrison County, Indiana, but were driven back with the loss of 53 prisoners.

About the same time Colonel Sanders, with two pieces of artillery, the First Tennessee Cavalry, and some detachments from General Carter's command, destroyed the railroad near Knoxville, and the bridges at Slate Creek, Strawberry Plains, and Mossy Creek; captured ten pieces of artillery, one thousand stand of arms, and 500 prisoners. Our loss was 1 killed, 2 wounded, and a few stragglers.

About the time of Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, the rebel General John H. Morgan, with a large guerrilla band, attempted a raid into Indiana and Ohio, intending, probably, to recross the Ohio River into West Virginia or Pennsylvania, and join Lee's army. His force consisted of six pieces of artillery and some 3,000 cavalry. This band of robbers and murderers destroyed much public and private property, and killed a number of the inhabitants of the country through which they passed, but was finally completely destroyed, nearly every man being killed or taken prisoner.

* * * * * * *

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND.

* * * * * * *

After the battle of Murfreesborough, or Stone's River, the enemy took position at Shelbyville and Tullahoma, and the winter and spring were passed in raids and unimportant skirmishes.

---

* The First Division arrived at Cincinnati August 12; the Second Division August 20.

On the 3d of February, Generals Wheeler, Forrest, and Wharton invested Fort Donelson, and demanded its capitulation. This was promptly refused by its commander, Colonel Harding. After an obstinate attack, which lasted all day, the rebels retired, with an estimated loss of 900. Our loss in the fort was 13 killed and 51 wounded.

On the 4th of March, Colonel Coburn, with 1,845 men, attempted a reconnaissance from Franklin toward Springfield, encountering in his way Van Dorn's rebel column, estimated at 7,500. The enemy retreated, drawing Colonel Coburn into a gorge, where he was surrounded, and nearly all his force captured. Our loss was 1,406; that of the enemy 150 killed and 450 wounded.

On the 20th of March, Colonel Hall, while on a reconnaissance, encountered and defeated the rebel General Morgan with a force of 3,000 or 4,000. Our loss was 55. The enemy left 63 on the field, but carried off his wounded, estimated at 300.

On the 25th of March, the rebel General Forrest made a cavalry raid on the Nashville and Columbia Railroad, burning the bridge, and capturing Colonel Bloodgood's command at Brentwood. General Green Clay Smith, arriving opportunely with about 600 cavalry, attacked the enemy in rear, and recovered a large portion of the property captured at Brentwood, pursuing the rebels to the Little Harpeth, where they were re-enforced. His loss in this attack was 4 killed, 19 wounded, and 4 missing.

On the 10th of April, a guerilla force attacked a train near La Vergne, guarded by 40 men. The cars were destroyed, and nearly half of the guard killed and wounded. At the same time Van Dorn, with a large mounted force, attacked Franklin, but was repulsed by Major-General Granger, with a loss of 19 killed, 35 wounded left on the field, and 48 prisoners.

Maj. Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds made a raid upon the Manchester and McMinnville Railroad, destroying depots, rolling stock, supplies, and other property, and capturing 180 prisoners.

Colonel Streight, with about 1,600 men, including re-enforcements received from General Dodge at Tuscumbia, started on a raid into Georgia, to cut the enemy's communications. After heavy losses in skirmishes with Forrest's cavalry, and when near his destination, he was forced to surrender.

On the 22d of May, Major-General Stanley made a raid upon Middleton, capturing 80 prisoners, 300 horses, 600 stand of arms, and other property.

On the 4th of June, the rebel General Forrest made a raid upon Franklin, and on the 11th attacked Triune. His losses in these unsuccessful skirmishes were estimated at over 100, while ours were only 17 killed and wounded.

While General Grant was operating before Vicksburg, information, deemed reliable, was received from captured rebel official correspondence that large detachments were being drawn from Bragg's army to re-enforce Johnston in Mississippi. Re-enforcements were sent to General Grant from other armies in the West, but General Rosecrans' army was left intact, in order that he might take advantage of Bragg's diminished numbers and drive him back into Georgia, and thus rescue loyal East Tennessee from the hands of the rebels, an object which the Government has kept constantly in view from the beginning of the war. I therefore urged General Rosecrans to take advantage of this opportunity to carry out his long-projected movement, informing him that General Burnside would co-operate with his force, moving from Ken-

tucky to East Tennessee. For various reasons he preferred to postpone his movement until the termination of the siege of Vicksburg.

In order to avoid any misunderstanding of the orders given to General Rosecrans on this subject, I submit the following correspondence:

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN., *June* 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Your dispatch of to-day received.* You remember I gave you, as a necessary condition of success, an adequate cavalry force. Since that time I have not lost a moment in mounting our dismounted cavalry as fast as we could get horses. Not more than 300 remain to be mounted. The Fifth Iowa, ordered up from Donelson, arrived to-day. The First Wisconsin will be here by Saturday. My preliminary infantry movements have nearly all been completed, and I am preparing to strike a blow that will tell; but, to show you how differently things are viewed here, I called on my corps and division commanders and generals of cavalry for answers, in writing, to these questions: 1st. From your best information, do you think the enemy materially weakened in our front? 2d. Do you think this army can advance, at this time, with reasonable prospect of fighting a great and successful battle? 3d. Do you think an advance advisable at this time?

To the first, eleven answered no; six yes, to the extent of 10,000. To the second, four yes, with doubts; thirteen no. To the third, not one yes; seventeen no.

Not one thinks an advance advisable until Vicksburg's fate is determined. Admitting these officers to have a reasonable share of military sagacity, courage, and patriotism, you perceive that there are graver and stronger reasons than probably appear at Washington for the attitude of this army. I therefore counsel caution and patience at headquarters. Better wait a little to get all we can ready to insure the best results, if by so doing we, per force of Providence, observe a great military maxim, not to risk two great and decisive battles at the same time. We might have cause to be thankful for it; at all events, you see that, to expect success, I must have such thorough grounds that when I say "forward," my word will inspire conviction and confidence, where both are now wanting.

I should like to have your suggestion.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *June* 12, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Murfreesborough, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: Your telegram of yesterday is just received.

I do not understand your application of the military maxim "not to fight two great battles at the same time." It will apply to a single army, but not to two armies acting independently of each other. Johnston and Bragg are acting on interior lines between you and Grant, and it is for their interest, not ours, that they should fight at different times, so as to use the same force against both of you. It is for our interest to fight them, if possible, while divided. If you are not strong enough to fight Bragg with a part of his troops absent, you will not be able to fight him after the affair at Vicksburg is over and his troops return to your front.

There is another military maxim, that "councils of war never fight."

If you say that you are not prepared to fight Bragg, I shall not order you to do so, for the responsibility of fighting or refusing to fight at a particular time or place must rest upon the general in immediate command. It cannot be shared by a council of war, nor will the authorities here make you fight against your will. You ask me to counsel them "caution and patience." I have done so very often; but after five or six months of inactivity, with your force all the time diminishing, and no hope of any immediate increase, you must not be surprised that their patience is pretty well exhausted.

If you do not deem it prudent to risk a general battle with Bragg, why can you not harass him, or make such demonstrations as to prevent his sending more reenforcements to Johnston?

I do not write this in a spirit of fault-finding, but to assure you that the prolonged inactivity of so large an army in the field is causing much complaint and dissatisfaction, not only in Washington, but throughout the country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

---

* See Addenda, p. 10.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, June 21, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

GENERAL: In your favor of the 12th instant you say you do not see how the maxim of not fighting two great battles at the same time applies to the case of this army and Grant's.

Looking at the matter practically, we and our opposing forces are so widely separated that for Bragg to materially aid Johnston he must abandon our front substantially, and then we can move to our ultimate work with more rapidity and less waste of material on natural obstacles. If Grant is defeated, both forces will come here, and then we ought to be near our base.

The same maxim that forbids, as you take it, a single army fighting two great battles at the same time (by the way, a very awkward thing to do), would forbid this nation's engaging all its forces in the great West at the same time, so as to leave it without a single reserve to stem the current of possible disaster. This is, I think, sustained by high military and political considerations.

We ought to fight here if we have a strong prospect of winning a decisive battle over the opposing force, and upon this ground I shall act. I shall be careful not to risk our last reserve without strong grounds to expect success.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

When General Rosecrans finally determined to advance, he was permitted to select, without restriction, his own line of operation by which to reach Chattanooga, only being directed to connect his left, so far as practicable, with the army of General Burnside, and to report daily by telegraph his movements till he crossed the Tennessee River. General Burnside was also ordered to connect his right as much as possible with General Rosecrans' left; so that if the enemy should concentrate upon either army, the other could move to its assistance.

General Rosecrans on the 25th of June commenced a forward movement upon the enemy, well intrenched at Tullahoma, covered in front by the defiles of Duck River, a deep, narrow stream, with few fords or bridges, and a rough, rocky range of hills, which divides "the barrens" from the lower level of Middle Tennessee. Bragg's main force occupied a strong position north of Duck River from Shelbyville, which was fortified, to Wartrace, all the gaps on the roads leading thereto being held in force.

General Rosecrans determined to render useless the rebel intrenchments by turning their right and moving on their communications at the railroad bridge on Elk River, thus compelling a battle on our own ground, or driving them on a disadvantageous line of retreat. By admirable combined movements he deceived the enemy by a threatened advance in force on their left at Shelbyville, while the mass of his army in reality seized Hoover's, Liberty, and the other gaps by hard fighting, and moved on Manchester, thus turning the right of the enemy's defenses of Duck River and directly threatening Bragg, who was compelled to fall back to Tullahoma, hotly pursued by Granger, who had brilliantly carried Shelbyville on their left. Dispositions were immediately made to turn Tullahoma and fall upon the enemy's rear, but Bragg abandoned to us his intrenched camp and rapidly fell back toward Bridgeport, Ala.

In the words of General Rosecrans' official report:

Thus ended a nine days' campaign, which drove the enemy from two fortified positions and gave us possession of Middle Tennessee, conducted in one of the most extraordinary rains ever known in Tennessee at that period of the year, over a soil that became almost a quicksand.

Our operations were retarded thirty-six hours at Hoover's Gap and sixty hours at and in front of Winchester, which alone prevented us from getting possession of his communications and forcing the enemy to a very disastrous battle. These results were far more successful than was anticipated, and could only have been obtained by a surprise as to the direction and force of our movements.

Our losses in these operations were 85 killed, 462 wounded, and 13 missing, making in all 560.

The killed and wounded of the enemy is unknown, but we took 1,634 prisoners, of which 59 were commissioned officers. We captured six pieces of artillery, many small-arms, considerable camp equipage, and large quantities of commissary and quartermaster's stores.

After the expulsion of his army from Middle Tennessee, Bragg retreated across the Cumberland Mountains and Tennessee River upon Chattanooga, which place was fortified, and defensive works constructed at the crossings of the river as far up as Blythe's Ferry.*

* * * * * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ADDENDA.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 11, 1863—3 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

I deem it my duty to repeat to you the great dissatisfaction that is felt here at your inactivity. There seems to be no doubt that a part of Bragg's force has gone to Johnston.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

—

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 16, 1863—2 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

Is it your intention to make an immediate movement forward? A definite answer, yes or no, is required.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

—

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
June 16, 1863—6.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

In reply to your inquiry, if immediate means to-night or to-morrow, no. If it means as soon as all things are ready, say five days, yes.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
June 24, 1863—2.10 a. m.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

The army begins to move at 3 o'clock this morning.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

* Remainder of this report does not relate to operations covered by this volume.

No. 2.

Report of Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Ohio, of operations March 25–August 10, 1863.

NEW YORK, *November* 13, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Department of the Ohio during the time I was in command:

On the 16th of March, 1863, I received orders to proceed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and relieve Maj. Gen. H. G. Wright, then in command of the department. I reached Cincinnati on the 23d of March, and assumed command on the 25th.

The limits of the department embraced the States of Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and Kentucky, except that part west of the Tennessee River, and all of East Tennessee that we might at any time occupy. The line occupied by the forces at that time commenced at the mouth of the Big Sandy River, ran up to Louisa Court-House, across to Irvine, on the Kentucky River, down to Somerset, near the Cumberland River, along and near to the Cumberland River, and the State line to Franklin; thence to Hopkinsville and the Cumberland River, and down to the mouth of the river. The troops were necessarily in small force at any one point on the line, as there were only about ———* effective troops in the department, out of which guards had to be taken for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad (which supplied General Rosecrans' army) and the other railroads in the State of Kentucky. The line occupied by the troops was being constantly disturbed by the necessity of moving troops from point to point, to meet the frequent attacks of the enemy's cavalry, and of guerrillas.

At the time I assumed command (the 25th of March), General Pegram, with a formidable cavalry force, had marched from East Tennessee, across the Cumberland River, driving our forces across the Kentucky River at Hickman's Bridge, and taken possession of Danville, Camp Dick Robinson, and that vicinity.

The State of Kentucky was at this time divided into three military districts. The Western, under command of Brig. Gen. J. T. Boyle, with headquarters at Louisville; the Central, under Brig. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, with headquarters at Lexington, and the Eastern, under Brig. Gen. Julius White, with headquarters at Louisa.

On the 26th instant, I directed Generals Gillmore and Boyle to concentrate all their available forces at Hickman's Bridge and Lebanon, respectively, and to make a simultaneous attack upon Pegram's forces, which were then at and in the neighborhood of Danville. General Gillmore crossed the Kentucky River at Hickman's Bridge on the 28th, and drove the enemy across Dick's River; the latter burned the bridges over the river to prevent pursuit. The same day a portion of General Boyle's forces, under Brig. Gen. M. D. Manson, occupied Danville, and moved down through Hustonville to co-operate with General Gillmore in the pursuit of Pegram, who was retreating to the Cumberland River.

On the 29th, he made a stand at Somerset, having selected a very strong position, which was well defended by six pieces of his artillery. General Gillmore formed his troops, stormed the position at once, and drove the enemy in confusion to the river with a loss to him of over 300, and to our people of only 30. Night stopped farther pursuit, and the enemy escaped across the river. His command, on entering the State, consisted of about 2,600 men, and his total loss before recrossing the river

* Blank in the original.

was over 500 men, besides nearly all the cattle and other plunder which he had collected from the citizens. Central Kentucky was now free from the enemy, and our line was re-established on the Cumberland River.

When I was ordered to the department, two divisions of the Ninth Corps (Generals Willcox's and Sturgis') were ordered from Newport News to report to me in Cincinnati. The Third (General Getty) was retained in General Dix's department. These troops commenced to arrive at Cincinnati and Louisville early in April, and were ordered to the front as rapidly as possible.

On April 10, General Willcox took command of the Central District, relieving General Gillmore, who had applied for leave of absence. It may be well to mention here that, before the expiration of his leave, General Gillmore was ordered on other duty, thus depriving the department of the services of a valuable officer.

I now ordered the concentration of all the troops as rapidly as possible at London, Somerset, Liberty, and Glasgow; also at Louisa, in the Eastern District, and near Tompkinsville, in the Western. Directions were given to Col. J. H. Simpson, chief engineer, to fortify points along the railroads, with a view to holding them with a minimum force.

I omitted to mention that Maj. Gen. H. G. Wright was ordered to the command of the Western District after I relieved him, which command he exercised until near the last of April, after which the command was resumed by General Boyle.

Nothing of importance occurred along the lines during the month of April. Skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry was almost of daily occurrence, but no decisive results followed, except the destruction of the supplies for the enemy at Celina, on the Cumberland.

Soon after I took command, I became very anxious in the contemplation of the great discontent and despondency on the part of many persons occasioned by the disloyal politicians, who at that time were doing so much harm in the Northwest. Letters were being sent into the army for the purpose of creating discontent among the soldiers, newspapers were full of treasonable expressions, and large public meetings were held, at which our Government authorities and our gallant soldiers in the field were openly and loudly denounced for their efforts to suppress the rebellion. Our military prisons were full of persons arrested for uttering disloyal sentiments and committing disloyal acts. It became clear to me that this could only be stopped by the punishment of the leading men in these treasonable designs, and I accordingly ordered the arrest of the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, who was one of the most prominent of that class. The arrest was made on the morning of the 6th of May, at Dayton, Ohio. The history of his trial, conviction, and banishment are so well known as to need no further mention in this report. It is enough to say that the effect throughout the department was beneficial, and it was found necessary to make but few other arrests of like character.

Early in May, the troops in Kentucky were, by authority from Washington, organized into the Twenty-third Army Corps, and General George L. Hartsuff was placed in command, and I at once commenced to make dispositions preparatory to moving into East Tennessee. About the same time General White was directed to organize an expedition to move upon the enemy in Western Virginia, by way of Pound Gap.

On the 3d of June, I left Cincinnati, to take command of the troops in person which were organizing for the purpose of going to East Tennessee. This command was composed of the two divisions of the Ninth

Corps, under General Willcox, and a portion of the Twenty-third Corps, under General Hartsuff. On my arrival at Lexington, I received an order to send the Ninth Corps to General Grant, and to hold my present line with the remaining troops. Upon receipt of this order, I at once returned to Cincinnati. The troops of the Ninth Corps were rapidly dispatched to General Grant, under command of Maj. Gen. John G. Parke, where they rendered most effective service.

About this time I received a proposition from General Willcox to send a raiding party, under Col. W. P. Sanders, into East Tennessee. I approved of his proposition, and directed him to make the necessary preparations, but before it was started some trouble with some disloyal people in Indiana rendered it necessary to transfer General Willcox to the command of that district, where he performed the most difficult services to the satisfaction of the State authorities and myself. General Hartsuff was now in chief command of the troops in Kentucky, with General S. D. Sturgis as chief of cavalry.

General White was ordered to move with his expedition at about the same time with Colonel Sanders; and General S. P. Carter was directed to cross the Cumberland and move in the direction of Monticello, with a view to attracting the attention of the enemy from Colonel Sanders' movements. Soon after this, General Lee's army threatened the invasion of Maryland, and the enemy on all portions of our line was particularly active. A raiding party reached as far as Maysville, but was afterward broken to pieces by Colonel [J. F.] De Courcy with four regiments of cavalry.

Colonel Sanders continued his movement; reached the Tennessee Railroad at Loudon; moved up the road, destroying portions of it; threatened Knoxville, and destroyed the railroad bridge at Strawberry Plains, one of the most important on the road. He captured ten pieces of artillery, some 400 prisoners, and destroyed a vast amount of public stores. His loss was only 1 killed, 2 wounded, and a few stragglers taken prisoners. This was one of the boldest raids of the war. He returned to our lines the 26th of June. Owing to the extreme roughness of the country, and the almost impassable condition of the roads over which General White had to pass, he did not accomplish as much as Colonel Sanders, but his movements drew the attention of the enemy from Sanders, as did the movement of General Carter in the direction of Monticello for the same purpose.

Preparations were still continued, in the hope of being able to spare sufficient force to go into East Tennessee, but they were disturbed by the approach of the rebel General John H. Morgan, with a large cavalry force, which he had crossed at and near Burkesville, on the Cumberland River, about the 1st of July, and was moving in the direction of Columbia.

Immediate dispositions of all the troops were made, with a view to checking the advance of the enemy. He moved with great rapidity, destroying railroads and telegraph lines, so that our means of ascertaining his movements were necessarily much restricted.

General Hartsuff at once ordered all his available forces in pursuit.

Morgan's command passed through Columbia, and moved in direction of Lebanon, reaching Green River on the 4th of July, where he was met by Colonel [O. H.] Moore, with four companies of the Twenty-fifth Michigan, who were guarding the ford. He demanded the surrender of this force, but Moore replied that "the 4th day of July was not the day for United States troops to surrender." Soon after, the enemy charged his position, but were repulsed with great loss.

Morgan then passed round this position, and moved to Lebanon, where he captured a force under command of Colonel Hanson, after a desperate fight. He then passed on in the direction of Louisville, but, before reaching that place, turned to the left and struck the Ohio River, where he seized some steamers and crossed into Indiana before our forces could overtake him. Generals Hobson, Judah, and Carter, and Colonel Wolford were now in pursuit, with parts of their divisions.

Our forces labored under great disadvantage, as Morgan seized all the horses on the route over which he passed, thus securing to his command fresh animals, while our cavalry was compelled to pursue with scarcely any time for rest or feed. As soon as possible the pursuing forces were crossed into Indiana. The enemy passed through the southern portions of Indiana and Ohio without serious resistance, until he reached the Ohio River, near Buffington Island. Our cavalry, under General Hobson, was kept in constant pursuit, and all necessary dispositions were made of the militia forces of Indiana and Ohio to prevent his striking important points and destroying depots of supplies. General Boyle was directed to send General Judah's command up the Ohio River by steamers to Portsmouth, thence up the Scioto, and prevent the enemy from crossing until Hobson's force could overtake him.

The gunboats, under Captain [Le Roy] Fitch, patrolled the Ohio River, to prevent the crossing into Kentucky. He succeeded, however, in crossing the Scioto before Judah's forces got into position. When he approached the river at Buffington Island, where he intended to cross, our forces were close upon him, and the gunboats were in positions to prevent his crossing. He was forced to fight, and the combined forces, under Generals Hobson and Judah, together with the gunboats under Captain Fitch, succeeded in capturing at least two-thirds of his forces, and all his artillery and supplies. Morgan himself escaped, and turned back from the river with the remnant of his men, but was closely followed by General Shackelford, with about 500 men of Hobson's command. Many of our troops, who had been in pursuit, were obliged to stop in Cincinnati, on account of the breaking down of their horses. These men were remounted upon fresh horses and formed into a battalion under Major Rue, of the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, and added to the battalion of Major Way, of the Eighth [Ninth] Michigan.

As soon as it was ascertained which direction Morgan had taken, these battalions were placed on the cars and sent over the Columbus and Pittsburgh Railroad, with the understanding that they would be directed by telegraph as to the place of their debarkation, for the purpose of heading Morgan off.

By the assistance of Governor Tod, of Ohio, we succeeded in getting these troops into proper positions, where they were unloaded, and checked Morgan near Salineville, not far from Steubenville. Soon after which General Shackelford came up, when Morgan surrendered the remainder of his command. The prisoners, together with those previously captured, in all about 3,000, were taken to Cincinnati; after which I ordered the officers to be sent to Johnson's Island and the privates to Camps Chase and Morton.

Soon after the officers were started, I received an order by telegraph from General Halleck, directing that the officers be sent to the penitentiaries at Columbus and Pittsburgh.

The loss of Morgan's command, which came to Kentucky 4,000 strong, was a heavy blow to the rebellion, and the brave men who followed him so persistently deserve the thanks of their country.

While these forces were absent from Kentucky in pursuit of Morgan,

a considerable force of rebel cavalry under Colonel [John S.] Scott came into the State from East Tennessee, crossed the Kentucky River, and approached the Ohio, evidently with a view of assisting Morgan on his return. They were soon driven out of the State, with heavy loss, by the cavalry under Colonel Sanders that had returned from the pursuit of Morgan.*

* * * * * * *

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. E. BURNSIDE,
Late Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

JANUARY 21, 1863.—Capture of forage train near Murfreesborough, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Edward Potter, forage-master, U. S. service.
No. 2.—General Braxton Bragg, C. S. Army.

No. 1.

Report of Edward Potter, forage-master, U. S. service.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FIFTH DIVISION, CENTER,
Murfreesborough, January 27, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report to you of the capture of the forage train from your command on the 21st instant:

We left camp at your quarters shortly after daylight of the morning of the 21st, with 34 wagons and 128 men, in charge of Capt. B. W. Canfield, of One hundred and fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company E, the train in the advance, until formed on the Liberty pike, about 1½ miles from your quarters. Before forming on the pike, I passed a large train forming from General Wood's division, and formed our train in the advance of them, in charge of Mr. Campbell, wagon-master of the Eightieth Illinois Regiment, with instructions to halt the train as soon as would give the large train room to form in our rear, while I returned to get two wagons of ours which had become fastened in with the large train, and to see at what time their train would be ready to move. The officer in charge told me it was ready then, but the guard was not quite ready, but would be in a very few moments. I then said I would move on our train to keep out of his way, as they would shortly overtake me. To which he replied, "Very well."

On my reaching the train, I found it halted, and the men in the wagons. They were placed there by order of Captain Canfield. I said to him it was not in order for the men to ride, and he replied that the men had a fast walk to get up, and he would let them ride to the outpost pickets, and I ordered the drivers to move on, taking the advance myself, with four orderlies, one wagon-master, and one lieutenant from

* Remainder of this report will be printed in Series I, Vol. XXX.

the Nineteenth Indiana Battery. We moved about one-fourth of a mile in the advance of the teams, halting and making inquiries of all the pickets and vedettes until I arrived at the point where we were attacked, which I was told was the last vedette post. At this point the wagon train was about one-fourth of a mile in our rear, and a short distance in the advance of me were some 30 men in our uniform, whom I supposed to be our pickets. As I was under the captain, I dismounted to ask him to form his men in the order of marching, and permitted the horsemen to advance within 40 feet of me, when they demanded my surrender.

At this moment I discovered our surprise, and ordered a halt of the teams and the men to form in line on the left of the wagons, and replied to the order to surrender by firing five shots, killing 3 men, and receiving two volleys from them, when I engaged Colonel [J. B.] Hutcheson with my saber, disarming him, when I was overpowered by numbers, and surrendered my saber to Colonel Hutcheson. While this was going on, the firing had commenced at the wagons, about 30 rods from me, in the rear, but how they were making of it I could not tell until I saw the teams advancing on the road where I was held a prisoner, and was told that every man was taken. We had 1 man slightly wounded in the hand. I saw 5 of Morgan's men taken from our wagon, dead, at Liberty, and 3 wounded men on horseback. We made a forced march to Smithville, and halted for one hour, and then started for McMinnville in the captured wagons. I made my escape from them about 2 miles from McMinnville, about eighteen hours after our capture, and arrived at your quarters on the evening of the 26th instant. Our train was out for rough feed where I had previously found it, about 7 miles from Murfreesborough, and 1 mile to the left of the pike where we were captured. About 80 rods from where our capture was made we passed 2 men, who said they were patrols, and that everything was all right in front.

EDWARD POTTER.

Col. A. S. HALL,
Commanding Second Brigade, Fifth Division, Center.

No. 2.

Report of General Braxton Bragg, C. S. Army.

TULLAHOMA, *January* 22, 1863.
(Received at Richmond, Va., January 23, 1863.)

Lieutenant-Colonel [J. B.] Hutcheson, with 100 men, Morgan's cavalry, made a dash yesterday upon the enemy's camp at Murfreesborough, and captured and brought off safely 150 prisoners and 30 wagons. Major [D. W.] Holman (Wheeler's cavalry) since last report captured and destroyed another large transport on Cumberland loaded with subsistence. The enemy has made no show of an advance from Murfreesborough.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

JANUARY 21–22, 1863.—Reconnaissance from Murfreesborough to Auburn, Liberty, and Cainsville, Tenn.

Report of Capt. Elmer Otis, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY BRIGADE,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
January 22, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that yesterday at 12 m. I received orders to move with a strong cavalry force on the Liberty pike, in order to recapture a train. At 12.50 o'clock I was on the Liberty pike, 4 miles from Murfreesborough, with all the force that I could raise in the brigade, five companies being absent on picket. The brigade train was also absent for forage, with a strong escort. This left me with only about 350 men. With these I proceeded on the Liberty pike as rapidly as possible, arriving at Auburn, a distance of 19 miles, at 4.30. I found, from all reports, that the captured wagons had passed about 12 m. At Auburn I found 3 pickets, whom I caused to be captured, and some more proceeding on the Woodbury road. I sent a small party after them; they killed 2, captured 4, and 2 escaped. From these prisoners I learned that a force of from 600 to 800 cavalry were about 3 miles from Auburn, on the Woodbury road, mostly Basil [W.] Duke's men. The information I had was corroborated from several sources. There was also reported a brigade of cavalry at Woodbury, 10 miles from Auburn, numbers not reported. I proceeded on to Liberty, in hopes that the wagon train captured would halt there, but found it passed Liberty at 2 p. m., and, when last heard from, was 5 miles from there, on the Smithville pike, still going at a slow trot. It had become very dark some 3 or 4 miles from Liberty, so dark that a man could not be distinguished a distance of five steps, and I had to feel my way very carefully. About half way from Auburn to Liberty, the advance guard, under Captain [Joseph H.] Blackburn, First [Middle] Tennessee Cavalry, captured a picket of a company stationed about 1½ miles from the road, numbering 12 men; also a spy of the enemy, and some five or six noted secessionists in the employ of the enemy. These men were all turned over to the Second East Tennessee Cavalry, who were forming the rear guard, and, although I gave the strictest orders, they allowed six or seven of the most noted characters to escape. I am causing a strict investigation to be made in reference to it.

From Liberty I proceeded to within 1½ miles of Statesville, arriving there at 12.30 a. m. on the 22d, where I fed and rested, and proceeded, at 5 a. m., to Cainsville, and thence to this camp, arriving at 12.30 p. m.

Yesterday I marched 40 miles, to-day 24, making, in twenty-four hours, 64 miles.

At Liberty I drove their pickets three different times, but it was so dark that a foe could not be distinguished from a friend, and I was therefore unable to capture them. It was so dark that I deemed it impossible to pursue farther, and, with the heavy force near our rear, I deemed it prudent to return by Statesville and Cainsville. Had I had a stronger force, I should have gone at least to Smithville, but, with my small force, it would have been hazarding the safety of the whole command.

Eighteen prisoners were sent to the provost-marshal-general. Some horses were captured, which were used to mount men with broken-down

horses. As soon as I obtain a full report of them they will be sent to the division quartermaster for disposal.

I forward report of Colonel [W. R.] Cook, Second East Tennessee Cavalry.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELMER OTIS,
Commanding Third Cavalry Brigade.

Captain [WILLIAM H.] SINCLAIR,
A. A. A. G., Cavalry Corps, Department of the Cumberland.

JANUARY 24, 1863.—Skirmish at Woodbury, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. William Grose, Thirty-sixth Indiana Infantry, commanding brigade.
No. 2.—Col. John T. Wilder, Seventeenth Indiana Infantry, commanding brigade.

No. 1.

Report of Col. William Grose, Thirty-sixth Indiana Infantry, commanding brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, LEFT WING,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 28, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part this brigade took in the engagement at Woodbury, this State, on the 24th instant.

According to orders, I left camp near Murfreesborough at 4 p. m. on the 23d, with the Sixth Ohio, Colonel [A. C.] Christopher; Twenty-third Kentucky, Major [T. H.] Hamrick; Eighty-fourth Illinois, Major [C. H.] Morton; Twenty-fourth Ohio, Captain [A. T. M.] Cockerill, and Parsons' battery, Lieutenants [H. C.] Cushing and [H. A.] Huntington (the Thirty-sixth Indiana absent, at Nashville, with supply train).

We marched that night to Readyville, 10 miles, and bivouacked until 5 o'clock next morning, when, according to the general's order, we crossed the river there and took position on the other side, on the Woodbury pike, our skirmishers feeling their way into the woodland in front, before daylight, where the enemy was known to have been the evening before. The other forces that were to have co-operated with us not being up, we there rested until 8 o'clock, when the general arrived, and we moved forward on the pike toward Woodbury, yet 6 miles distant, where the enemy was supposed to be in force, variously estimated from 1,000 to 6,000. The Second Brigade, Colonel [W. B.] Hazen, under the command of Colonel [W. H.] Blake, came up and moved forward close in our rear, the Twenty-third Kentucky and Twenty-fourth Ohio, of my brigade, taking the advance, with two companies from each thrown forward as skirmishers on either side of the road.

After advancing about 3 miles, we came to the enemy's outpost, and skirmishing commenced. We advanced, however, cautiously and steadily, driving the enemy within 1 mile of the town, where we found him posted in considerable numbers behind a double stone fence, with a deep ravine in his rear, forming complete protection against our small-arms. My two front regiments, with the skirmishers, gained the crest of some high ground on the road, which off to the left raised to a

* Not found.

high hill; the Twenty-third Kentucky on the left and the Twenty-fourth Ohio on the right of the pike, in line, about 550 yards distant from the enemy behind the stone fences; the Sixth Ohio and the Eighty-fourth Illinois in reserve in rear. Colonel Blake now came up and put in position the Forty-first Ohio and Sixth Kentucky to my left, on the high hill, driving the enemy's skirmishers therefrom as he advanced. At this time a general heavy firing was kept up on both sides all along the line, our men sheltered by the crest of the hill, the enemy by the stone fences, so but little injury was being sustained on either side. I then requested, and the general sent me, two pieces of Captain [D. T.] Cockerill's battery, under command of Lieutenant [N.] Osburn, who soon paid his compliments to the stone fences and those behind them, causing the enemy to retire in confusion, double-quick. We pursued to the farther side of the town. The enemy being all cavalry, could easily move out of our way. He was, perhaps, about 1,000 strong, with no artillery. My forces met no serious injury.

We found that the enemy had lost Lieutenant-Colonel [J. B.] Hutcheson, 1 captain, and 3 men killed on the field (the former in command of the forces at the place), and heard of others being carried off killed or wounded. One we saw mortally wounded left in the town. My men having had so much desperate fighting recently with the enemy, we might well have doubted a desire to again engage him, but I am proud to say every officer and man, with energy and alacrity, moved to the discharge of his whole duty.

Captain [William] Boden, Twenty-third Kentucky, and Lieutenant [I. N.] Dryden, Twenty-fourth Ohio, I noticed as prompt and efficient commanders of the front skirmish lines, and, perhaps, to some one of their men belongs the credit of killing Colonel Hutcheson, as he was killed by a Minie ball at an early stage of the skirmishing.

Allow me to call attention to the want of co-operation of the cavalry that was to have acted with our forces, as the cause of our not capturing the enemy.

I am, your obedient servant,

WM. GROSE,
Colonel, Commanding Third Brigade.

Capt. D. W. NORTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.

Report of Col. John T. Wilder, Seventeenth Indiana Infantry, commanding brigade.

HDQRS. 1ST BRIG., 5TH DIV., CENTER, 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Murfreesborough, January 25, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that at 3 p. m. (23d instant) I received orders to move my brigade out the Bradyville pike, to act in concert with Brigadier-General Palmer in an attack on Woodbury. The Seventy-second Regiment Indiana Volunteers being absent escorting a forage train, the One hundred and twenty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteers was ordered to accompany me.

In accordance with the orders, I moved out the Bradyville pike to Cedar Run, 8 miles distant, and bivouacked until 4 o'clock next morning, when I aroused the men and moved forward as fast as possible, and used proper precaution against surprise. I had learned that 700 of Buford's

rebel cavalry had moved toward Bradyville the day before on the same road. I reached there at 8 a. m., and found that the rebels had gone to Beech Grove without stopping. I then sent the cavalry (1,000 strong), under Colonel [R. H. G.] Minty, of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, from Bradyville, to strike the McMinnville road beyond Woodbury. I found no road practicable for artillery leading to Woodbury, exept one that goes down a creek and strikes the Woodbury pike 2½ miles from Readyville. After crossing over some very rough hills in trying to reach Woodbury from the south side, I was compelled to go back to the road leading direct from Bradyville to the Woodbury pike, and arrived at the pike at 2 p. m. Having learned 5 miles back that General Palmer had driven the rebels from Woodbury in the morning, and had moved back to Readyville, I then moved up within 3 miles of Woodbury and bivouacked, waiting for the cavalry, which came in at 9 o'clock, having marched 21 miles from Bradyville before reaching Woodbury. They had captured 1 captain and 4 privates of [A.] Buford's cavalry at Woodbury, and fired upon and chased a scouting party of rebels who were loitering about the place.

This morning, having no further orders, I returned to camp at Murfreesborough, reaching here at 4 p. m. It was impossible to reach Woodbury sooner, as there is no road, except a bridle-path for neighborhood convenience in going to mill between Bradyville and Woodbury, entirely impracticable for my artillery. The country is rough and hilly, the hills covered with timber and generally rocky. Even the cavalry could not get across without going 21 miles. Inclosed find a sketch of the country and roads by which I traveled.*

The cavalry force had with them a topographical engineer, who will, doubtless, give a sketch of the roads traveled by them. The distance from Bradyville to Woodbury by any practicable route is 12 miles, and 8 miles to Readyville.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. T. WILDER,
Colonel, Comdg. 1st Brig., 5th Div., Center, 14th Army Corps.

Maj. GEORGE E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

JANUARY 25, 1863.—Skirmish near Mill Creek, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. John M. Harlan, Tenth Kentucky Infantry, commanding brigade.
No. 2.—Lieut. Col. Christopher J. Dickerson, Tenth Michigan Infantry.
No. 3.—Sergt. Thomas Branch, Company I, Tenth Michigan Infantry.

No. 1.

Reports of Col. John M. Harlan, Tenth Kentucky Infantry, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION,
La Vergne, Tenn., January 25, 1863.

MAJOR: I hereby submit a copy of the report of Captain [V.] Cupp, First Ohio Cavalry, commanding detachment of cavalry at this point,

* Omitted.

containing all the information gained by his scouts with regard to the enemy in this vicinity:

LA VERGNE, *January* 25, 1863.

A train of cars were attacked one-half mile this side of Antioch this morning. Two cars were burned; 55 prisoners captured and paroled by the enemy—a cavalry force under command of Forrest. The force at Mill Creek Bridge came to relieve the train, and succeeded in saving the locomotive and several cars. This force is estimated at about 2,000, and it is supposed that they have returned toward Franklin.

[V.] CUPP,
Captain First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

As soon as I heard that the enemy were in this vicinity I ordered all the trains on the road to Nashville to halt here until I had ascertained the facts in the case. Brigadier-General Stanley came here about 12 o'clock m., and, on consultation with him, permitted the trains to proceed on their way to Nashville, first, however, causing the men who were riding in the wagons to get out and form in the front, rear, and center of the trains. In addition to this guard, I sent one regiment and one piece of artillery from my command to escort them 4 or 5 miles, and return to-night. Everything indicates that the enemy have gone in the direction of Franklin.

I am, major, very respectfully, yours,

JOHN M. HARLAN,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.

Maj. GEORGE E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

LA VERGNE, *January* 26, 1863.

SIR: At daylight this morning I left here with three regiments of infantry (Fourth Kentucky, Tenth Kentucky, and Seventy-fourth Indiana), a section of Southwick's battery, and the cavalry detachment sent from Murfreesborough last night, increased by Captain Cupp's company, First Ohio Cavalry, on duty here, and marched toward Concord Church, on Nolensville pike. Between this point and that church no enemy was found. I halted the infantry at the church, and sent the cavalry down the pike to Nolensville. No enemy was found there, and I do not believe that there is any enemy at this time within reach.

Upon the trip of to-day I ascertained the following facts, upon which, I think, you may place reliance, viz: Saturday night two brigades of rebel cavalry, numbering between 3,000 and 4,000 men, with eight pieces of artillery, came from the direction of Franklin, and halted at Concord Church. The force was Wheeler's old brigade and Forrest's old brigade, temporarily under the command of [James W.] Starnes. I saw where the whole force encamped. During the night a force was detached from the main body of the enemy, not exceeding 1,000 and not less than 500, and sent to Antioch, near the railroad, where a small construction train was attacked and about 25 prisoners taken; but little damage done to the train; the locomotive and the main body of the cars were not hurt. The remainder of the force at Mill Creek Bridge, No. 3, came out of their stockade and went to the assistance of the small party with the train. The enemy retired in some haste.

It so happened that on yesterday I had ordered the small cavalry squad here to be divided, and sent at daylight on all the different roads leading to the Nolensville [pike]. Those patrols came upon the flankers of the force going to Antioch at several points, fired upon them, and

this probably induced the enemy to believe that a force was getting into their rear, and hence their sudden exit. The rebels who attacked the train returned to Concord Church by 9.30 or 10 o'clock in the day, and the entire force there immediately left, went to Nolensville, and from that point, it is believed, went in the direction of Shelbyville. They had all left Concord Church by 11 or 12 o'clock in the day.

The train attacked seems to be a train which stays this side of Mill Creek Bridge, No. 3; was cut off from Nashville by the destruction of that bridge, which is not yet rebuilt.

The force which came out from Nashville last night returned early this morning. I do not return to camp until late this afternoon.

Some of the rebel officers and men were heard to say upon their arrival at Concord Church that they were *en route* to attack La Vergne. If they entertained such a purpose it was abandoned from some cause; probably because they learned that we were to some extent intrenched here.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

JOHN M. HARLAN,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade, Third Division, Center.

Maj. GEORGE E. FLYNT,
Chief of Staff, Center.

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. Col. Christopher J. Dickerson, Tenth Michigan Infantry.

HDQRS. TENTH REGIMENT MICHIGAN VOL. INFANTRY,
Nashville, January 30, 1863.

COLONEL: In accordance with orders previously received, there have been detailed from this regiment 25 privates, 2 corporals, and 1 sergeant, who are stationed at Bridge No. 3, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, about 9 miles distant from this city. On the 25th instant, about 10 a. m., an engine, with a number of cars attached, was started from Bridge No. 3, in the direction of La Vergne, having on board the train between 25 and 30 men, acting as a train guard. After moving out about 1½ miles, the cars were suddenly thrown from the track, in consequence of one of the rails having been slightly removed from its place.

An attack was immediately made upon the train by a band of guerrillas, numbering from 100 to 150, said to be a part of Dick McCann's force. The train guard was captured and an effort made to burn the cars and engine. Sergt. Thomas Branch, with his squad of men detailed from this regiment, hearing firing in the direction of the train, quickly started with his men to relieve the train, if possible. Upon arriving in sight of the train, about 40 rebels were observed in the act of setting the cars and engine on fire with some rails which they had collected for that purpose. Sergeant Branch, getting his men into position, moved up near the train and fired a volley at the car-burners, who immediately broke and run for their horses, which were hitched to a fence a short distance off. After recapturing the train and driving the enemy for some distance, the engine and cars were run back to Bridge No. 3.

Sergeant Branch and the men under his command are entitled to much credit for the manner in which they behaved on this occasion.

They accomplished what a much larger force have often failed to accomplish under more favorable circumstances. Inclosed I forward a copy of a report made to me by Sergeant Branch.

Respectfully submitted.

C. J. DICKERSON,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Tenth Regiment Michigan Infantry.

Col. R. F. SMITH,
Commanding Second Brigade, Second Division.

No. 3.

Report of Sergt. Thomas Branch, Company I, Tenth Michigan Infantry.

MILL CREEK, NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD,
January 27, 1863.

COLONEL: In accordance with your order, which I received this day, I will proceed to write a statement of facts relating to the skirmish which took place near here on the 25th instant.

The engine, with a number of cars, started in the direction of La Vergne. There were from 25 to 30 men on the cars, acting as a train guard. In a short time after the train moved, I heard firing up the track. Supposing it to be an attack on the train, I ordered my men to fall in. In three minutes we were moving on a double-quick up the track.

We soon came upon a rebel mounted picket, who ordered us to halt. We replied by sending a number of shots after him. He ran, and we saw no more of him.

I now ordered 12 men to move forward as skirmishers until they came opposite the train, then rally and move toward the road. The balance of my men moved up toward the track on the right of the skirmishers. When we came within a few yards of the train we could distinctly hear the rebels at work burning the train. Some one halloed, "Tom, hurry up; the devils are burning the train!" We were now opposite the train, and I gave the command, "Rally on the right file." We soon got into line and moved up within range, when we gave them a volley. They jumped from the cars and ran for their horses, which were tied to a fence about 60 rods from the train. We gave one yell and charged on them, or I should say after them, for they had got quite the start of us. We drove them into the woods, until we saw at least two companies of cavalry in line waiting for the car-burners, who were about 40 in number. They retreated over a hill and we left them.

We now devoted our attention to putting out the fires which they had kindled on the train with rails. Some of the fires had got pretty well to going, and one car was partly burned up. After putting out the fires, we ran the train into our camp.

We captured two horses, with equipments, and several guns. How many we killed I know not. The paroled prisoners who were captured on the train say they know we killed 2 and wounded a number. These are the facts, as near as I can state them.

THOMAS BRANCH,
Sergeant Company I, Tenth Michigan Infantry,
Comdg. Guard to Construction Train on Nash. and Chat. R. R.

Lieut. Col. C. J. DICKERSON,
Commanding Tenth Michigan Infantry.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION,
February 4, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded.

Sergeant Branch acquitted himself with a great deal of credit in this spirited affair he so modestly details. Many officers of a much higher grade would not have done as well. By his courage and coolness he not only drove away the enemy, but saved to the Government valuable property. He ought to be promoted.

JAMES D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Nashville, Tenn., February 4, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded to department headquarters.

All reports concur in attributing officerlike qualities to this soldier. I respectfully recommend his promotion.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

JANUARY 31–FEBRUARY 13, 1863.—Expedition from Murfreesborough to Franklin, Tenn., etc., including skirmishes (January 31) at Unionville and Middleton, and (January 31 and February 13) at Rover.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, Twentieth Army Corps.

No. 2.—Col. Robert H. G. Minty, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, commanding Cavalry Brigade.

No. 3.—Capt. L. W. Battle, Fifty-first Alabama Cavalry.

No. 4.—Lieut. Col. John S. Prather, Eighth Confederate Cavalry.

No. 5.—Col. W. F. Tucker, Forty-first Mississippi Infantry, commanding Chalmers' brigade.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, Twentieth Army Corps.

EAGLEVILLE, TENN., *January* 31, 1863.

I arrived here with my infantry at 3 p. m. The cavalry I sent through Versailles, Middleton, Unionville, and Rover. After some skirmishing they succeeded in taking about 100 prisoners, arms, equipments, &c. Among them are 1 major, 3 captains, and a proportion of lieutenants. These little skirmishes kept my cavalry back, and hence my infantry from advancing farther to-day. I have had bad success in finding out the enemy's exact whereabouts. I only know he left here, 3,000 or 4,000 strong, with six pieces of artillery, yesterday morning, moving northward, all under command of Wheeler. The cavalry came in at 7.30, much jaded on account of the horrible condition of the roads. I shall move in the direction of Franklin to-morrow morning early, keeping my cavalry on my left flank, and try to get control of the road leading from

that place to Columbia. The roads are represented as being impassable, except on the pikes. If this be so I may not be able to get to the Columbia pike, and this will give the enemy a chance to escape that way, but I shall try and shove him up to-morrow. I think I shall make Franklin by night to-morrow. I shall send the prisoners to Murfreesborough in the morning.

In haste, believe me, yours, truly,

JEF. C. DAVIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. R. W. JOHNSON,
Commanding Right Wing.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
February 1, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the general commanding. I shall send messenger to General Davis at 8 o'clock.

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

No. 2.

Reports of Col. Robert H. G. Minty, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, commanding Cavalry Brigade.

JANUARY 31, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I send in 94 rebels, 13 of them with saber wounds on and about their heads. I have had 2 men wounded, 1 pretty badly. There are a few dead rebels lying about the woods. I remained in Unionville about half an hour. Cheatham was said to be 5 miles out with his division.

Yours,

ROBT. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Detachment.

Captain SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Camp near Murfreesborough, February 14, 1863.

CAPTAIN: At 7 a. m., January 31, I reported to Brig. Gen. Jeff. C. Davis with the First and Third Brigades of Cavalry, consisting of—

First Brigade:		
Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry	175	
Fourth Michigan Cavalry	270	
Third Kentucky Cavalry	143	
Section Battery D, First Ohio Artillery	100	
	——	688
Third Brigade:		
Fourth U. S. Cavalry	400	
Second Tennessee Cavalry	200	
Third Tennessee Cavalry	40	
	——	640
Total		1,328

General Davis ordered me to proceed to Versailles, where he would join me with his division as early as possible, and requested that I should in the mean time scout the country toward Middleton and Unionville.

At Salem I detached the Second and Third Tennessee, under Colonel [William R.] Cook, and directed him to proceed to Middleton, and, if possible, from there to Unionville, where I would form a junction with him.

At Versailles I learned from citizens that a force of 400 cavalry was stationed at Rover. After allowing sufficient time for Colonel Cook to approach Unionville, I moved on Rover, and about 1½ miles from that place I struck the enemy's pickets, which were driven in sharply by Major [L.] Wolfley, Third Kentucky Cavalry, commanding the advance guard. About one-half a mile from Rover I discovered the enemy in line. I ordered the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry to charge, which they did in most gallant style, led by Captain [W. H.] Jennings. After a short, but sharp, conflict the enemy broke, and was driven 1 mile beyond Rover. I captured 6 officers and 43 enlisted men, beside 49 wounded, all of whom, except one, were wounded with sabers.

At this moment (3 p. m.) Lieutenant Reynolds, of General Davis' staff, rode up with orders for me to move on Eagleville, as Generals Wheeler and Forrest were both at that place with their entire force. Lieutenant Reynolds reported that when he left General Davis he was within 4 miles of Eagleville, and pushing on rapidly. Consequently General Davis must have arrived at Eagleville before Lieutenant Reynolds gave me the order. I had not yet heard from Colonel Cook's command, which I had ordered to meet me at Unionville. From information which I had received, I was satisfied that there was no force at Eagleville. If General Davis had met with resistance, I should have heard cannonading. I was now only 2 miles from Unionville and 7 from Eagleville. Under these circumstances, I deemed it advisable to proceed to Unionville, and, if possible, form a junction with my detached regiments.

I drove the enemy into and through Unionville, and held that place for about one hour, when a courier arrived from Colonel Cook, who had fallen back toward Versailles, reporting that he had surprised a small force of rebels at Middleton, and had captured Col. Clint. Douglas [De Witt C. Douglass], 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, and 41 men. The enemy had been re-enforced, and, attacking him, had driven him back. He asked for re-enforcements. I ordered Colonel Cook to fall back to Eagleville by the road leading through Versailles, called in my skirmishers, and marched to Eagleville, where I found General Davis' division encamped. They had arrived at 3 p. m., without meeting the enemy.

February 1, General Davis ordered me to proceed to Peytonsville, cross the Harpeth, near that place, and form a junction with him at or near Boyce's Creek. I found the road to Peytonsville almost impassable, in consequence of which I did not arrive there until after 2 p. m., and then found that the rebels had burned all the bridges across the Harpeth, and that there was no ford nearer than within 3 miles of Franklin. My advance had captured 3 rebel cavalrymen, who stated that Generals Wheeler, Wharton, and Forrest were at Franklin with their divisions. Considering it of importance that I should form a junction with General Davis as early as possible, I took the road to Poplar Grove or Harpeth, crossed the river at the ford west of the pike, moved beyond the junction of the Eagleville pike, and (my artillery and ambulance horses being completely tired out) bivouacked for the night.

February 2, marched at daybreak, passed through Triune, and pushed rapidly on Franklin, where I found General Davis, who had taken peaceable possession of the town. There being no forage in the immediate vicinity of Franklin, the general directed me to move out a few miles on the Carter's Creek pike. I camped on the road leading from that pike to Hillsborough and 5½ miles from Franklin, and threw pickets well out.

February 5, marched at 1 o'clock p. m., passed through Hillsborough, and took the Natchez Trace road. Camped after dark a couple of miles west of the junction of the road leading through Boston.

February 6, General Davis directed me to march to Kinderhook, a small town at the junction of the Natchez Trace and Charlotte and Columbia roads, and there wait for further orders. After some delay, I received orders to take the road leading to Charlotte. I bivouacked after dark 1 mile south of the road leading from Nashville to Centreville. I captured this day Colonel Carroll and Major Rambaut, of Forrest's staff, and 2 lieutenants and 23 men of Forrest's and Wharton's escorts, 1 of them a courier from Shelbyville with dispatches for General Wharton. From information received from citizens and prisoners, I found that the rebel cavalry had marched from Yellow Creek, and were crossing Duck River at Centreville, 18 miles distant.

February 7, General Davis ordered me to return to Franklin via Smith's Springs and Hillsborough. I arrived at my old camp at dark.

February 10, camped on north side of the Harpeth, immediately east of the railroad.

February 12, I sent the Seventh Pennsylvania and Second Tennessee across the river to picket the woods and form the rear guard for General Davis' division, and with the remainder of my force marched for Triune, where I halted to feed horses and to allow the infantry to close up, and then took possession of our old ground at Eagleville.

February 13, General Davis returned to Murfreesborough with his division.

Understanding that the Eighth Confederate Cavalry was camped near Rover, I took 500 men and moved forward about 3 miles, when I sent Colonel [E. H.] Murray with the Third Kentucky, with instructions to push through the woods and secure a position in rear of the rebel camp, but the movement occupying more time than I anticipated, I had driven the enemy out before Colonel Murray had gained the desired position.

I arrived in camp at Murfreesborough at 9 o'clock p. m. I captured during the scout 2 colonels, 1 major, 4 captains, 7 lieutenants, and 168 enlisted men. My casualties were 1 man severely and 1 dangerously wounded.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding First Cavalry Brigade.

Captain SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps.

No. 3.

Report of Capt. L. W. Battle, Fifty-first Alabama Cavalry.

CAMP NEAR FOSTERVILLE, TENN.,
February 1, 1863.

COLONEL: In compliance with orders received from you, I have the honor to submit the following report of the attack upon our forces at

Middleton by the cavalry of the enemy upon yesterday, the 31st ultimo:

The enemy attacked and drove in the pickets in front, following immediately after the few who reached camp. They (the enemy) approached within about 100 yards and came to a halt. Colonel [De Witt C.] Douglass gave the order for the officers to cause their men to mount and form the companies. The horses were all unsaddled, except those of Captain [Nathan] Carter's company, which company was mounted and formed, as it was in the act of being mustered. Instead of the men forming, they mounted their horses and scattered in the wildest confusion, being pursued by the enemy 4 miles.

In the mean time some of the officers attempted to rally the men for a stand, but without avail. From the best information that I have been able to obtain, the attacking party consisted of about 120 cavalry. Colonel Douglass and a number of his men were captured, and several wagons that were out foraging were burned. A small party of the Eighth Confederate and Fifty-first Alabama Regiments was collected upon the wood [road], turned upon the enemy, and pursued them through Middleton, the enemy retreating rapidly.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

L. W. BATTLE,
Captain Company B, Fifty-first Alabama Regiment.

Col. W. B. WADE,
Commanding Brigade.

No. 4.

Reports of Lieut. Col. John S. Prather, Eighth Confederate Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE,
February 3, 1863.

General B. F. CHEATHAM,
Commanding Polk's Corps:

Inclosed I send you report of Major [John S.] Prather's skirmish with the enemy on the 31st ultimo, as furnished me by Captain [L. W.] Battle, the officer appointed by me to investigate that matter.

WM. B. WADE,
Commanding First Cavalry Brigade.

ROVER, TENN., *February* 2, 1863.

CAPTAIN: About 2 p. m. on the 31st ultimo the enemy's cavalry in overwhelming numbers made a dash upon my pickets on the Rover and Versailles road. So sudden and rapid was the enemy's attack and pursuit, that I was not apprised of his approach until almost upon me. The officer commanding the picket (Lieutenant [J. T.] Staples) nobly and bravely discharged his whole duty. My men were promptly mounted and moved forward to support the pickets and save the camp. Couriers were also promptly dispatched to withdraw the other pickets. The enemy dashed boldly forward under the best fire I could give them, and pressed me back to Unionville, where they withdrew at sunset and took up camp at Eagleville.

Although everything was done in my power, I regret to have to report the loss of quite a number, among whom were 7 commissioned officers.

The men captured were principally those who from some cause or other lingered in camp, and others so badly mounted as to be unable to make their escape.

One of my men was mortally wounded, and has since died. Several others wounded, but not dangerously. My whole loss, from the best information I have, is about 33.

My whole force did not exceed 150 men, some of whom were on picket; one company, under Captain [J. T.] Wright, scouting, and others foraging, &c., thus, you see, leaving me less than 100 men to fight the enemy. It was necessary to make the resistance here in order to protect my pickets, who were being pressed in, and also those on post. The attacking force of the enemy was upward of 2,000 strong (cavalry), with four pieces of artillery. The enemy's loss was 15 or 20 in killed and wounded. My pickets were well established and the utmost vigilance exercised. The force that passed through Middleton (or supposed to have passed through there) arrived at Unionville after we had fallen back below that point.

The division of infantry, several thousand cavalry, with several batteries, the whole under General Jefferson C. Davis, camped at Eagleville night before last, and moved off yesterday morning about 10 o'clock in the direction of Triune and Franklin, with the avowed intention of pursuing General Wheeler.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN S. PRATHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Eighth Confederate Regiment.

Captain [L. W.] BATTLE,
Fosterville.

P. S.—I followed up the enemy as he withdrew and re-established myself at this post, and also scouted and ascertained his position at Eagleville.

—

FEBRUARY 13, 1863.

The skirmish is over, the enemy have fled, and this evening finds me occupying my old position. They attacked my pickets this morning at 1 o'clock and soon after daylight, when I fell back slowly upon the infantry picket. I was in hopes they would have followed me there also, but, "smelling a mice," they concluded to return. Nobody hurt, and all is quiet at this time.

Very respectfully,

JOHN S. PRATHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Col. W. B. WADE.

No. 5.

Reports of Col. W. F. Tucker, Forty-first Mississippi Infantry, commanding Chalmers' brigade.

NEAR UNIONVILLE, TENN.,
February 13, 1863—11.30 a. m.

MAJOR: I have just met a part of our cavalry retiring before the enemy, whom they report to be advancing with a large force of cavalry and a battery of light artillery. They are said to be within a mile of

this place, and I am making preparations to receive them. Lieutenant-Colonel Prather with a part of his cavalry is still skirmishing with them.

I am, major, your obedient servant,

W. F. TUCKER,
Colonel, Commanding Chalmers' Brigade.

Major [THOMAS M.] JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CHALMERS' BRIGADE,
Near Unionville, Tenn., February 13, 1863.

After waiting in position for some time, expecting the enemy to advance, and until, in fact, they were within half a mile of us, I was informed by Lieutenant-Colonel Prather that they were falling back. I advanced my command, but being satisfied that they were retreating to Eagleville, and not being able to get within reach of them, I am withdrawing my command to its former position.

I am, major, your obedient servant,

W. F. TUCKER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Major [THOMAS M.] JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FEBRUARY 1-2, 1863.—Reconnaissance to Franklin and Brentwood, Tenn.

Report of Brig. Gen. James B. Steedman, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

WILSON'S PIKE, SIX MILES FROM FRANKLIN,
February 2, 1863.

COLONEL: My advance, two companies of the First East Tennessee Cavalry, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel [J. P.] Brownlow, had gone forward before the order directing me to reconnoiter in the direction of Brentwood reached me. Colonel Brownlow entered Franklin at 9 o'clock last night, and learned that the enemy had gone in the direction of Harpeth Shoals. The colonel lost 1 man killed by the enemy's rear guard. He captured 1 captain and 1 private of Starnes' command. I move this morning at 7 o'clock in the direction of Brentwood. For some reason, to me inexplicable, Colonel [J. T.] Wilder did not report to me, and waiting for him and Colonel [J. T.] Croxton, after being satisfied Wilder was not coming, to get here, with the storm rendering the roads almost impassable, delayed me twenty-four hours. But for the unavoidable delay, I would have been in Franklin in time enough to attack the enemy, which I intended to do. I will, unless otherwise ordered, after making the reconnaissance directed in my last order, return to my camp on the Nolensville pike, at the crossing of Mill Creek, and furnish to Colonel [W. P.] Innes whatever aid he may require on the bridges.

JAMES B. STEEDMAN,
Brigadier-General, Third Division.

Maj. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FEBRUARY 3, 1863.—Attack on Fort Donelson, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Cumberland.

No. 2.—Brig. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, Twentieth Army Corps.

No. 3.—Col. William W. Lowe, Fifth Iowa Cavalry, commanding Forts Henry, Heiman, and Donelson.

No. 4.—Col. Abner C. Harding, Eighty-third Illinois Infantry, commanding Fort Donelson.

No. 5.—Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, C. S. Army, commanding expedition.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Cumberland.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN., *February* 5, 1863.

Rebels—Wheeler, Forrest, Wharton, and Woodward—attacked Fort Donelson yesterday at 2 p. m., with 4,000 men and eight pieces of artillery. We had 800 men in the fort, under Col. A. C. Harding. They charged the fortifications several times, but were repulsed by our artillery and infantry with great loss. The enemy, as usual, before and after the fight, demanded a surrender, and offered to spare life if accepted, &c. Colonel Harding replied he was ready for all the consequences. The enemy's loss in killed was over 100; in prisoners, 300. Forces under Colonel Lowe, from Fort Henry, are pursuing them, and others are sent to intercept their retreat. Our loss, 12 killed and 30 wounded.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

No. 2.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, Twentieth Army Corps.

FRANKLIN, *February* 8, 1863.

COLONEL: Got back last night. Went as far as the roads leading from Charlotte to Williamsport. Up the road, nearly as far as Bon Aqua Springs, took a few prisoners, among them Colonel [Charles M.] Carroll and Major [G. V.] Rambaut, of Forrest's staff. Wheeler was advancing on this road, but got wind of us, and changed his direction down the Piney, crossing at Centreville. It was impossible to get them before they crossed; the roads and weather were excessively bad. Our march was 75 miles. I shall move down in the direction of Columbia to-morrow morning, unless otherwise ordered. Communicate to this place. General Morgan returns with his cavalry to Nashville to-day. My troops are all in good health, but our cavalry is too slow.

JEF. C. DAVIS,
Brigadier-General.

Colonel GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Franklin, Tenn., February 8, 1863.

COLONEL: I forwarded by telegraph from Nashville this morning my return from the cavalry expedition in pursuit of Wheeler's forces and its result.

As a more detailed report may be desired, for the information of the general commanding, I have the honor to submit that, on Thursday last, the 5th instant, after having been joined by General Morgan with 500 cavalry, I started with his and Minty's command, amounting in all to about 1,500 men, taking the road through Hillsborough, and I arrived some time after dark within a few miles of the road leading from Charlotte to Williamsport. The whole day's march was through a chilling snow-storm, and over almost impassable roads.

The second day, early in the morning, I reached the Williamsport road, and felt very confident of meeting the enemy's forces. Finding he had not yet reached this point, I pushed forward in the direction of Charlotte. When in the vicinity of Bon Aqua Springs, we captured a few prisoners, who had been in the fight at Donelson. From these I learned the enemy had gotten information of our whereabouts, and had changed his direction to a more westerly route.

Wheeler's main force passed westward 7 miles of Charlotte, and, moving down the Piney, crossed at Centreville. Forrest came through Charlotte, but got alarmed and changed his direction to the same route. It was now certain that I could not intercept the enemy, and to attempt to pursue him with cavalry, in the condition ours is at present, was a hopeless undertaking; I ordered the return to our camp near Hillsborough with great reluctance. We reached it after dark last night.

Could I have reached the enemy in the condition in which he was, I am satisfied that I could have beaten him badly and captured many prisoners. As it was, we only got about 30, among whom are Colonel Carroll and Major Rambaut, of Forrest's staff. They had ridden ahead of their command, got lost, and were some 12 miles from their chief when taken.

The enemy's advantage in getting information is very great. Couriers are stationed in every town and neighborhood, who fly ahead of us invariably as we approach. Conscript officers were scouring the country very actively, and, so far as I could learn, were getting recruits very fast. There is little resistance made against enforcing the acts. Most of the inhabitants are disloyal; what few Union men I met were afraid to proclaim it, and, therefore, worthless to us.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JEF. C. DAVIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Colonel GODDARD,
A. A. G., Dept. of the Cumberland, Murfreesborough, Tenn.

No. 3.

Reports of Col. William W. Lowe, Fifth Iowa Cavalry, commanding Forts Henry, Heiman, and Donelson.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Forts Henry, Heiman, and Donelson, February 3, 1863.

Enemy within 8 miles of Donelson, advancing. Cannot tell his strength.

One company of our cavalry is out beyond them, and Colonel Harding entertains fears that they may have been captured. Everything possible is being done.

W. W. LOWE,
Colonel, Commanding.

General ROSECRANS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn.

—

FORT HENRY, *February* 3, 1863—5.30 p. m.

Fighting commenced at Donelson an hour since. I directed Colonel Harding to make a demonstration to press back their advance, to find their strength, and then to fall back to the trenches. After they had been engaged about fifteen minutes, the line ceased to work. Have started over some infantry and cavalry, and am now crossing more infantry, cavalry, and artillery. Will start over myself as soon as I can get force arranged.

W. W. LOWE,
Colonel.

General ROSECRANS.

—

FORT HENRY, *February* 4, 1863—6 a. m.

Enemy repulsed. His force was greater than ours. Our loss positively numbers but from 30 to 40. His loss heavy. Am preparing to follow.

W. W. LOWE,
Colonel, Commanding.

General ROSECRANS.

—

FORT DONELSON, *February* 4, 1863.

A glorious victory over Wheeler, Forrest, and Wharton. One hundred and thirty-five of their killed already found. We have some 50 prisoners. Their wounded and stragglers are being continually brought in. Colonel [F. N.] McNairy, rebel, killed; Forrest wounded. The whole rebel force in full retreat. I have cavalry following. The precise number of the enemy I can't tell, but one of their surgeons now here says they had eleven regiments here. It is known they had from eight to eleven pieces of artillery. Colonel Harding and his force did noble fighting.

W. W. LOWE,
Colonel, Commanding.

General ROSECRANS.

—

FORT DONELSON, *February* 4, 1863.

Enemy is in full retreat toward Charlotte and Shelbyville; cavalry have captured quite a number. I will suggest that a force can be sent down between the two rivers, and their whole force can be met and captured. They are out of ammunition and rations. Large fleet here under Crook and Gilbert, with seven gunboats.

W. W. LOWE,
Colonel, Commanding.

General ROSECRANS.

FORT HENRY, *February* 8, 1863.

Wheeler's force took to the right of Charlotte, and marched for Columbia; then marched rapidly and left no force between here and Nashville. Six gunboats and fleet have arrived at Donelson from Nashville. Tennessee about 15 feet.

W. W. LOWE,
Colonel, Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
[*Department of the Cumberland.*]

No. 4.

Report of Col. Abner C. Harding, Eighty-third Illinois Infantry, commanding Fort Donelson.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Forts Henry, Heiman, and Donelson, February 10, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to forward Colonel Harding's official report of the action at Fort Donelson on the 3d instant. I have but to remark that this report does not show the completeness of the victory, as enough rebel dead have since been found to make the number of their killed equal to 200.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. W. LOWE,
Colonel, Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of the Cumberland, Murfreesborough, Tenn.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Fort Donelson, Tenn., February 6, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the engagement of the forces under my command with the enemy under Generals Wheeler, Forrest, and Wharton at this place on the 3d instant:

You will remember that on the 2d instant I forwarded to you a report that the enemy, 900 strong, with several pieces of artillery, under command of Forrest, had taken a position on the river at Palmyra, for the purpose of obstructing the navigation of the Cumberland, and that I made a proposition to take a transport then lying at this landing, arming it with artillery and infantry, and making a reconnaissance toward that point, which proposition you approved.

Accordingly, on the morning of the 3d, I ordered Major [E. C.] Brott, of my regiment, to take the steamer Wild Cat and place upon it one company of the Eighty-third and two guns of Flood's battery, protected by bales of hay, and proceed up the river in the direction of Palmyra. This order had been so far executed as that the expedition was ready to move by 11 a. m. Early in the forenoon of that day reports were brought in that the enemy were advancing upon Donelson by the road leading down the river. I had started Captain [Henning] von Minden, of Company G, Fifth Iowa Cavalry, with 30 men, by way of the rolling-mill road, to make a reconnaissance overland in conjunction with the river expedition. He had moved before the first report of the approach of the enemy came in. Also, early on the morning of that day a small party of mounted men, under Lieutenant [G.] Lene, of Company G, Fifth Iowa Cavalry, had been sent

out to remove a family from near the rolling-mill to this fort. While this detachment was at the house of the family spoken of, the advance of the enemy's forces made their appearance there, and a citizen who was at the house seized one of the cavalry horses and rode to the fort and gave the alarm. This was about 11.30 a. m. From this time until the appearance of the enemy at our lines these same reports were repeatedly corroborated. I now ordered Major Brott to take his forces off the steamer, had the long-roll sounded, and at the same time sent out the remaining cavalry on the different roads approaching the fort, to ascertain the enemy's whereabouts. They soon returned, and reported the enemy's advance within 1 mile of our pickets on two different roads. I immediately got my command in fighting trim and prepared for the contest.

In order to give you a more comprehensive idea of the disposition of my own forces and of the enemy's, I will make the following explanations:

As a base of my own operations, I will take three of the principal streets of the site of Dover, forming three sides of a square open on the east, the north side being 40 rods from [the river], and parallel with the river is a ravine intervening on the west side, and near to and parallel with the street is a deep ravine running into the river and heading near the southwest corner of the supposed square. There is a deep ravine running all around the south and east sides of the encampment, at a distance of about 20 rods from our supposed base. On the other side of the said line, and across the east end, is a line of rifle-pits inclosing an area of about three-fourths of an acre of ground, upon which ground are encamped six companies of my regiment. This piece of ground slopes gradually to the east and south, and, as my encampment is surrounded by a very high semi-circular ridge, running from the river above around the rear and intersecting the river below, my rifle-pits were so constructed that batteries placed upon the ridge could without difficulty pour in a very destructive enfilading fire. For this reason I did not deem it prudent to dispose my forces in the trenches.

About 12 m. I ordered Captain [P. E.] Reed, with his company (A) of my regiment, to deploy his men as skirmishers on the ridge southward near my outposts. At the same time I ordered Captain [J.] McClanahan, with his company (B), to deploy his men on the ridge eastward, near the outposts there, thus guarding the two main approaches to my position.

At about 1 o'clock Company B began to engage the enemy's skirmishers. It will be remembered that only nine companies of my regiment were present, Company G having been sent to Nashville as a guard to a transport, thus leaving me with nine companies of the Eighty-third, Flood's battery of four rifled cannon, and from 10 to 15 mounted men; and as these detachments all had heavy sick-lists, I cannot estimate my force engaged above 750 men.

At about 1.30 o'clock Generals Wheeler, Forrest, and Wharton sent in a flag of truce, demanding the surrender of my command, which I respectfully declined. I now ordered gun No. 2, of Flood's battery, supported by Company I, Captain [J. B.] Donley, and Company F, Captain [J. T.] Morgan, of the Eighty-third Regiment Volunteer Infantry, to take position on the hill, near the graveyard, 300 yards from the southwest corner of my base, and on the Fort Henry road, which position overlooks my encampment as well as the surrounding country. I deemed this of great importance; first, because I believed the enemy would cut off my communication toward Fort Henry, and, second, because I believed this point to be the key to my position, from the fact

that the ridge upon which the road runs extends down to my encampment. Soon after, Company C, under command of Lieutenant [J. C.] Gamble, of the Eighty-third, was sent as a support to this gun and the two companies.

I now ordered gun No. 1, of the battery, supported by Companies H (Captain [W. G.] Bond) and K (Captain [G. W.] Reynolds), of the Eighty-third, to take position at the east end of my rifle-pits. I then recalled my skirmishers, placed gun No. 4, of the battery, behind a little redoubt at the southwest corner of my base. By this time the enemy's lines could be seen drawn up around the whole extent of the heights overlooking my position. They soon put in position a battery of four guns on the ridge to the eastward, and commenced a vigorous shelling of my guns in position near the end of the rifle-pits, and at the same time the gun and companies at the graveyard, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel [A. A.] Smith, became hotly engaged. I had now deployed the remaining companies of the Eighty-third in the deep ravine west of my base, in which position they were entirely sheltered from the enemy's artillery.

You will remember that at the northwest corner of my base, near the site of the old court-house, I have in position a 32-pounder siege gun, which I brought from the enemy's old water battery at the fort last summer. This I had well intrenched, and the position is a splendid one, the gun, being on pivot, commanding every approach.

The enemy were now shelling us from three batteries (in all, probably nine guns), from the east, south, and southwest, occasionally changing their position, and raining storms of iron hail upon us, which it would have been very hard to withstand had we been in a less protected position. I now ordered the gun at the east end of the rifle-pits to move to the assistance of Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, at the graveyard, as a very heavy force was pressing his position. I then ordered gun No. 4 to be moved from the redoubt to near my headquarters, and put in position near the siege gun, which was being finally maneuvered under the direction of Adjutant [W. B.] Casey. Here No. 4 fired a few shots, and at this time the enemy made demonstrations for a charge along the low ground near the river. To meet this, I ordered gun No. 4 to move down the street and toward the river, and, if possible, to drive them back. This was soon executed, when No. 4 again returned to its position near the siege gun, fired a few shots, and it was then sent to the assistance of Lieutenant-Colonel Smith. Gun No. 3 took the position of No. 4 at the redoubt near the headquarters, but as it was unable to accomplish much, it was also sent to the assistance of Lieutenant-Colonel Smith.

Gun No. 3, and all the guns at this position, did splendid execution, until friction primers and port-fires were exhausted, and two of the guns became choked in the vent. The battery suffered very severely in the loss of horses killed and wounded, and, in the confusion consequent, they became so entangled in the harness that when Colonel Smith, ascertaining that the ammunition was exhausted, ordered the battery to the rear, it was with difficulty that any of the guns could be taken off the field. All except the wheel-horses of No. 4 were killed, and it was given up as lost, unless our infantry could hold the enemy in check until the cannoneers could get the others off and return to remove it by hand.

Nos. 1, 2, and 3 were made safe, and the cannoneers, with a daring rarely exhibited, returned for No. 4. The driver mounted his wheel-horses, but the piece was cramped, and, before they could move it, the

off-horse was shot dead in his harness, and as the infantry had by this time retired, they were compelled to abandon it.

After the enemy were foiled in their first attempt to charge from up the river, they soon rallied, and, led on by Forrest himself, they again moved forward in a solid, motley mass, moving down the river to a point near the jail, and there by the flank up the street toward the southward, then forward in successive lines of battle between our northern line of base and the river, filling the whole open space with mounted men and the air with yells of triumph.

In an instant the siege gun was doubled-shotted with canister, and turned upon them and discharged, tearing one man to atoms and two horses, within 10 feet of the muzzle. At the same time I ordered my infantry out of the ravine from the west to meet the charge, and right gallantly did they obey. They met the enemy at the crest of the ridge, and the simultaneous discharge of 300 Springfield rifles and a double shot of canister from the siege gun was too much for them; the line gave way and their yells suddenly ceased. The Eighty-third boys with fixed bayonets soon cleared the ground, capturing about 40 prisoners.

After gun No. 1 had been taken from its position, near the east end of the rifle-pits, and sent up to the assistance of Lieutenant-Colonel Smith at the graveyard, Company H, which had been supporting it on the left, was ordered to take a position inside the rifle-pits near the southwest corner, where they did good work against the right of the force pressing against Colonel Smith, and at a time when there was danger of his left being turned by the enemy. Company H, Captain Bond, again moved out and occupied a barn and other buildings about midway between the corner of the rifle-pit and Colonel Smith's position, and, using sacks of grain and bales of hay for protection, were successful in keeping the enemy at bay in that quarter.

After Company H left the position of gun No. 1, Company A moved down and took position at the northeast corner of the rifle-pits, while Company K was posted in the rifle-pits at the southeast, and at the corner of the church, with Company A. Here these two companies successfully repelled two charges, one by cavalry and one by men dismounted, the enemy outnumbering us ten to one. In one of these charges Captain Reed, Company A, was shot dead while doing his duty bravely and encouraging his men in the defense of the position; they held their post till the close of the engagement. In this last charge the rebel Colonel McNairy was shot down while vainly endeavoring to bring his men forward to the charge.

After the repulse of the charge against the siege gun, and after Colonel Smith had sent his disabled artillery to the rear, the companies lying in the ravine near the siege gun were ordered forward to the support of Colonel Smith's right, as the enemy were advancing in large numbers over the ridge and down to the river bluff. They moved forward in line of battle, driving the enemy before them, until they came within range; the line was halted, volley after volley was delivered until our supply of ammunition was exhausted. While in this position, Capt. John McClanahan was wounded and Lieutenant [H. D.] Bissell, quartermaster, shot dead by a cannon-ball. This was about sundown. Our line then moved by the right flank and filed around the point of the ridge and up the river bank to a point occupied by what is known as Mrs. Cable's house, where they were sheltered to a great extent by the crest of the bluff. About this time the enemy's fire ceased, and we lay there in breathless suspense, expecting a last and possibly a successful charge of the enemy, but determined to fight it to the bitter end. Here

a happy suggestion was made by Adjutant Casey, which was, that we should charge toward our rifle-pits and ammunition and the three companies which had remained there, and, notwithstanding that the enemy from either flank had well-nigh cut us off from these, the brave boys started on the double-quick, and, with a yell that sent the rebels running in every direction, regained our rifle-pits in safety. It was now too dark for the enemy's artillery to injure us, and in a very few moments the men were disposed around the rifle-pits and ammunition distributed to them.

We could now distinctly see along the whole extent of ridge encircling our encampment long lines of rebels, mounted and dismounted, apparently preparing for some new method of attack, but we felt secure. Beyond an eminence near the graveyard we could see collected a large body of men, which I expected would be precipitated upon our weakest point, to wit, the Fort Henry road, the siege gun, like the others, having run short of friction primers and port-fires (this was about sun-down), imperfectly spiked and abandoned; but in one break of the rifle-pits some 30 men stopped inside of the redoubt, and I ordered a company to get behind a field-work which had been thrown up between two houses and fronting the last-named position of the enemy, and sent another company on the southwest corner of the rifle-pits, which commanded their position. These three detachments kept up a continuous fire upon the enemy until 8 o'clock. They sent in a flag of truce, again demanding the surrender of the post, telling us that they had not brought into action more than half of their forces. We declined any such offers, and informed them that we would not surrender. They then left. The troops fought bravely and seemed fixed with the purpose of victory or death.

It is impossible to distinguish by mentioning some without injustice to others, and, indeed, all who struggled through our seven hours of battle. I will mention the cool and daring bravery of my staff, Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, Major Brott, and Adjutant Casey; the latter, although wounded by a shot through the arm, kept the field, and suggested the last movement we made—the rally upon our trenches; Quartermaster Bissell, of the Eighty-third, and William Thayer, telegraph operator, through sheets of fire, bore my orders and brought me reports until Bissell fell by my side, mortally wounded (since dead); Lieutenants [E. V.] Moore and [A. H.] McIntyre, of the artillery (the former has since died of his wounds); Captains Reed and McClanahan, of the Eighty-third. Indeed, all of my officers covered themselves with glory.

Company C, of my regiment, led by Lieutenant Gamble (Captain Cutler being unfortunately absent), held with brave tenacity, with the battery and other companies, the key to our position. This company lost in killed and wounded one-fourth of the whole number on our side.

I must also mention Private Sturgis, of the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, who left the command in this battle, as in that of Waverly last summer (where 200 of my regiment fought the enemy under [T. A.] Napier), and performed in the ranks of my infantry daring deeds of valor. He should have a command.

Our loss in the whole command was 13 killed, 51 wounded, and some 20 prisoners. This is exclusive of Captain von Minden and his 26 men, who were captured the same day on a scout. The prisoners have all been paroled except Captain von Minden. The loss of the enemy, according to the best estimate we can make, is 150 killed; their wounded

at least 600; prisoners, 105, of which over 50 are wounded. We lost one gun, without caissons; 25 mules and 6 horses, belonging to the Eighty-third, were killed and wounded. Flood's battery lost 41 horses killed and disabled for service. A barge containing a large quantity of hay belonging to the United States was destroyed.

Many soldiers lost their blankets and clothing, which were taken from their quarters by the enemy. I have no accurate list of arms captured; some have been turned over and some have not. I have ordered all to be turned over to the post quartermaster. As soon as I can obtain a list of our loss of arms, I will send to you a report of the same.

A. C. HARDING,
Colonel, Commanding.

Col. W. W. LOWE,
Comdg. U. S. Forces at Forts Henry, Heiman, and Donelson.

[Inclosures.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY,
February 3, 1863.

Having invested Fort Donelson with a force sufficient to take it, and desiring to prevent the effusion of blood, we have the honor to demand an immediate and unconditional surrender of the fort, with all the forces, stores, &c.

If you surrender, you will be treated as prisoners of war; if not, you must abide the consequences.

Very respectfully,

JOS. WHEELER,
Major-General, Chief Commander.
N. B. FORREST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry Division.
JNO. A. WHARTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry Division.

COMDG. OFFICER OF FORT DONELSON.

—

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Donelson, Tenn., February 3, 1863.

I decline to surrender the forces under my command or the post without an effort to defend them.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

A. C. HARDING,
Colonel, Commanding Eighty-third Illinois Volunteers.

General WHEELER.

No. 5.

Report of Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, C. S. Army, commanding expedition.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY,
February —, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to instructions, I ordered General Wharton's and a portion of General Forrest's

brigades to proceed, with a full complement of ammunition, to the most favorable position on the Cumberland River, to interrupt the navigation as far as practicable.

I overtook the command after it had passed Franklin, and hastened on to the river to ascertain the state of affairs and the most favorable field of action.

There learned that the enemy, being apprised of our presence on the river, had determined not to send any more boats either up or down the river while we remained in position to interrupt their passage. The scarcity of forage made it impossible for me to remain long on the south side of the river, and all the ferry-boats above Dover had been destroyed. I accordingly had but the alternative to remain idle or attack the force at Dover.

After maturely considering the matter, we concluded that nothing could be lost by attack upon the garrison at Dover, and, from the information we had from spies, citizens, and other sources, we had good reason to believe the garrison could be easily captured.

We accordingly marched rapidly upon the place by two roads, and arrived in position at about 2 p. m. February 3, and commenced the attack, General Forrest assailing on the east side and General Wharton on the west and southwest sides. I marched to the ground with General Forrest's command, but, after getting him in position, I moved to General Wharton's brigade, which was the largest, to hasten him into the action.

The ground was very favorable to our artillery, as it commanded from all points the town below, and enfiladed two sides of their rifle-pits, besides having a plunging fire into all parts of the work, which enabled us to use it with excellent effect.

After making the necessary details for guarding the approaches from Fort Henry and our rear, the order was that the men should be dismounted and the assault made on foot. Just as I left General Forrest to assist General Wharton, General Forrest, thinking the enemy were leaving the place, and being anxious to rush in quickly, remounted his men and charged the place on horseback. The fire from the enemy was so strong that he was repulsed and obliged to retire. He then dismounted and advanced on foot. His men took and occupied the houses on the east side of the town, and had a plunging fire of musketry on the enemy. At this moment the enemy commenced running out toward the river, and our men in the houses seeing this, and thinking it to be a movement on our held horses, abandoned their favorable position, and rushed back to protect them. But for this accident the garrison would have surrendered in a very few minutes. General Forrest then withdrew and discontinued the action.

On the left, General Wharton's command easily drove the enemy into their works, overrunning a fine battery which was engaging us, killing and wounding many of the enemy, and capturing several prisoners, small-arms, and other munitions and stores. The enemy had cut the harness and stampeded the horses, which prevented our bringing off the entire battery. We succeeded, however, in bringing off one very fine 12-pounder brass rifled gun, but the others were necessarily left.

Soon after the engagement commenced, several of the regimental commanders reported to me that they were out of ammunition, and before night all the command were in the same condition. Notwithstanding this difficulty, we had by nightfall succeeded in occupying the west side of town, and had a secure position not more than 90 yards from the

main rifle-pits of the enemy. While occupying this position, we burned a large boat lying in the river loaded with provisions.

At about this time General Forrest came around and joined General Wharton and myself, leaving his command at some distance from the town. After carefully surveying the works and the garrison, we finally concluded they were too strongly posted to continue the attack any further that night with success. At this time re-enforcements had attacked our guards, and a large force (not less than 5,000 strong) were moving rapidly up the river in transports, guarded by gunboats.

At 8 o'clock, the enemy having ceased firing an hour before, and we being directly in front of their works, concluded, considering all the circumstances, that it would be better to retire. Accordingly we moved off in an orderly manner, the enemy not firing a gun. After mounting, we moved off slowly, and the gunboats commenced a heavy fire without any effect whatever and without causing a man to increase his gait from a slow walk. We then sent details of dismounted men back, who thoroughly searched the ground close to the enemy's works for wounded men. These details remained on the ground until morning without seeing any enemy on the east or south side of the works. The re-enforcements came in just as our main body left the ground, but did not attempt to follow us outside of their works.

The following day I learned of the force sent out to intercept our return, and after sending out scouts and finding the force was advancing on our front, while the 5,000 men in my rear were enabled to land at any point and attack, we concluded, considering the state of our ammunition, it was our duty to move south of Duck River to replenish. We accordingly sent a scout by way of Charlotte to deceive the enemy, while with the remainder of the command I moved over the river at Centreville.

Our loss in the engagement was about 100 in killed and wounded, the loss of the enemy in killed and wounded being quite equal to ours.* We captured about 80 prisoners, including 3 captains and 2 lieutenants; also 2 wagons and an ambulance, and about 100 horses and mules, a fine 12-pounder brass rifled gun, and destroyed a large boat loaded with provisions.

The unfortunate circumstance of our having so little ammunition I cannot attribute to any want of energy or care on the part of subordinate commanders. After they received my orders to carry the full complement, every exertion was used by them to supply the deficiency, but without success; and afterward receiving orders to march, they thought it better to start as they were rather than to delay.

Very respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

JOS. WHEELER,
Major-General, and Chief of Cavalry.

Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—The force with which we attacked the enemy did not exceed 1,000. The strength of the enemy was quite equal to ours.

* Nominal list shows the casualties in Wharton's command to have been 1 officer (Lieut. E. F. Coffee, Third Confederate Cavalry) and 16 men killed, 9 officers and 51 men wounded, and 8 men missing. Aggregate, 85.

FEBRUARY 3–5, 1863.—Expedition from Murfreesborough to Auburn, Liberty, and Alexandria, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds, U. S. Army, commanding Fifth Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

No. 2.—Lieut. Col. Douglas A. Murray, Third Ohio Cavalry, commanding Second Cavalry Brigade.

No. 3.—Capt. John T. Deweese, Fourth Indiana Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds, U. S. Army, commanding Fifth Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. FIFTH DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Murfreesborough, February 8, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the accompanying report of the operations of the recent expedition of the Fifth Division, Fourteenth Army Corps:

Left Murfreesborough February 3, 1863, with the following force, viz: First Brigade, Colonel [J. T.] Wilder; Second Brigade, Colonel [A. S.] Hall; Lilly's Eighteenth Indiana Battery, six guns, Captain [E.] Lilly; Harris' Nineteenth Indiana Battery, four guns, Captain [S. J.] Harris; two mountain howitzers, Lieutenant [W. B.] Rippetoe, of the Eighteenth Battery; and detachments of the Third Ohio Cavalry, Major Paramore; Fourth Ohio Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel [J. L.] Pugh; Third Indiana Cavalry, Captain [G. F.] Herriott, and Fourth Indiana Cavalry, Captain [J. T.] Deweese; in all about 3,600 men.

When about 8 miles from Murfreesborough, on the Auburn pike, the advance guard reported rebel cavalry in sight. The body proved to be a scouting party of the enemy, some 30 strong, who retired as we advanced, without an exchange of shots. The position was such that we could not get round and capture them. We encamped the night of the 3d at Auburn, 21 miles from Murfreesborough by the lower pike. Ascertained that a rebel camp was situated at the forks of the roads, about 2½ miles west of Liberty. Made an early start on the 4th, hoping to encounter the enemy in that position. After marching some 3 miles, met the enemy's cavalry outpost, about 150 strong. Skirmishing between this advance and our cavalry continued for some 2 miles, but not at short range, during which we wounded 1 rebel. This advance party retired to the main camp, partially destroying bridge over Smith's Fork, which, being fordable, did not impede our progress. We pushed on to the enemy's camp, and found it had been hastily vacated, and that they had retreated toward Liberty. Sent cavalry in pursuit, and drove them beyond Liberty.

Moved with my main body through Alexandria, about 15 miles from Auburn, and encamped. Found here some flour and bacon belonging to the rebels, of which we took possession. The loyal people stated that the mills at Alexandria and Liberty, although occasionally impressed for the use of the rebels, were of great benefit to them, and I did not order their destruction.

On the 5th, moved with main body toward Lebanon, and sent the detachment of Fourth Indiana Cavalry, under Captain Deweese, to New Middleton, on the Carthage pike, some 6 miles south of Carthage, with orders to destroy the machinery of a large mill. This mill had for a long time been used exclusively for the rebels, and was of no use to the

loyal inhabitants; in fact, it was used for grinding the grain of the loyal people to make food for rebels. The machinery was effectually destroyed, and also a large quantity of wheat and flour found in the mill.

We encamped the evening of the 5th on Spring Creek, 4 miles east of Lebanon. Three of our infantry went a short distance outside the lines to get some straw for bedding (we had no tents, and the weather was very inclement), and were pounced upon and taken off by a small squad of rebel cavalry. Lieutenant Green, commanding my headquarters provost guard, took some 8 or 10 men and gave chase. After a race of 7 miles, overtook the rebels, recovered all of our men, and brought back 1 prisoner.

During the day of the 5th, destroyed a quantity of rebel bacon and flour, which we could not transport; also 3 wagons and contents, loaded with flour, bacon, and sundries, on the way to the rebel camp, but which had been hidden in the woods on learning of our approach.

On the 6th, marched the main body through Lebanon, which was occupied on the night of the 5th by the One hundred and twenty-third Illinois Volunteers, Colonel [James] Monroe, and encamped at Baird's Mills, on the pike to Murfreesborough. This morning sent out cavalry on the New Middleton road, to cross back on to the Alexandria road, and catch rebel hangers-on in our rear; also on road to Rome, as far as Big Spring, and on road to Gallatin. All these parties joined main camp at Baird's Mills in the evening. At Lebanon found and brought away some 8,000 pounds of bacon, stored there for rebel use.

On the 7th, marched from Baird's Mills to Murfreesborough (19 miles), crossing East Fork of Stone's River on bridge of wagons, and made our camp after dark.

Five miles from Baird's Mills, our train was fired into by a body of rebel cavalry, about 150 strong. They came out of thick cedars, which abound in that vicinity; delivered one fire at random, and then ran. The fire was returned by the infantry escort, the One hundred and twenty-third Illinois Volunteers, Colonel Monroe. We wounded several of the rebels at this point, and took 1 prisoner. Two shells from one of Harris' guns dispersed a body of men and horses from an open space in the woods; they ran precipitately, leaving behind several saddles, &c., and a large quantity of blood. Precise damage done them could not be ascertained. We had 1 man very slightly wounded.

During the trip, at various points, we captured 43 prisoners, representing various corps in the rebel service, more than 300 animals, about 50 beef-cattle, besides destroying the subsistence stores above named.

We had 5 men reported missing on coming into camp; they had straggled or are prisoners.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

Maj. GEORGE E. FLYNT, *Chief of Staff, Fourteenth Corps.*

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. Col. Douglas A. Murray, Third Ohio Cavalry, commanding Second Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Camp Stanley, Tenn., February 8, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report, for your information, the part taken by a portion of the Second Cavalry Brigade, consisting of the

Third and Fourth Ohio Cavalry, with detachments of the Third and Fourth Indiana Cavalry, from the 3d to the 7th of February, 1863, while attached to the command of Brigadier-General [J. J.] Reynolds.

Joined the command of the general on the morning of the 3d, and proceeded in rear of the command till about 4 miles to the front of our pickets on the Liberty pike, when the cavalry, with the exception of the Fourth Indiana, were ordered to the front as advance guard, and to push on to Auburn, and, if possible, to Prosperity Church, about 3½ miles beyond it. The general learning that the enemy were there in strong force, we moved carefully, with a strong advance and flank guard, without any interruption, as far as ordered. Hearing that about 30 rebel cavalrymen had moved at a rapid pace along the road toward the church half an hour ahead of us, we did not succeed in coming up with them. Therefore, in compliance with instructions, returned to Auburn and encamped one-half mile in front of the command, throwing out pickets on the Liberty pike, both front and rear, Woodbury dirt road, and both flanks, taking almost the entire command to furnish the requisite number. Nothing occurred during the night worthy of mentioning. Next morning, at daylight, moved on in advance toward Liberty, driving in a picket of the enemy, consisting of about 50 or 60 men. About 2½ miles this side of Liberty, we passed over on the road that led to Alexandria, where also a small body of the enemy were seen, and a report that the enemy were in force to our right, which was without foundation. Passed through Alexandria, and encamped about 3 miles from it on the Lebanon pike, throwing out strong pickets front and rear. The pickets reported hearing that small bands of rebel cavalry were in the country, consisting of from 5 to 10 in number, plundering and stealing all they could lay their hands on, and committing all manner of depredations. Moved early next morning in the advance. Received orders to send scouting parties both on Rome and Gallatin pikes, to proceed about 8 miles on both these roads. The Third Ohio Cavalry, consisting of 100 men, took the former, under command of Maj. J. W. Paramore, and made several important arrests, viz, General R. Anderson, senator; Col. W. L. Martin, representative; W. B. Pursley and John Cox, conscript agents, and G. A. Pursley, lieutenant so-called C. S. Army, besides 3 enlisted men. The Fourth Ohio Cavalry, under command of Major [C. G.] Megrue, consisting of 100 men, took the Gallatin pike, and made several arrests. The entire command, with the balance of the cavalry in advance, proceeded through Lebanon, and took the Murfreesborough pike as far as Baird's Mills, and encamped, throwing out pickets to the front on the road and roads leading from the main road as soon as we arrived in camp. About one-half hour after the arrival of the command, reported currently there that Morgan with his command would to a certainty make a strong attack upon us at Stone's River next day, which turned out to be, like the majority of such reports, without foundation. Received orders from General Reynolds to send 50 men as an escort to an officer and 5 men, who were to carry a dispatch to General Thomas. The escort had orders to proceed to the river and see the dispatch party across and then return. They met with no interruption, neither saw anything to indicate that any forces were in that vicinity, and arrived at camp about 8 p. m. Left camp next morning in advance, and proceeded to Stone's River without the least interruption of any kind; crossed the river, which was fordable; the water about 3 or 3½ feet deep, with a very strong current. Received orders to return to the command, and recrossed the river, the rear portion of the train being fired into by a party of rebels, supposed to number about 120 or 130

men, who, after firing, retreated and fled in every direction, I was told. When we recrossed the river, and met the command advancing, ordered again by the general to proceed in the advance to the river, and not cross over until the entire command did so. I threw out strong pickets to the rear and flanks, which I did not withdraw until the entire command had passed over the river, which they did by means of a bridge formed by wagons. We had two small pieces of mountain howitzers with our brigade, which the lieutenant in charge informed me that General Reynolds said to him might with his section remain with us. It appears from all I heard that Colonel Wilder will not allow it, as he claims them as his, and wishes them to accompany his brigade (infantry) when they are mounted, which is the intention, I believe. They would be a great acquisition to us, and, if possible, if I cannot obtain those, I hear that there are several such pieces in Nashville, Tenn. Could I not, on your recommendation, procure a section of such guns? I could easily man them, having a number of old artillerymen in the command.

Our horses had ample forage during the scout; worked very hard, and traveled over a large section of country. The country passed through was principally hilly, the roads good, and, with the exception of the bridge over Stone's River, the different bridges on the road were in good order. Our command returned last evening about 8.30 o'clock.

Our casualties were 6 enlisted men, 1 of the Third Ohio Cavalry, 5 of the Fourth Ohio Cavalry, supposed to be captured by the enemy.

The command picked up some fine-looking horses and mules, 91 of the former and 19 of the latter.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. A. MURRAY,

Lieut. Col. Third Ohio Cavalry, Comdg. Second Cav. Brigade.

Brig. Gen. D. S. STANLEY,
Commanding Cavalry.

No. 3.

Report of Capt. John T. Deweese, Fourth Indiana Cavalry.

HDQRS. FIRST BATTALION, FOURTH INDIANA CAVALRY,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., February 10, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: In obedience to orders from brigade headquarters, on the morning of the 3d of this month I reported to Major-General Reynolds, commanding the Fifth Division of this army. My command consisted of 125 men, being parts of Companies A, B, C, D, and E, of this regiment.

On the 3d and 4th instant nothing of importance occurred worthy of note. We marched each day 25 miles without any opposition from the enemy, camping on the night of the 3d at Auburn and on the 4th at Alexandria.

On the morning of the 5th, in pursuance to orders from Major-General Reynolds, I left the road occupied by the main column of our march, and marched due north 9½ miles, on the Midway pike, to Elesin's Mill, where the rebel army had collected a large amount of wheat and corn, and were grinding it for their own use. The enemy, having heard of our approach, fled before we entered the village. We immediately proceeded to destroy the mill by tearing and breaking the machinery, so as to render it entirely unserviceable for months. We

also captured and destroyed about 30,000 pounds of flour, sacked up for army use, and about 600 bushels of wheat and corn. After resting our horses we started for Lebanon, at which place we encamped for the night.

On our way from the mill we were closely followed by some 700 of Breckinridge's men; but, taking things coolly, we recaptured and burned three of the wagons taken from our army at the fight at Hartsville; also 7 prisoners and their arms, and 22 horses and 3 mules. Our loss was 2 privates from Company C, captured by being allowed to straggle behind the rear guard by the officer who commanded the same. One of the prisoners captured turned out to be a rebel mail-carrier, only thirty-six hours from Tullahoma, having in his possession valuable information of the movements of the enemy.

On the morning of the 6th, we took up our line of march for our camp, at which place we arrived at 9 o'clock at night, making a march of over 200 miles in four days, the men sleeping without tents and subsisting on half-rations.

My thanks are due to the officers and men, without exception, for the cool and determined manner in which they behaved themselves while pursued by a force seven times their number, and more than fifteen miles from our army, and in a country where we were all strangers and the enemy were thoroughly posted on the nature of the country.

On our line of march we were warmly greeted by the friends of the Union, and at the town of Alexandria we were treated to a sight of our glorious old flag, which a lady had successfully hidden during the reign of terror under the rebel General Bragg.

We found forage and provisions of all kinds plentiful, and the country well watered and amply able to support an army for its own protection of 15,000 or 20,000.

With great respect, lieutenant, I remain your fellow officer and grateful friend,

JNO. T. DEWEESE,
Captain, Commanding First Battalion, Fourth Indiana Cavalry.

Lieutenant [JOHN G.] WEBSTER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Cavalry Brigade.

FEBRUARY 4, 1863.—Skirmish near Murfreesborough, Tenn.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Richard W. Johnson, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
February 4, 1863.

The firing to the front to-day was my foraging party driving rebel cavalry. We got all the forage we wanted. I went out and joined the party, and ordered a brigade out to support it. When we advanced upon them, we would fall back. I tried to get them to follow me, and ambushed a brigade to catch them, but they would not follow. We need cavalry on these expeditions. We had 4 men wounded, 3 badly. One shell carried away the legs of 2 men.

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General.

Colonel GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH CORPS,
February 4, 1863.

The firing was on my front, and done by a party of rebel cavalry against a foraging party from Second Division. I repaired to the place myself, and, on my return, reported by telegraph to general commanding, through his chief of staff.

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General.

[Major] FRANK S. BOND,
[*Aide-de-Camp.*]

FEBRUARY 7, 1863.—Skirmish near Murfreesborough, Tenn.

Report of Brig. Gen. Richard W. Johnson, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH CORPS,
February 7, 1863.

My foraging party has been skirmishing all day. Nothing serious. I have sent out a brigade to support; if necessary, I am going out myself.

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Major-General ROSECRANS.

FEBRUARY 15, 1863.—Skirmishes near Auburn, Tenn.

Report of Brig. Gen. David S. Stanley, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY,
Near Murfreesborough, February 16, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform you that the Second Michigan, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel [F.] Fowler, returned at 2 p. m. He proceeded 3 miles beyond Auburn, charging and driving the rebels from a bridge they were destroying on the road leading to Liberty.

The enemy attacked him at 8 p. m. last evening. He repulsed them, killing 2 horses, and hearing the groans of their wounded, and exclamations that "I am killed!" Does not know their loss.

He has captured 4 prisoners belonging to the Tenth Kentucky. His loss is 1 man taken and 1 man wounded in the fleshy part of the thigh. In my opinion, Morgan's main force is not in that vicinity. If I am mistaken, by this time to-morrow I can collect force enough to attack and dislodge him.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. S. STANLEY,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FEBRUARY 15, 1863.—Skirmish near Cainsville, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Col. James Monroe, One hundred and twenty-third Illinois Infantry.

No. 1.

Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
February 22, 1863—8 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel Monroe, with 200 picked men, killed 20 or 30, and captured 75 stand of arms. We have many spirited cavalry skirmishes every week. They terminate well for us. I think the time will come when we shall be able to cope with their superior numbers. Their numbers, knowledge of the country, and unsparing thieving and conscription have hitherto supplied them with horses. They now propose to mount more infantry on horses to be gotten from Kentucky. The roads are now very bad; almost impossible to move wagons, except on macadamized roads. The rebel position has been given in telegram to General Halleck; report that they have had bad luck with one of their bridges on the Nashville and Chattanooga road beyond the Tennessee. A few more of the same sort will be a serious inconvenience to our Southern brethren, and may disappoint our Butternut friends at home.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

No. 2.

Report of Col. James Monroe, One hundred and twenty-third Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. 123D REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., February 17, 1863.

In compliance with orders from division headquarters, I started on Thursday, 12th instant, at 12 m., with 240 men of the One hundred and twenty-third Illinois Infantry and 20 of Colonel Stokes' cavalry, under the command of Captain [T.] Waters, on a scout into the country north of the East Fork and between the Lebanon and Sparta pikes. Arrived at 4 p. m. near the river, and encamped. Learning that 160 mounted rebels had passed up the Las Casas pike late in the evening, started at 12 o'clock at night in pursuit. Arrived near Milton at daylight, and found the cavalry had gone on toward Liberty without halting. Divided my command into three parties, and scoured the country, wounding 2 and capturing 5 rebels, and returned to old camp at night. Was fired on near a still-house at the junction of the Las Casas and Cainsville pikes; march, 26 miles. Night dark and stormy; could not move.

Next morning (Saturday) a small party of rebel cavalry crossed the river and fired on General Wood's cavalry pickets. Sent a small party across the river and cut them off, killing 3.

Crossed the river again Sunday morning and moved toward Milton, expecting to be joined by 300 of Second Michigan Cavalry. Learning from

Union men and negroes that Morgan was at Cainsville with 3,000 men, and that 250 men, under Captain Buchanan, were posted on the Las Casas pike, near Milton, I moved to the junction of the pikes and halted. I secreted the infantry and sent the cavalry forward to burn a couple of still-houses and endeavor to provoke an attack. Remained in this position until 1 p. m., when, the expected cavalry force not arriving, I countermarched the command, moved down the Jefferson pike 2 miles, and turned to the right, following a chain of hills in the direction of Cainsville, and found large quantities of forage secreted in the valley. A short time after leaving the pike I became satisfied we were followed, and, having arrived within 2½ miles of Cainsville, I left the road and moved to the right, around, and finally to the top of, Pierce's Hill, sending out into the valley a few mounted men as decoys. In a few minutes they were fired upon by a cavalry force under Colonel [Adam R.] Johnson, variously estimated at from 300 to 500. Our men retreated, and were closely followed by the rebels. When they arrived within 60 yards, we opened upon them, and drove them at once down the hill and into a narrow, muddy lane, where, for ten minutes, we poured a fire into their flanks, cutting them up terribly. Muskets, shot-guns, and carbines, saddles, blankets, and loose horses were everywhere, and the survivors, panic-stricken, spurred over the hills in the direction of Cainsville. Many of them wore our overcoats, and some of them were completely clothed in our uniform.

Their loss in killed and wounded must have been at least 50, and, I think, much greater, but the necessity of an immediate retreat prevented a thorough examination of the field. I saw several dead, and all were left without stripping the bodies or emptying the pockets.

After breaking at least one hundred carbines, and picking up a few horses and mules, we moved at once toward camp, crossing the river between the two pikes at a very deep ford.

Our loss is nothing. Three men slightly wounded, but none seriously hurt or unfitted for duty. We have as results 6 prisoners, 22 horses, 5 mules, 17 saddles and bridles, 10 carbines, and 5 muskets.

Captain Waters and his men deserve great praise for their conduct under fire, and I could not have been successful without their assistance.

Dr. [P. P.] Whitesell, of the One hundred and first Indiana, who kindly accompanied me, forgot himself in the *mêlée*, and was found, at the close of the fight, at the head of the column, musket in hand. Came into camp Monday morning.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES MONROE,
Colonel, Comdg. One hundred and twenty-third Illinois Volunteers.

Maj. GEORGE E. FLYNT,
Chief of Staff, Fourteenth Army Corps.

FEBRUARY 15, 1863.—Skirmish near Nolensville, Tenn.

Report of Brig. Gen. James B. Steedman, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

CONCORD CHURCH, *February* 15, 1863.

COLONEL: A forage train of 10 wagons from my command, with escort of two companies of infantry, and while 4 of the wagons, guarded

by 13 privates, under command of a sergeant, were being loaded, 1½ miles from Nolensville, were attacked by 150 rebel cavalry. The sergeant immediately formed his men, took shelter in a cabin close to the wagons, and repulsed them, wounding 5 (3 of whom I have prisoners), killing 4 horses, capturing 3 horses, 7 saddles, and 3 guns. Two of our men were slightly wounded. I started the First East Tennessee Cavalry, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow, in pursuit, ordering four companies toward the railroad. I learn, reliably, that Van Dorn, with a large body of cavalry, was at Chapel Hill last night, extending his advance to College Grove. I will watch him.

Very respectfully,

[JAMES B. STEEDMAN,]
Brigadier-General, Third Division.

Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

COLONEL: Operator at La Vergne says no name was signed to above; simply "brigadier-general."

P. M., *Operator.*

FEBRUARY 18–MARCH 5, 1863.—Operations in Central Kentucky, including skirmishes (February 22) at Coombs' Ferry, (February 24) at Stoner Bridge, and (March 2) at Slate Creek, near Mount Sterling.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. Benjamin P. Runkle, Forty-fifth Ohio Infantry, commanding brigade.
No. 2.—Maj. John M. Brown, Tenth Kentucky Cavalry.
No. 3.—Maj. Augustus Norton, Seventh Ohio Cavalry.
No. 4.—Capt. Emanuel Kauffman, One hundredth Ohio Infantry.

No. 1.

Reports of Col. Benjamin P. Runkle, Forty-fifth Ohio Infantry, commanding brigade.

MOUNT STERLING, KY., *February* 26, 1863.

GENERAL: Your dispatch received. The rebels had a heavy guard out here, and made a show of fighting; but when we fired on them they rang the bells in town and all went out in a huddle. They galloped 9 miles on the pike, with the Tenth Kentucky on their heels. They then took to a terrible mud road through the jack-oak country. Our horses gave out, and we could go no farther. We captured 100 horses and mules. Rebels burned their wagons and threw away everything they had stolen.

We heard heavy firing yesterday below here, in direction of Jeffersonville. Suppose Miner has cut them off, which I ordered him to do.

I have just learned that they came back yesterday as near as 13 miles, and stopped. They said when here that Pegram was coming to reenforce them.

I am out of rations, and must come toward Lexington for them. I will leave here, going toward Winchester, as soon as I determine that they have gone out of the country. If Miner is behind them, I will capture them, and will remain here until I find out about the matter.

If Marshall or Pegram is coming, here is the place to fight them. No use killing my horses running them through the mountains until I know what they are about.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE,
Lexington, Ky.

MOUNT STERLING, KY., *March* 5, 1863.

I have the honor to report the part taken by the Second Brigade, Army of Central Kentucky, in driving the rebel force, under Colonel [R. S.] Cluke, from the State of Kentucky.

Information having been received that the rebels were crossing the Cumberland River at Stingall's Ferry, below Somerset, I was ordered by the commanding general to move on to Crab Orchard with all my effective force.

I moved on the evening of February 20, with a part of the Forty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, part of the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, and Marsh's howitzer battery. Marched 6 miles, and encamped on Hanging Fork.

Marched at daylight on the morning of the 21st, by way of Stanford and Crab Orchard; was joined at Stanford by a battalion of the Seventh Ohio Cavalry, Major [A.] Norton commanding. Reached Crab Orchard about noon, and was joined there by Colonel [I.] Garrard with two battalions of the Seventh Ohio Cavalry. Having no orders to proceed farther than Crab Orchard, and it being uncertain which road the rebels would go from Somerset, I sent forward a scouting party from Crab Orchard. .

On the morning of the 22d, received conflicting reports concerning the whereabouts of the rebels. I sent Lieutenant-Colonel [G. G.] Miner, with 300 men, to Mount Vernon, the most reliable information pointing to that place as the most important point of the rebel route.

On the evening of the 22d, a courier from Colonel Miner informed me that the rebels had moved toward Richmond. At the same time received the order of the general commanding that the rebels must be followed up, and must not be permitted to get out of the State. At the same time received a dispatch from Colonel [S. A.] Gilbert, commanding First Brigade, that the Forty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry (400 mounted men) was at Danville, and asking me if I wanted them. I immediately ordered the major commanding a detachment of the Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with two howitzers, to join Lieutenant-Colonel Miner, and ordered Colonel Miner to cut off the retreat of the rebels. I received a dispatch from the general commanding that the ferries on the Kentucky River had been attended to. The bridge over Dick's River, at Crab Orchard, had been burned in the summer, and the river was impassable. I therefore telegraphed to Colonel Gilbert to send me the Forty-fourth Ohio Infantry to meet me at Stanford, and I moved toward Richmond by way of Stanford and Lancaster. Received a dispatch from Colonel Gilbert that the Forty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry would meet me at Lancaster, going by the way of Camp Dick Robinson, and would meet me at 6 a. m. on the morning of the 23d. The Forty-fourth Ohio, under Lieut. Colonel [H. B.] Wilson, did not come until 12 m., and numbered 205 men. Notwithstanding my force was smaller than I

expected, I determined to move on the enemy at Richmond. Believing the ferries to be guarded, and that Lieutenant-Colonel Miner would be able to cut off his retreat, I was confident of cutting the enemy to pieces between Richmond and the river. When I arrived at Richmond, I found the enemy had crossed the river at Clay's Ferry and Boonesborough, and moved toward Winchester, avowing their intention of burning the Paris bridge. I was further informed they had destroyed the ferries behind them. My men were weary, and many of their horses were unshod. I received further intelligence also that the rebels had destroyed the Clay and Boonesborough Ferries. I sent forward Captain [W. D.] Ratcliffe, Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, to reconnoiter and report to me the condition of the ferries. Captain Ratcliffe reported to me that they were all right.

As soon as the horses could be shod and put in marching trim, I sent forward Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson with the detachment of his regiment, Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, and the battery, to cross the river at Boonesborough Ferry. I then waited until I saw my train put in motion and the Seventh Ohio Cavalry reshod their horses. I sent back to Danville, under command of Major [J.] McIntire, some of the Seventh Ohio Cavalry, reported to me by Colonel Garrard unable to march. I then moved the Seventh Ohio Cavalry to Clay's Ferry and crossed the Kentucky River. I ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson to form junction with me at Winchester and move forward to that place. I gave orders to destroy the ferries, to prevent the enemy from doubling back on me and escaping across the Kentucky River. This order was countermanded by the general commanding.

On arriving at Winchester, at 12 midnight on the 24th, I found the enemy had left Winchester that afternoon, and that Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, with his portion of my command, was moving on the Mount Sterling road in rear of them. I pushed forward, and joined him 4 miles from Mount Sterling about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 25th.

Previous to my joining Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, and about halfway between Winchester and Mount Sterling, he had a night skirmish with a part of Cluke's command. The enemy had posted between 150 and 200 men at Stoner Bridge, intending to ambush my command. They were discovered, however, by the advance guard, and fired on. They immediately opened fire, but the darkness of the night prevented their doing much damage.

The enemy immediately advanced upon the main body, but the energy and activity of Colonel Wilson, who brought up the Forty-fourth Ohio Infantry, and the coolness of Major [J. M.] Brown, who held them in check, frustrated their attempts, and, on the appearance of the Forty-fourth Ohio, the enemy broke and fled.

We lost 1 man, of the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, shot through the lungs. The loss of the enemy I am unable to state, as they left but 1 man dead and 1 wounded. The rebel prisoners report more. Our ignorance of the character of the country and the situation of the town prevented my nearer approach to Mount Sterling until daybreak.

At daybreak on the 25th, I moved forward to Mount Sterling. About 2 miles from Mount Sterling I met citizens who informed me that the enemy were retreating, and that the rear guard had just passed within 1 mile of Mount Sterling.

A courier from my advance informed me that the enemy had halted and formed a line 1 mile this side of Mount Sterling. Believing this to be their rear guard, and nothing else, and wishing to drive them out as speedily as possible, I ordered Captain [J. E.] Marsh to throw a shell

among them. The shell exploding in their immediate vicinity they broke and fled. They did not number over 25 or 30 men.

Being ignorant of the nature of the country, and not knowing the whereabouts of the enemy, I then ordered out my skirmishers and advanced upon the town. When approaching the outskirts of the town, I was met by a citizen, who informed me that the rebels were beyond the town and retreating. I immediately ordered forward the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, remounted my infantry, and pushed forward in pursuit. On nearing their camp, the enemy made a show of resistance, but, immediately on the approach of my command, fled.

My command had marched rapidly 100 miles, the Tenth Kentucky 135 miles. The horses were weary and jaded; they had scarcely any rest since the 20th. The rebels were well mounted on fresh horses. It was useless to pursue. I, however, ordered Major Brown to pursue them as far as Tick Town, his horses being in the best condition. This he did, capturing a number of prisoners and a number of Government horses and mules, which the rebels were unable to drive off.

I then went into camp at Mount Sterling, and remained there until the afternoon of the 26th. I here received your order congratulating me on getting my command safely across the Kentucky River. I then learned that the rebels were strongly posted over Slate Creek, 13 miles from Mount Sterling. At their position there was a deep stream in front, passable at but one point. On my side there was an almost impenetrable forest; on the rebel side a steep slope and open ground for 300 yards, upon which I would have to deploy my column, after crossing the stream, and under fire. There was no way, so far as I knew, but to march square up in his front, ford the stream, and attack him in his position; 100 determined men could have held this point.

On arriving within 3 miles of his position, I learned that I could ford the creek below, and attack him on his left flank. I ordered Major [R. T.] Williams, Fourteenth Kentucky Cavalry, with 250 men and one howitzer, to move by this route and open the fight, while I moved up and attacked him in front. I then believed that the enemy, having every advantage of position, and being about my equal in numbers, would make a stubborn resistance.

Immediately on hearing of my approach, however, Colonel Cluke ran off with his whole command to Owingsville. This was precisely the way I wanted him to go. I immediately came to the right-about, and ordered Major Williams back to Mount Sterling, believing that the enemy intended to move to Owingsville and North Middletown, and attempt to get out of the State in that direction. Upon consultation with some of my officers, I determined to move to Owingsville, get in the enemy's rear, and drive him in the direction of Maysville.

Upon arriving at Mount Sterling, I received the order of the general commanding to move immediately to Lexington. In this order the general commanding stated that the enemy in heavy force were moving upon Lexington. The couriers informed me that there had been fighting at Clay's Ferry, and that the enemy were crossing in large force at Boonesborough.

For reasons already explained, I did not believe this order to be genuine, and, being informed that the couriers were suspicious personages, and unable to give an intelligible account of themselves, I believed it to be a Morganish trick; but knowing the penalty of disobeying a genuine order, I did, to the regret of my whole command, obey, and moved toward Paris. I did this because Paris was the nearest telegraphic point, and but 5 miles out of the way. At Paris I could settle

the genuineness of the order. If it were not genuine, I could move directly back upon Cluke, as I thought he could not make his escape. If the order should prove genuine, and the report brought by the couriers should prove true, I knew my little force would be cut to pieces at Winchester by the rebels, reported to be crossing at Boonesborough.

On arriving at Paris on the morning of the 27th, I found the reported advance of the rebels was a false alarm. I halted to rest my men and horses, and to await orders from the general commanding. I received an order to pursue Cluke and use him up. I proceeded to carry out this order. I took every precaution to cut off communication between Paris and Mount Sterling, and sent Lieut. Trimble Williams, a brave and gallant soldier, to Mount Sterling He went into the town among the rebels, and gained all the information I desired, and reported to me on the following morning.

On the morning of the 28th, I sent forward Captain [J. M.] Taylor, of the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, on the Paris and Mount Sterling road, and Major [William] Reaney, of the Seventh Ohio Cavalry, on the Winchester and Mount Sterling road, with instructions to drive in the enemy's pickets on these roads and annoy them as much as possible. I then made every exertion to place my command in the best possible condition. I procured reliable guides. I found that I could move my whole command between the Mount Sterling and Paris and Mount Sterling and Winchester pikes, and that I could be among the rebels before they could have any idea of my whereabouts.

Captain Taylor performed his duty, a thing which he never fails to do. Major Reaney has never reported to me, but I learn he went to Winchester, placed his pickets upon the road, and took, as it were, possession of the town; that four of his men, on guard, while eating supper at the toll-gate on the Mount Sterling pike, were captured by a few straggling rebels. Upon learning this, I understand Major Reaney fell back to a church somewhere on the Lexington pike, and informed the general commanding by courier that the rebels were coming to Winchester in force. The commanding general then commanded me to take Winchester at daylight. I immediately moved to obey this order. I arrived at Winchester on the morning of March 1, and found Colonel [W. P.] Sanders, Sixth [Fifth] Kentucky Cavalry, with a detachment of mounted infantry, but no rebels. To move forward then to Mount Sterling was to move with a body of men who had had no sleep for two nights, and that I would arrive at Mount Sterling late in the afternoon. I therefore remained in Winchester until the morning of March 2. I then moved forward to Mount Sterling to attack the enemy. In the mean time I learned they had changed their camp.

On arriving at Mount Sterling, I ordered the cavalry forward to attack the enemy, while I supported them with the infantry and artillery. There were about 200 rebels in Mount Sterling, with their pickets 3 miles this side.

Major Norton, with 100 men of the Seventh Ohio Cavalry, drove them through the town, and, supported by Major [J. M.] Brown, of the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, pursued them 6 miles beyond the town, to Howard's Mills. I moved up rapidly with the howitzers and mounted infantry, and found the enemy posted, with Slate Creek on their front, on a high hill. I determined to cross and attack them, and brought up my howitzers to protect my men while fording the creek. I discovered on my nearer approach that they had no intention of fighting, and that to cross the creek would only be to weary my horses, some of which were utterly used up. I therefore ordered Captain Marsh to open upon them

with shell. Upon his getting the range and dropping a shell in their ranks, they immediately retired.

I returned to Mount Sterling, previous to which I sent Major Williams, with a small body of mounted infantry, to reconnoiter. The commanding general had ordered me not to pursue them in the direction of Western Virginia, and I was satisfied they had taken this route, and it was useless to pursue. I further discovered, on retracing my steps to Mount Sterling, that it was with great difficulty I could bring the howitzer battery back to Mount Sterling, the horses being utterly used up.

In this skirmish the rebels acknowledge the loss of 10 killed, several wounded, while we took 16 prisoners. I know that by the bursting of one shell the rebels lost 2 men and 3 horses killed, and 3 horses wounded. The inhabitants report that they threw their dead into the stream and carried off their wounded. I went into camp at Mount Sterling to await orders.

When I marched from Richmond, I ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Miner to move toward supplies and to take care of his men. Learning afterward that he was at Richmond, I ordered him to Irvine, to guard the river, and to guard, if necessary, the crossing of the rebels. This order, he informs me, he never received. Lieutenant-Colonel Miner has not reported to me, and the movements of his command since he moved from Richmond I know nothing of.

In regard to the conduct of my command: As to my subordinate officers, I have only to thank them, especially Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, Majors Brown and Norton, and Captain Marsh, for their hearty cooperation, their active and energetic support, and their obedience and gallantry on all occasions. As for my men, they have endured hardships and privations without a murmur, have ridden day after day and night after night without sleep or rest, and have pursued eagerly and willingly when so exhausted that they fell from their horses. I only regret that the rebels would not give them a chance to show their courage.

Feeling and believing that my whole command has done its duty, and that its conduct will meet with your approval, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.

Capt. W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., March 17, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded to department headquarters. Certain inaccuracies in Colonel Runkle's report demand notice. His order to destroy the ferries was not countermanded by me, but was a reiteration of mine from Louisville of February 22. I deemed it essential that they should be destroyed. A portion of Cluke's command swam the Kentucky River, and they had enough start of Colonel Runkle to have all crossed in that way. The colonel's prospect of catching Cluke was very slight after he was once allowed to get by him. It was simply a chase after an enemy, already one day's march ahead, who kept his command well mounted all the time by pressing horses, who always had choice of several roads, and carried with him about 150 extra animals. After Cluke retreated into the hills beyond Mount Sterling, and knowing the

excellent condition of his animals and the jaded condition of our own, from Colonel Runkle's own report, I stopped the useless pursuit. I subsequently directed the colonel to move toward Lexington, in consequence of reports from Big Hill and the precipitate flight of Lieutenant-Colonel Miner from Richmond with 500 mounted men, a flight which at the time was firmly believed to have been from some good cause.

This order was obeyed by a forced and unnecessary night march of 27 miles to Paris; an easy march of the same distance, if commenced in strict accordance with the order, and continued in orders to have been given subsequently, would have placed Colonel Runkle's command the day after he started from Mount Sterling in a position where it was presumed it would be wanted, and near supplies.

The colonel received my order at Paris to pursue Cluke on the morning of February 28. He left on the morning of March 1, about 1 o'clock. How his men could have been without sleep and his horses without rest during the two days' halt at Paris, I cannot understand.

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

No. 2.

Report of Maj. John M. Brown, Tenth Kentucky Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH KENTUCKY CAVALRY,
Near Mount Sterling, Ky., March 8, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that the Tenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, under my command, on the night of 23d February, 1863, skirmished with the enemy's outposts, successfully evading an attempt to ambush our force. Several of the enemy were killed and wounded, and their outposts fell back upon their main body at Mount Sterling, 7 miles distant.

The only casualty in my command was Sergt. John Beckett, of Company A, shot through the lungs, and it is feared mortally wounded. The other wounds received by members of the regiment were not sufficiently serious to call for the surgeon's services.

The rebels were a portion of Morgan's forces, and were commanded by Colonel Cluke. They numbered 800 men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN MASON BROWN,
Major, Commanding Tenth Kentucky Cavalry.

[Brig. Gen.] LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.

No. 3.

Report of Maj. Augustus Norton, Seventh Ohio Cavalry.

HDQRS. 2D BATTALION, 7TH OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
Lexington, Ky., March 16, 1863.

GENERAL: In obedience to your request, I submit the following statement of the manner in which Colonel Runkle's command was marched

from Winchester to Mount Sterling, on the 2d day of March, 1863; also the condition of the commanders:

About 7 a. m. the command was on the road, a detachment of the mounted infantry and one piece of Captain Marsh's battery as an advance guard; the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry in advance of the column; Tenth Kentucky next, followed by the mounted infantry and artillery. After we had proceeded about 3 miles, Colonel Runkle ordered me to take my command (giving me a guide) and move off to the right through the fields and come into the road again about 6 miles ahead, stating that the rebel pickets were reported stationed at a bridge some 5 miles [distant], and he wanted to capture them. I immediately proceeded with my command in the direction ordered, moving as rapidly as circumstances would permit, making the route of 8 or more miles in about one and one-fourth hours, striking the road at the point designated, and on my arrival I found the advance guard and Tenth Kentucky Cavalry in advance of the point named.

The movement of the column to this point before it was possible for me to reach it, defeated the whole object of the circuitous march I was ordered to make, at which I was very much surprised. I took my place behind the Tenth Kentucky, as ordered, and moved on with the column about 1 mile, when Lieutenant [H. E.] Ware, one of Colonel Runkle's aides, rode up beside me, and I suggested the propriety of sending a detachment to within 1 mile of Mount Sterling, and there turn to the right and intercept the Tick Town road, so as to cut off their retreat in that direction, with which suggestion the lieutenant coincided, and went back to consult with the colonel in regard to the movements. In a few moments he came back with an order for me to take my command and move forward "like hell" to the point where he fired shells at the pickets on our first visit to Mount Sterling, which is about 1 mile from town. I moved forward with my command lively, but before reaching the point designated I ran into their pickets, and took after them at full speed (knowing that they would be able to get around on the pike before I could cut across the fields and intercept them on the Tick Town road, should they choose to retreat in that direction). We pursued them very closely, and captured 1 prisoner before reaching town. On their arrival at the center of the town, they wheeled into line and fired one volley at us, wounding 1 man; but our chase being too hot for them, they left in a hurry, holding up their hands and arms, showing wounds they received to the citizens as they left. Just before entering town I sent back a courier to Colonel Runkle for re-enforcements. We pursued them hotly, capturing 12 prisoners, 2 of whom were wounded, and killed several horses for them. After we had pursued them some 3 miles from town, and a majority of our horses had given out, and no re-enforcements had come up, I dispatched another messenger for re-enforcements, and he found Colonel Runkle with part of his troops in line of battle about 1½ miles from town. We kept up the pursuit until we ran them into their camp across Slate Creek, which was about 6 miles from Mount Sterling, after which I took a commanding position in full view of their camp, and was watching their movements until the column should come up. I had been in that position but a few moments when I received an order from Colonel Runkle to take my command and move across to the Owingsville pike and join the column. I debated for a moment the propriety of obeying such an order under the circumstances, but concluded to obey it, and proceeded in that direction, leaving the enemy to dispose of their forces as they pleased.

On my arrival at the Owingsville pike, I found that the column had not moved in that direction, but learned that they had followed up the road over which I had chased the enemy, to Howard's Mills. I immediately took my command back to the point I had left, making a useless march of 7 miles for our already wearied horses. On my arrival I found the command drawn up in line of battle, firing shell at the retreating enemy, with little or no effect. The command, men and officers, plead with him to let them cross Slate Creek and fight them, but their entreaties were all in vain. After he had amused himself firing shell at them for a while, he moved the command back about a quarter of a mile, fed, and had the men make coffee, making a stay of about two hours, when we marched back to Mount Sterling and went into camp. Thus a most excellent opportunity, and perhaps the last, of forcing the enemy into a fight was thrown away.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. NORTON,

Major, Comdg. Second Battalion Seventh Ohio Vol. Cavalry.

Brigadier-General GILLMORE.

No. 4.

Report of Capt. Emanuel Kauffman, One hundredth Ohio Infantry.

[NO DATE.]

GENERAL: I have the honor to report to you the following:

On the 21st day of February, 1863, at 8 p. m., Lieutenant Miller, of Wolford's cavalry, arrived in camp with the information that a large force of rebels were in or near Mount Vernon, 28 miles from Richmond. A dispatch was immediately forwarded to your headquarters, which was received at headquarters at 1 a. m., February 22. The courier not having returned, another dispatch was forwarded at 6 a. m., February 22, to see whether any re-enforcements were coming. Not getting any information, I held the works until 10 a. m., when the scouts came in and reported the enemy in large force within 3 miles of camp. I at once ordered the men from the work of blockading the gap, and ordered the stores, camp-equipage, &c., that the men could not carry away to be burned. I had only one team in camp, which was used to convey sick and convalescents; the other company team was used to carry rations for a scouting party to Big Hill (30 men under Lieutenant [J. S. S.] Champion), which was so ordered from your headquarters.

I retreated to the Kentucky River and crossed at Clay's Ferry. About 2.30 p. m. I again sent a dispatch to know whether I should make a stand, and whether re-enforcements were coming. No orders were received. At 6 p. m. I entertained some fears that the enemy would cross at Coombs' Ferry and cut off the retreat. I again ordered the men to fall back to Lexington. At about 8 p. m. I received a dispatch from headquarters to make a stand at the river, and, if necessary, destroy the ferry. I ordered the cavalry to return to the river for that purpose; also ordered my men to return. The cavalry returned, and reported 300 rebels on this side. My men being fatigued from the march, I again ordered them to fall back to Lexington, where I arrived at 1.30 a. m., February 23, 1863.

There were 10 men taken prisoners and paroled. One six-mule team was captured by the enemy. We burned 16 tents, a number of blankets, knapsacks, and clothing, about 18,000 rounds of cartridges, 6 Enfield rifles, about 1,000 pounds of bacon, 5 barrels of coffee, 5 barrels of sugar, 4 barrels of rice, 6 barrels of beans, 3,000 pounds of hard bread, some soap and candles. One hospital tent belonging to the Forty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and 1 guard tent belonging to the One hundredth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, were saved. About 80 head of cattle and some unserviceable horses and mules were left back, and are now in care of N. Jones, near Richmond. About 2,000 pounds of corn was left on the ground.

E. KAUFFMAN,
Captain, Commanding Post, Richmond, Ky.

General GILLMORE.

FEBRUARY 19, 1863.—Skirmish near Rover, Tenn.

Report of Brig. Gen. E. C. Walthall, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS WALTHALL'S BRIGADE,
On Triune Pike, February 19, 1863—11 p. m.

MAJOR: I learn from Lieutenant-Colonel [John S.] Prather, commanding cavalry in my front, that he had a skirmish with the enemy this evening near Rover, and that the enemy encamped at night in sight of his position. He reports that the enemy has two or three regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, and also artillery—perhaps as many as four pieces, with wagons; number not stated. He desires me to move up to his support, and I shall move at 1 o'clock in the morning—at least to the neighborhood of Unionville or a little beyond, and, if deemed advisable under the circumstances, as far as Rover.

Should the lieutenant-general commanding deem this course inexpedient, the courier who bears this can reach me at an early hour tomorrow.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. C. WALTHALL,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. THOMAS M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FEBRUARY 21, 1863.—Reconnaissance from Franklin, on the Lewisburg, Columbia, and Carter Creek Roads, Tenn.

Report of Col. Thomas J. Jordan, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
Franklin, Tenn., February 21, 1863.

SIR: At the suggestion of Colonel [Emerson] Opdycke, I made a reconnaissance at daybreak this morning on the roads leading from Franklin to Lewisburg, Columbia, and Carter Creek.

I divided my force into three parts: The first, under Maj. Griffith

Jones, with 65 men, I assigned to the Lewisburg road; the second, under Captain [M.] O'Reilly, with 62 men, I assigned to the Carter Creek road, and the other, with 73 men, I kept under my own command upon the direct road to Columbia.

I instructed Major Jones and Captain O'Reilly to proceed upon their respective roads for 6 or 7 miles, and then to scout through the country toward the Columbia turnpike, and join me at or near the brick church, some 7 miles from Franklin.

The distance to be marched by the columns on the Lewisburg and Carter Creek roads being some 4 miles longer than that on the Columbia road, I marched very slowly, so as to give them time to execute the movement, and, if possible, to get into the rear of the strong cavalry picket that usually occupies that position.

Slowly as I marched, I reached that point (the church) about half an hour before Major Jones, and after waiting about half an hour longer on Captain O'Reilly, and hearing nothing of him, I determined to move on slowly in the direction of Columbia, hoping that the captain would come after and overtake me.

I proceeded on the Columbia road about 2 miles, and till within 1¼ miles of Butler's Station, when my advance guard surprised and captured Surgeon ———, of Colonel Wheeler's cavalry, just as he was in the act of taking a parting kiss from a most beautiful girl, who had by her surpassing charms inveigled him from the safety of his camp.

I then countermarched and retraced my route to Franklin. During this time I heard nothing of Captain O'Reilly, but as I marched to the town a messenger caught me with the intelligence that the captain was missing and was supposed to be captured, though the remainder of his command was safe.

On the road leading from the Little Harpeth Creek (about 9 miles from Franklin) to the church on the Columbia road, and when about 2 miles from the church, Captain O'Reilly's command captured 2 Confederate soldiers, one of whom was sick in bed in a house by the roadside. Captain O'Reilly ordered the column to proceed while he entered the house for the purpose of paroling the sick prisoner. This was the last that was seen of him, as, very soon after, a column of the enemy, supposed by Lieutenant [G.] Smith, who examined it carefully with his glass, to be about 500 men, came in sight, moving down on the road leading directly from Butler's Station to the house where the captain had dismounted, and immediately afterward his horse, with the bridle-reins hanging about his feet, joined the column.

Lieutenant Smith, who succeeded to the command, did not deem it prudent with so small a force to attack the enemy, and in about an hour afterward brought his column safely into camp.

The loss of Captain O'Reilly will be very much felt in the regiment, as he was a most efficient and gallant officer. I believe he was captured by the connivance of the family who occupy the house, and would most respectfully ask permission to capture all the male members of sufficient age and hold them as hostages for the captain.

Respectfully submitted.

THOS. J. JORDAN,
Colonel Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Lieut. GEORGE K. SPEED,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FEBRUARY 22, 1863.—Skirmish on the Manchester Pike, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. David S. Stanley, U. S. Army, commanding cavalry, Department of the Cumberland.
No. 2.—Col. Robert H. G. Minty, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, commanding First Cavalry Brigade.
No. 3.—Capt. Robert E. Cain, First Middle Tennessee Cavalry (Union).
No. 4.—Lieut. David R. Snelling, First Middle Tennessee Cavalry (Union).

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. David S. Stanley, U. S. Army, commanding cavalry, Department of the Cumberland.

HDQRS. CAVALRY, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Near Murfreesborough, February 22, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform you that the picket on the Manchester pike was attacked this morning by about 400 rebel cavalry. The reliefs for the roads picketed by Colonel Minty's brigade, consisting of about 90 men, arrived at the reserve of the picket on this pike at the moment they were attacked, and repulsed them. They (the enemy) captured 2 of our vedettes, belonging to the First Middle Tennessee. Our cavalry pursued them 2 miles beyond our outpost, and citizens reported 1 lieutenant and 4 men wounded.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. S. STANLEY,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.

Report of Col. Robert H. G. Minty, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, commanding First Cavalry Brigade.

CAMP NEAR MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
February 27, 1863.

SIR: Having investigated the circumstances attending the attack on the pickets on the Manchester road, on the morning of the 22d instant, I have to report as follows:

A picket of 30 men of the First [Middle] Tennessee Cavalry, under command of First Lieutenant [D. R.] Snelling, of same regiment, had just been relieved by 30 men of the Fourth Michigan, under Second Lieutenant [J. P.] Rexford, of that regiment. Both pickets were in line, and in a position where they could see the road for fully a quarter of a mile to their front. At this moment a few shots were fired, and the vedettes galloped in, closely followed by the enemy. Lieutenant Snelling directed Lieutenant Rexford to fall a short distance to the rear and dismount his men, while he would form the First [Middle] Tennessee across the road a little farther to the front. As the Fourth Michigan were moving across the road, the First [Middle] Tennessee, with Lieuten-

ant Snelling, broke and dashed through them, when all galloped to the rear in confusion. Corporal Ketchum, of Company A, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, called to the men to follow him. He was followed by 4 men of his own regiment and 2 of the First [Middle] Tennessee. These men checked and finally drove the enemy off the ground, following them up to beyond the position occupied by the advanced vedettes. Before the attack was made, Lieutenant Snelling rode to the front once, fired his pistol, and galloped back, calling to the men in the rear to advance.

Captain Cain does not appear to have been on the ground until after the retreat of the rebels. He was going out to relieve the picket on the Wartrace road, when, hearing the firing to his front, he went out to inquire the cause of it. I have ordered that Corporal Ketchum be promoted to the first vacancy in his company, and I have called for the names and companies of the 6 men who supported him so nobly.

Inclosed I hand you reports of Captain Cain and Lieutenants Snelling and Rexford.*

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding First Cavalry Brigade.

Captain SINCLAIR, *Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry.*

No. 3.

Report of Capt. Robert E. Cain, First Middle Tennessee Cavalry (Union).

FEBRUARY 25, 1863.

COLONEL: Being ordered, on the morning of the 22d of February, to relieve the pickets on the Wartrace road, I started for that post, intending to go to the reserve on the Manchester pike, and then through the woods, having been informed that it was the best route. When I had arrived near the reserve, I saw the guard advancing toward me in considerable disorder, being driven in by the enemy, Lieutenant [D. R.] Snelling and another officer (name not known by me) trying to rally the men. I attempted to throw my squad into line, but could not, owing to the former pickets breaking through the line and causing disorder. Lieutenant Snelling and the unknown officer in the mean time had rallied some few men, and turned on the advance of the enemy, driving them back. I came to his support as quickly as possible with a few men. Having driven the advance in, we could plainly see that the enemy was in too great force, when we fell back some little distance, and formed a line of battle, intending to fight them as best we could. We remained in this position for a short time, when we were informed by our advance skirmishers that the enemy had retreated. We then moved up and occupied the ground where the reserve was usually posted, where we remained until we received re-enforcements from the Fourth Michigan. I then drew my men off, and went to my post. I understand that one of our men was captured. I also heard through negro sources that the enemy had 1 captain and 2 privates wounded, who have since died. I give the latter information for what it is worth.

Yours, respectfully,

ROBERT E. CAIN,
Captain, Comdg. Company G, First Middle Tennessee Cavalry.

Colonel [R. H. G.] MINTY.

---

* Rexford's report not found.

No. 4.

Report of Lieut. David R. Snelling, First Middle Tennessee Cavalry (Union).

FEBRUARY 17–21, 1863.

Road picketed, Manchester. Strength of picket, 30 men. Distance from infantry picket, 2 miles. Where posted: On right and left of Manchester pike, 5 miles from Murfreesborough.

On the 19th, the vedettes on the pike were attacked by 12 rebels (all wearing our uniform), but they fled when fired upon. Fourteen refugees came in on the same day. On the 22d, just as the relief arrived, we were attacked by a force of rebel cavalry, supposed to be about 200 strong (many of them wearing the Federal uniform). The pickets were driven in to the reserve. The enemy pursued and captured 1 man. I am sorry to state that out of a force of 75 or 80 men, there being 30 under my command on duty at the post, and 30 under the command of a lieutenant of the Fourth Michigan, and 25 or 30 under the command of Captain Cain, of the First Middle Tennessee, on the ground, only 15 or 20 made any resistance; the remaining 70 or 75 escaped out of danger, and the officers commanding did not act bravely.

DAVID R. SNELLING,
First Lieut. Company D, First Middle Tennessee Cavalry.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY,
February 25, 1863.

Respectfully referred to Colonel Minty, commanding First Cavalry Brigade, for investigation and report, so far as relates to the conduct of the lieutenant in charge of picket from Fourth Michigan Cavalry, and Captain Cain, First Middle Tennessee Cavalry.

By command of Brigadier-General Stanley:

WILLIAM H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FEBRUARY 22, 1863.—Attack on Tuscumbia, Ala.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Charles S. Hamilton, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Brig. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, U. S. Army, commanding District of Corinth.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. Charles S. Hamilton, U. S. Army.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *February* 25, 1863.

GENERAL: The cavalry of General Dodge, under command of Colonel [F. M.] Cornyn, attacked Tuscumbia and rear of Van Dorn's column on Sunday, the 22d instant, at 4 a. m.; captured one piece of

artillery, 100 prisoners, 200 horses, a large amount of stores, including a train of cars and 100 bales of C. S. Army cotton, considerable money, and a large number of mules.

Colonel Cornyn and his command have swum creeks and rivers; have operated during all these terrible storms, and are now following the enemy into the mountains; officers and men behaved splendidly, and all are entitled to warmest praise for perseverance and daring gallantry.

Scouts have arrived from the interior of Mississippi during the last twenty-four hours, and all report the enemy rapidly evacuating Vicksburg. He is moving everything to the eastward, and the talk is that all are going to re-enforce the army opposed to Rosecrans, now commanded by Joseph [E.] Johnston, Bragg having been removed. Price's forces are on the east side of the Black River.

* * * * * * *

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. HAMILTON,
Major-General.

Major-General HURLBUT, &c.

No. 2.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, U. S. Army, commanding District of Corinth.

CORINTH, *February* 23, 1863.

The gunboats got to Florence and above yesterday. Van Dorn had succeeded in crossing before they reached there. My cavalry have got to the river above Florence, and are on their way to Decatur. The gunboats have several families of refugees and some 60 prisoners. If we had been able to have got the gunboats up when I first reported, we should have done much more damage. Van Dorn, Wheeler, Forrest, and Roddey are at Columbia, Tenn., and Van Dorn's force that he crossed amounts to about 6,000 men and the batteries. Van Dorn crossed a portion of his force above Muscle Shoals.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General ROSECRANS.

CORINTH, *February* 27, 1863.

There were about 1,000 troops in the valley. We attacked them on the 22d instant; took Tuscumbia, 200 prisoners, all their stores, horses, one piece of artillery, and one of Van Dorn's trains. They scattered, and my force is still after them. Large quantities of forage have been taken to the mountains. A large quantity remains in the valley. A good deal of it has been contracted for by the C. S. Army, but had not been taken out, and cannot be now. It is reported to-day that the engine crossing at Decatur has been taken back.

G. M. DODGE.
Brigadier-General,

Major-General ROSECRANS.

MARCH 1, 1863.—Skirmish at Bradyville, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Brig. Gen. David S. Stanley, U. S. Army, Chief of Cavalry, Department of the Cumberland.
No. 3.—Col. James W. Paramore, Third Ohio Cavalry, commanding Second Cavalry Brigade.
No. 4.—Capt. William M. Flanagan, Third Ohio Cavalry.
No. 5.—Col. Eli Long, Fourth Ohio Cavalry.
No. 6.—Col. John F. Miller, Twenty-ninth Indiana Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
March 2, 1863—2 p. m.

General Stanley reports from his expedition to Bradyville: We fared badly for forage. The rebels of Morgan's and Wharton's commands made a stand in Bradyville. Colonels Paramore and Long went in with sabers drawn, and whipped them in about three minutes. Stokes' cavalry advanced bravely with carbines. We took 70 prisoners, including 8 officers, their camp equipage, tents, saddles, and some 70 horses, and Basil [W.] Duke's regimental papers. Major [James] Murphy did good service. We lost 1 man killed and 1 captain and 7 men wounded. We found 4 of their dead.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

No. 2.

Report of Brig. Gen. David S. Stanley, U. S. Army, Chief of Cavalry, Department of the Cumberland.

HDQRS. CAVALRY, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Near Murfreesborough, March 5, 1863.

GENERAL: On Sunday, the 1st of March, I conducted a foraging train of 400 wagons on the Bradyville pike as far as the village of Bradyville. The escort consisted of a part of the three brigades of cavalry at this place and one brigade (Miller's) of infantry. The advance was composed of the First Middle Tennessee Cavalry and the Third and Fourth Ohio Cavalry. I directed the advance myself, placing the infantry in the center, the Fourth U. S. Cavalry on the exposed flank of the train, and Colonel Minty's command as rear guard. Two miles from the village we drove the enemy's pickets in, and, pressing upon them, soon found them disposed to make a stout resistance. The Tennessee regiment soon became engaged, and were on the point of falling back, when the two Ohio regiments coming up, immediately charged the enemy in front and flank, routing him, and sending his men and horses flying in all directions over the rugged hills.

The result of the affair was the killing of 4 of the enemy—as nearly as I could ascertain, not less than 20 were wounded—and the taking of 83 prisoners. We captured two wagon-loads of saddles of a rough pattern (all new), one wagon-load of picket rope, some bacon, corn, and meal, and in all 70 horses and mules. The animals were poor.

The inclosed reports of Colonels Paramore and Long will give you the particulars; also the lists of killed and wounded. See also the report of Captain Flanagan. Major Murphy, First Middle Tennessee, is absent; his report has not been received. He behaved very gallantly, and had a bullet cut the hair of his head. Captain [R. P.] Rifenberrick, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, is highly commended for his bravery. I am sorry to say this valuable officer received a painful and, it is feared, dangerous wound. All these officers, and, indeed, others not mentioned, who engaged in the fight, are commended to the commanding general. These little affairs, though not important in results, often show the character of officers and troops more than great battles.

The promptness with which Colonels Paramore and Long drew pistols and sabers and rushed upon an enemy sheltered behind houses, trees, and rocks, an enemy outnumbering the troops on our side engaged, or which the enemy could see, illustrates more strongly than any remarks I can add to their soldierly qualities.

The report of Major Murphy and the list (4) of wounded in the First Middle Tennessee Regiment will be sent when received.

Your obedient servant;

D. S. STANLEY,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff.

P. S.—The enemy's force was part of the brigades of Morgan and Wharton. The regimental papers, as well as their possessor, the adjutant of Duke's rebel regiment, were captured.

No. 3.

Report of Col. James W. Paramore, Third Ohio Cavalry, commanding Second Cavalry Brigade.

CAMP STANLEY, NEAR MURFREESBOROUGH,
March 3, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the engagement at Bradyville, Tenn., on the 1st instant, between the cavalry under my command, consisting of a portion of the First [Middle] Tennessee, and a detachment of the Second Brigade, consisting of about 100 men from the Third Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, under command of Capt. W. M. Flanagan, and 150 men of the Fourth Ohio, under command of Col. Eli Long, and the rebel force at that place, consisting of Colonel Duke's Second Kentucky Cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel [James W.] Bowles, and the Fourteenth Alabama [Battalion], belonging to Wharton's brigade, and commanded by Major [James C.] Malone, jr.:

About 2 miles this side of Bradyville, the First [Middle] Tennessee, under command of Major Murphy, being in advance, encountered the rebel pickets and drove them in. When near the village, they found the enemy strongly posted behind the houses in the village and a high piece of ground. After a short skirmish, they (the First Tennessee) were driven

back in some confusion. I then brought up the Third and Fourth Ohio, and formed them in line, the Fourth occupying the right and the Third the left. I also sent a squadron of the Fourth Ohio, under command of Major [P.] Mathews, around to the extreme left of the rebel line, and a portion of the Third around to their right. I then stationed the First [Middle] Tennessee as a reserve, and advanced the remainder of the Third and Fourth Ohio to engage the enemy in front, when we found them strongly posted in a piece of woods, about one-fourth of a mile beyond the village, where they were dismounted and sheltered behind rocks and trees, and gave us stubborn resistance for about fifteen or twenty minutes, when the detachments I had sent around to their right and left flanks arrived in position and opened an enfilading fire on both flanks. The enemy gave way in confusion, when a charge was ordered with sabers and pistols. We pursued them for about 3 miles, during which we took about 100 prisoners, with their horses, arms, and equipments; wounded from 20 to 30, and found 5 dead bodies on the field; also a large quantity of commissary and quartermaster's stores fell into our hands. Their rout was complete, and they fled in great consternation, throwing away their guns, overcoats, blankets, and everything that would impede their progress.

Among the prisoners were 8 commissioned officers, including the adjutant of the Second Kentucky Cavalry, with all his books, papers, reports, &c., of the regiment. The enemy's force has been variously estimated at from 600 to 1,000, while our force, actually engaged, did not exceed 250, and, considering the disparity of numbers and the advantage of the rebel forces in position, I think it may be considered one of the most daring and brilliant feats of the war.

When all, both officers and men, behaved with such determined bravery, it would be almost an act of injustice to mention any names in particular. I will, therefore, send you the names of all the commissioned officers of the Third and Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. I do not know the officers of the First [Middle] Tennessee, except Major Murphy. Capts. C. W. Skinner and H. H. Hamilton, of my staff, were very vigilant and efficient.

Officers of the Fourth Ohio were Col. Eli Long, commanding regiment; Maj. P. Mathews; Capts. G. A. Boss, commanding Company F; R. E. Rogers, commanding Company G; R. P. Rifenberrick, commanding Company I; C. A. G. Adae, commanding Company K; and Lieutenants [E. S.] Wood, commanding Company L, and [A. R.] Megrue, commanding Company M.

Officers of the Third Ohio: Capts. William M. Flanagan, commanding regiment; H. C. Miner, commanding First Battalion; J. B. Luckey, commanding Squadrons I and K, Third Battalion; Lieuts. E. A. Haines, commanding Company H; Norman Brewster, commanding Company L; [J. W.] Likens, commanding Company M; F. Brainard, commanding Company I; and J. R. Hall, commanding Company K.

Casualties as follows:*

We bivouacked for the night about 1 mile beyond the village. Nothing occurred during the night worthy of record.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. PARAMORE,
Colonel, Commanding Second Cavalry Brigade.

Capt. W. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

---

* Nominal list, omitted, shows 1 killed and 6 wounded.

No. 4.

Report of Capt. William M. Flanagan, Third Ohio Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD OHIO CAVALRY,
March 3, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part sustained by the Third Ohio Cavalry in the recent skirmish of March 1, at Bradyville.

Pursuant to orders from brigade headquarters, the Third Cavalry marched at daylight on the 1st instant. On arriving at the Bradyville pike, which lies but a short distance from our camp, I was ordered by the colonel commanding to place my command in the rear of the Second Brigade. I marched in this order until near the village of Bradyville, and in sight of the enemy, who were in large force and strongly posted in the woods, on advantageous ground, on the south side of town. On forming a line of battle, the colonel commanding the brigade, with promptness and energy, ordered me with my command to take the left of the line. I objected somewhat as to the possibility of forming at that juncture at the left, as it would throw my command upon an impracticable, steep, stony side-hill. The colonel told me it must be accomplished. The enemy commenced about this time to send showers of leaden hail upon us, doing us, however, but little injury.

As the officers and men of the Third seemed anxious for the affray, I ordered them to ascend the hill, which they did as promptly and quickly as the nature of the ground would admit. After getting my command in line, I noticed at this time that I could gain a strong position on the opposite side of a deep ravine that lay between my command and the edge of town; but to gain this position I would have to pass through an open field about 150 yards wide, and which would have exposed my command more to the enemy's fire. The colonel about this time ordered me forward. I commanded the "forward," and with a yell, as if the infernal regions had broken loose, we gained the desired position. We then opened a brisk and active fire upon the enemy, who returned it with a stubborn and determined spirit, holding us in check some ten minutes; but under our regular fire they were compelled to fall back a short distance to the top of a hill and in the woods, where they dismounted and secreted themselves behind rocks, trees, logs, and every place that would afford them shelter. In this position they awaited our approach. We then left our position in the village, and marched in line of battle to the woods on the south side of town, to the point the enemy had recently occupied. We had hardly reached their former position before we were greeted by a galling fire from the secreted enemy, wounding 3 men and killing 7 horses. This was the trying moment; but the gallant Buckeye boys of the Third never flinched. The enemy held us in check some twenty minutes, but their fire was kept up with spirit and energy. The colonel commanding brigade was present and in the front rank; ordered us to charge, and charge we did, though a little promiscuously, driving the enemy in utter confusion through the woods, capturing 15 men before they could mount their horses. The pursuit was continued some time, the enemy flying at breakneck speed over hills, rocks, and hollows, throwing away their arms and every incumbrance that impeded their flight. We were finally ordered to cease pursuit, which we did reluctantly. Bivouacked 1½ miles south of Bradyville for the night. At 4 o'clock on the following morning we took up the line of march for camp, where we arrived about 4 o'clock p. m. of the 2d instant.

I am highly gratified and pleased with the conduct of both officers and men during the skirmish.

The following is a list of the casualties among men* and horses, captures, &c.

Captured 18 men and horses fully armed and equipped.

The wounded were at once conveyed to camp, and properly cared for by Surg. M. C. Cuykendall.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. FLANAGAN,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. A. M. HEFLEBOWER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 5.

Report of Col. Eli Long, Fourth Ohio Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
Camp near Murfreesborough, March 3, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received from headquarters Second Cavalry Brigade, Department of the Cumberland, dated March 3, 1863, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry in the fight at Bradyville on the 1st instant:

On approaching the village, the enemy was discovered plainly in sight, occupying the village. My regiment was about 400 yards in the rear of the First Middle Tennessee Cavalry. I was ordered to form my regiment in line on the right of the road, just without the range of the enemy's fire, which I did. I also at this time, pursuant to orders from the brigade commander, detailed Major Mathews to take the rear squadron and move to the right of a small hill, and then to move forward. Shortly after I had formed my line, I was ordered to move forward, which I did, giving the enemy my fire for a few minutes after getting within range. We then charged and drove the enemy before us, and pursued them on the road some 3½ miles, capturing, as near as I could judge, about 55 or 60 prisoners. Major Mathews, after passing to the right of the hill, was out of sight, but I am satisfied from the report of his pieces, and the effect produced upon the enemy, that his squadron was handled with marked ability, and did credit to its immediate commander. I saw no killed of the enemy, but 8 or 10 wounded, several with sabers.

My officers and men all fully sustained their former good reputation for gallantry, and I dislike to make any distinction, but I cannot refrain from mentioning, with all the praise due to a gallant and zealous officer, Capt. Richard P. Rifenberrick, commanding Company I, the speed of whose horse enabled him to keep at the head of his regiment, in which position he was severely wounded.

My casualties are as follows:*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELI LONG,
Colonel, Commanding Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

Lieut. A. M. HEFLEBOWER,
A. A. A. G., Second Cavalry Brig., Dept. of the Cumberland.

---

*Omitted; included in Colonel Paramore's report, pp. 66, 67.

No. 6.

Report of Col. John F. Miller, Twenty-ninth Indiana Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *March* 2, 1863.

SIR: The troops ordered to report to me on yesterday for forage expedition assembled at the time and place indicated in the order, and, in addition to these forces, Major [A. B.] Bonnaffon reported, with 200 men from the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania, for the same duty. The train consisted of 300 wagons, and started for Bradyville at 7 a. m. Brigadier-General Stanley assumed command of the expedition. The cavalry in advance of my command attacked and routed the enemy posted in and around Bradyville, capturing about 70 prisoners. The infantry and artillery force was in supporting distance, but was not engaged. About 40 wagons were loaded with forage. This was all that could be obtained in the region of Bradyville. General Stanley ordered the train back yesterday evening, and I sent up, by his order, the Third Tennessee and Thirty-seventh Indiana as escort for the train. The prisoners were sent in under guard of the Thirty-seventh Indiana. The remainder of the force bivouacked in and about Bradyville for the night, expecting an attack this morning, but the enemy made no attack.

At about 8 a. m. to-day I commenced the march to camp, and arrived in camp at 2 p. m.

There is no forage on or near the Bradyville road.

The conduct of the troops was good.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. F. MILLER,
Colonel Twenty-ninth Indiana, Commanding Third Brigade.

Capt. JAMES A. LOWRIE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARCH 1, 1863.—Skirmish near Woodbury, Tenn.

Report of Col. William B. Hazen, Forty-first Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-first Army Corps.

CAMP AT READYVILLE,
March 2, 1863—12 m.

CAPTAIN: There are various rumors of considerable re-enforcements having been sent to Woodbury. The officers I sent in yesterday are from Duke's Second Kentucky Regiment, which yesterday morning went from near Bradyville to Woodbury. We also have a prisoner from Smith's Fourth [Eighth] Tennessee Regiment, which, he says, is at Woodbury, having gone there yesterday. Everybody brought from the country concurs in the story that there are two regiments at Bradyville. These, with the one that has been at Woodbury all the time (which is neither of the ones mentioned), make five in my front. It is quite certain that considerable re-enforcements have been received there since day before yesterday. The two men (Smith and Prater) whom I send to you can tell you what they think they know about it. They speak

of the forces that were at the Fort Donelson fight being at Woodbury. You had better, perhaps, take them to General Palmer.

Yesterday morning, at 4 a. m., I sent out three parties of 100 each, picked men, under picked officers, who went on different roads to the front, taking cover at light, and endeavoring to bushwhack the enemy. The party toward Woodbury had a brisk skirmish, and retired without loss before a vastly superior force of cavalry. One of the enemy was known to be shot. The party toward Bradyville also had several little skirmishes, catching one; but as the enemy are all mounted and know the country much the best, I think they will come out best at bushwhacking. I have a forage train out now which has been attacked, and the firing is now going on. The officer in command has sent in for re-enforcements, and I have sent him all I dare to, as it will not do to expose my camp.

I would beg respectfully to suggest that, while such a force is in my immediate vicinity, foraging necessary to subsist my animals, with any escort it is safe to spare from the camp, is almost too hazardous for expediency.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. HAZEN,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. D. W. NORTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—I send this by courier, and will send the men I speak of by the escort and messenger.

MARCH 3–8, 1863.—Expedition from Murfreesborough to Woodbury, Tenn.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds, U. S. Army.

HDQRS. FIFTH DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
March 8, 1863.

COLONEL: The brigade of Colonel Hall has returned to camp with 8 or 10 prisoners and load of forage.

Colonel Wilder this moment reports the arrival of the Seventeenth Indiana (mounted), who were sent this morning from Readyville to reach Murfreesborough via Auburn. They crossed from Readyville to the Auburn pike, and went as far as Auburn, charged on a party of rebels, "killed a major and one or two others," and wounded several. One private (Seventeenth Indiana) severely wounded in the arm, and one of our guides captured. No other loss to us. We took several revolvers and one revolving rifle.

Very respectfully,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

—

HDQRS. FIFTH DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Murfreesborough, March 10, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to render the following account of our recent expedition:

Left camp at Murfreesborough, March 3, with brigades of [J. T.]

Wilder and [A. S.] Hall, and encamped that night at Readyville. Immediately after encamping, lost 2 men from the Eightieth Illinois Regiment, by desertion. They were conducted to the rebel camp near Brady's Rock by a citizen reported to live near Readyville. All our efforts to secure this man were unavailing. Fourth (Wilder's) Brigade foraged to the front toward Woodbury. Saw no enemy, except a few pickets.

On the night of the 4th, Hall's brigade made a movement on the enemy at Brady's Rock, about 7 miles from Readyville (as the command had to go through the hills). The night was very clear and moonlight. Passed one picket station safely, but were discovered at the one nearest the enemy. Part of the force got well round their camp, and part advanced in front. The enemy had evidently been put on their guard by our deserters. Our forces closed in upon the rebels rapidly. They ran in every direction; returned our fire once, but without effect. We killed 1 and wounded several.

Colonel Hall's brigade returned to camp at Readyville in the afternoon of the 5th.

On the morning of the 6th, moved on Woodbury, Wilder's brigade to the right and rear, Hall's to the left, myself, with Hazen's brigade and the guns, in front. Enemy's pickets met us in front, 4 miles from Woodbury; drove them at longe range, without results. Halted, keeping the principal part of our force concealed, to give time for the flank movements to be executed. These movements were both promptly made, but the rebels got information of them, in spite of all precautions, and ran, principally toward McMinnville. The party that we had thus far held steady in front, on learning that the main rebel force had retreated, did the same, toward Liberty.

Our force, except Hall's brigade, Seventeenth Indiana (mounted), and two howitzers, returned to Readyville.

Hall's command remained at Woodbury over night, and joined us on the 7th, which day Wilder spent in foraging.

On the 8th, Hall foraged, and the whole command returned to camp at Murfreesborough, the Seventeenth Indiana and two companies of Stokes' cavalry by way of Auburn, near to which place they had a skirmish with some rebel cavalry, and killed 1 field officer and wounded several men.

Results.—We killed 1 field officer and 1 private; captured 25 prisoners, including 1 lieutenant and 2 conscript agents, and obtained about 100 wagon-loads of forage. We lost 2 men by desertion, 3 men captured (Eightieth Illinois), 1 first sergeant captured, and 1 private wounded severely in arm (Seventeenth Indiana).

An idea of the country through which our forces passed can be formed from the accompanying map.* It is very broken, and as almost every citizen is a spy for the enemy, by day and by night, it is very difficult to surprise or surround them.

Very respectfully,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

* Not found.

MARCH 4–5, 1863.—Skirmish (4th) near Franklin, Tenn., and engagement (5th) at Thompson's Station, or Spring Hill, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Cumberland.
No. 2.—Return of Casualties in the Union forces.
No. 3.—Brig. Gen. Charles C. Gilbert, U. S. Army, commanding at Franklin, Tenn.
No. 4.—Col. Thomas J. Jordan, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry.
No. 5.—Brig. Gen. Absalom Baird, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, Army of Kentucky.
No. 6.—Col. John Coburn, Thirty-third Indiana Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 7.—Lieut. Hamlet B. Adams, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
No. 8.—Lieut. Edwin I. Bachman, Thirty-third Indiana Infantry, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.
No. 9.—Lieut. Col. James M. Henderson, Thirty-third Indiana Infantry.
No. 10.—Col. John P. Baird, Eighty-fifth Indiana Infantry.
No. 11.—Col. Henry C. Gilbert, Nineteenth Michigan Infantry.
No. 12.—Lieut. Col. James Pickands, One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio Infantry.
No. 13.—Col. William L. Utley, Twenty-second Wisconsin Infantry.
No. 14.—Lieut. Col. Edward Bloodgood, Twenty-second Wisconsin Infantry.
No. 15.—Capt. Charles C. Aleshire, Eighteenth Ohio Battery.
No. 16.—General Joseph E. Johnston, C. S. Army.
No. 17.—Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn, C. S. Army, commanding Confederate forces, with congratulatory orders of General Bragg.
No. 18.—Return of Casualties in the Confederate forces.
No. 19.—Brig. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Brigade.
No. 20.—Brig. Gen. William T. Martin, C. S. Army, commanding First Division, Cavalry Corps.
No. 21.—Brig. Gen. W. H. Jackson, C. S. Army, commanding Second Division, Cavalry Corps.
No. 22.—Col. J. W. Whitfield, Texas Legion, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 23.—Lieut. Col. D. W. Jones, Ninth Texas Cavalry.

No. 1.

Reports of Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Cumberland.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN., *March* 6, 1863—11.20 a. m.

General Gilbert was ordered to send a brigade from Franklin, to reconnoiter toward Spring Hill, in connection with a movement via Eagleville. I have received the following from General Granger:

FRANKLIN, *March* 5, 1863.

The expedition ordered from this point on the 3d was, I fear, drawn into a trap while passing a defile near Thompson's Station, and some 1,800 men have fallen into the hands of the enemy, including killed, wounded, and prisoners. I have reason to believe that the enemy has suffered severely. Van Dorn commanded. General Sheridan made a reconnaissance on the 4th to Unionville, near Duck River, and the cavalry routed two rebel camps, capturing 70 prisoners, among whom were 5 commissioned officers, 21 wagons, and a considerable quantity of camp equipage and stores. Brigadier-General Steedman, on the same day, routed a rebel force at Chapel Hill, and captured 100 prisoners. The expedition has not yet returned.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
March 6, 1863—12 midnight.

Granger telegraphs as to the unfortunate affair in which Coburn's brigade was so cut up. Our loss, 50 killed, 200 wounded.* Rebel loss, 150 killed, 500 to 600 wounded. Rebels say our men fought desperately, and gave up only when surrounded. Information received to-day satisfies me they intend to fight us in Middle Tennessee, and that they will bring to bear upon us about 20,000 cavalry and mounted infantry. They are to-day superior to us in numbers. I am not, as you know, an alarmist, but I do not think it will do to risk as we did before. We know that they claimed 65,000 and the choice of ground on the morning before the battle of Stone's River. This read in general orders.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., March 25, 1863.

GENERAL: Inclosed I have the honor to transmit General Gilbert's report of the affair at Thompson's Station, on the Franklin and Columbia turnpike.

From all the papers, it appears that the column of Colonel Coburn, which consisted of 1,845 men, was pushed on the reconnaissance in face of Van Dorn's column of probably 7,500 men; that Colonel Coburn pushed them back the first day, and so alarmed them as to be able to encamp in their presence; that the next morning he pushed them before him until they reached Thompson's Station, where there was a natural pass for the road between hills; that here he pushed forward with a good deal of rashness, and, while fighting two Texas brigades in front, was surrounded by Forrest getting in his rear.

Our troops appear to have fought well and punished the rebels, but had not the pluck and vigor to charge the rebel cavalry and regain the main road.

The loss, as given by General Baird, is as follows:

Field and staff officers	13
Commissioned officers	70
Privates	1,323
Total*	1,406

The rebel loss was about 50 killed and 150 wounded.

The causes of this loss, which was wholly unnecessary, appear to have been want of proper caution on the part of Colonel Coburn to feel his way and keep General Gilbert advised, and too much indecision on the part of General Gilbert in either giving orders to Colonel Coburn to retire or going out at once to re-enforce him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

* But see revised statement, p. 75.

No. 2.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
33d Indiana Infantry	....	13	3	82	20	387	505
85th Indiana Infantry	*1	7	2	23	20	231	284
4th Kentucky Cavalry (detachment)	....	1	.....	.....	.....	11	12
2d Michigan Cavalry (detachment)	....	2	.....	11	.....	.....	13
19th Michigan Infantry	....	20	1	91	24	321	457
18th Ohio Battery	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
9th Pennsylvania Cavalry (detachment)	....	2	.....	5	.....	6	13
22d Wisconsin Infantry	....	2	1	28	11	118	160
Total	1	47	7	240	75	1,076	1,446

No. 3.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Charles C. Gilbert, U. S. Army, commanding at Franklin, Tenn.

FRANKLIN, TENN., *March* 2, 1863.

I have had nothing since yesterday from Colonel Coburn. I have just sent for him to come to this place with his brigade. The enemy has been crowding my pickets for about an hour and a half or two hours. If the demonstration is a serious one, it will be with the forces of Van Dorn and Wheeler, estimated at 10,000. The report from the Carter Creek [turnpike] is that there is a battery in sight, but as it has not opened, I am not sure of the fact. The Michigan cavalry has just gone out, and before sunset I can give you something reliable.

C. C. GILBERT,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General GRANGER.

—

FRANKLIN, TENN., *March* 5, 1863.

Colonel Coburn has not made much progress along the Columbia pike. I can hear his guns not far off, probably not more than 6 miles.

C. C. GILBERT,
Brigadier-General.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff.*

—

NASHVILLE, FORWARD FROM FRANKLIN,
March 5, 1863.

After some considerable success, Colonel Coburn has been repulsed, and the command is coming back. The artillery is safe, but some of the infantry has been captured.

C. C. GILBERT,
Brigadier-General.

General ROSECRANS.

*Capt. Abner Floyd.

FRANKLIN, TENN., *March* 5, 1863.

GENERAL: Colonel Jordan, with the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, next in rank to Colonel Coburn, represents the force of the enemy at 10,000, and even more, nearly all infantry, five pieces of artillery, and between 2,000 and 3,000 cavalry. Three regiments of infantry are missing; the artillery and cavalry have returned without much loss. The infantry in the retreat broke for the woods and hills, and many have come in during the night. Colonel Coburn did not believe the enemy was in force, as he had repulsed them yesterday, but he [had] only met the advance cavalry. Colonel Jordan says Van Dorn was on his way to attack me yesterday, and was taken by surprise by our advance on them. Colonel Coburn's instructions were issued from the telegram from headquarters, signed by Brigadier-General Garfield, to go to Spring Hill to ascertain the force in our front. He was fully apprised of the importance of not becoming vulnerable.

C. C. GILBERT,
Brigadier-General.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD.

NASHVILLE, *March* 5, 1863.

GENERAL: The following just received from Franklin, to General Granger:

FRANKLIN, *March* 5, 1863.

Major-General GRANGER:

Major [L. S.] Scranton, Second Michigan Cavalry, gives the following account of the expedition sent out yesterday forenoon:

About 2 o'clock the enemy offered his first opposition. He showed about 1,200 cavalry and four pieces of cannon. This force contested the advance of Colonel Coburn, chiefly with artillery, for about one hour, and then yielded the ground for the day, showing only some force on each flank, but at a distance. The command went into camp about 4 miles from here. In the morning, about 8 o'clock, the march was resumed, and about 2 miles skirmishing ensued, which continued some 2 miles farther, up to Thompson's Station, on the railroad, the enemy stoutly contesting the ground. Just before reaching the station here, a battle began, and continued about two hours and a half. Colonel Coburn having achieved some success, proceeded to storm one of the enemy's batteries, when he was drawn into a line of greatly superior forces, enveloping him on both flanks. The artillery and cavalry and train were extricated, but most of the infantry is still missing, and probably is captured or destroyed. I presume Colonel Coburn thought he was contending only with the forces he had driven the previous day, as the enemy kept concealed among the wooded knobs. After the action had continued some time, the ammunition on our left beginning to fail, the enemy closed in strongly on our left, and our lines gave way.

C. C. GILBERT,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff.*

FRANKLIN, TENN., *March* 14, 1863.

GENERAL: In reply to your note of this afternoon, I respectfully submit the following:

On the evening of March 3, I received from headquarters Army of the Cumberland a telegraphic order to send a brigade out on the Columbia pike, as a part of a combined movement to ascertain what the enemy had in front of General Rosecrans' forces.

As my own troops were scattered through the town, or engaged in

work which was of importance, I deemed it most expeditious to send Colonel Coburn, whose command was compact and ready to move. Sending for the colonel, therefore, I placed the telegram in his hands, and directed him to move out in the morning and perform the service therein prescribed. I discussed with him freely the whole movement, its object and the degree of discretion allowed him, and the danger to which his command might be exposed by the want of co-operation upon the part of the forces to his left. All these points were most fully discussed, and appeared to be fully understood by him.

Accompanying this are copies of some official communications which have a bearing on this matter.

No. 1. The telegraphic order directing the movement to be made.
No. 2. My order organizing the command and putting it in motion.
No. 3. Colonel Coburn's first note to me.
No. 4. Colonel Coburn's second note to me.
No. 5. Colonel Coburn's third and last note to me.
No. 6. Captain Johnston's report.
No. 7. Colonel Jordan's report.*

Captain Johnston was sent out by me to look around and bring information back. Being a man of cool judgment, I sent him out for that purpose, as some of the flying reports were wild and extravagant.

I had discussed the movement so fully with Colonel Coburn that I had but little occasion to correspond with him after he set out. The only note I wrote him I have no copy of; its substance was to approve of his sending his wagons back, and to remind him that he had quite a large margin and a wide discretion.

During the 5th, I had no correspondence with him, and did not hear from him until I heard of the defeat of his command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. GILBERT,
Brigadier-General.

Brig. Gen. A. BAIRD,
Commanding Third Division, Army of Kentucky.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

FRANKLIN, TENN., *March* 3, 1863.

Brig. Gen. C. C. GILBERT:

The general commanding directs you to send a brigade and a sufficient cavalry force to-morrow on the Columbia pike as far as Spring Hill. Send out a party from there toward Columbia, and one through to Raleigh Springs, on the Lewisburg pike. A cavalry force from here will communicate with your party at that place some time during the day after to-morrow. We desire to know what is in our front. Take a forage train along. Have you any news?

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
No. 15. } *In Camp, near Franklin, Tenn., March* 3, 1863.

* * * * * * *

VI. Colonel Coburn, with his brigade and battery and 600 cavalry, will to-morrow morning, at 8 o'clock, proceed along the Columbia pike

* See No. 4, p. 79.

as far as Spring Hill, and send out a party from there toward Columbia and one through to Raleigh Springs, on the Lewisburg pike, where a cavalry force from Murfreesborough will communicate with it on the ensuing day.

VII. Colonel [A. P.] Campbell will furnish the cavalry from the three regiments. Colonel [O. H.] Payne, One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio, with his regiment, will report to Colonel Coburn, to accompany this command. Four days' rations will be taken, two in the haversacks and two in the wagons.

A forage train of 80 wagons will accompany the expedition. Only 4 wagons to the regiment and 2 to the battery will be allowed.

By order of Brigadier-General Gilbert:

GEO. K. SPEED,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS, &c.,
[*March* —, 1863.]

General GILBERT:

You were not informed by the messenger that the rebels had artillery. We could [not] tell how much. They fired shell, I think, from Parrott guns. We have no means of ascertaining exactly their artillery force. I think it is unsafe, for the teams at least. It is so long and requires so much force to watch it. One of our cannon is disabled—the axle broken.

Very respectfully,

JOHN COBURN,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION,
Three and a half miles out, ———, 1863.

General GILBERT:

We are on the Columbia road, and have repulsed a force of about 2,000 to 3,000 rebel cavalry. They have disappeared in front and are now flanking us on our left—that is, on the Lewisburg pike. They are now nearer than we are to Franklin. What shall we do? I think we can advance, but there will be at once a force in our rear.

Very respectfully,

JOHN COBURN,
Colonel, &c.

[Inclosure No. 5.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
March 4, 1863—7.30 p. m.

Lieutenant SPEED, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:*

We are in camp about 4 miles from town. The detached forces not having all yet come in, we moved only a short distance forward. A rebel force, variously estimated at 1,000 to 3,000, is on the Lewisburg pike 2 miles to our left. The Second Michigan Regiment, sent with us, is on that road yet. I have sent for them. I think it quite important that they be not allowed to go to our rear, but have not force enough to prevent it. I cannot afford to scatter 2 miles to the left or right with a doubtful prospect of success.

Before, on a hill and in a wood, we drove in the rebel pickets till sun-

down. They seem to be in camp in front a few miles off. I have no idea of their numbers; negroes say they have infantry, cavalry, and artillery there. We have out a strong picket force. To-day we sent in 39 wagons of forage; 4 rebels and 2 horses were killed, and the wounded not known—a woman says 15.

There is a lack of ammunition for the battery, only 100 rounds; I have sent for more. I suppose the ammunition, the cannon, and a cavalry company will come out in the morning, unless otherwise ordered by you. I sent in the cannon for repairs to-day, and a cavalry company goes in to-night.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN COBURN,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 6.]

HDQRS. COMPANY M, SECOND MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
Franklin, Tenn., March 4, 1863.

Brigadier-General GILBERT,
Commanding Forces, Franklin, Tenn.:

SIR: In accordance with a verbal order received from you to-day at noon, requiring me to visit the command of Colonel Coburn and notify you of his condition and the probable force of the enemy, I have the honor to submit the following report:

I found Colonel Coburn and his command about 4 miles from Franklin, on the Columbia pike, on the ground occupied by him during the skirmish a few hours before. I was shown the ground upon which the enemy were drawn up in line before the skirmish; it was between 400 and 500 yards in length. After a short fight, the enemy had been driven from his position in some disorder. Soon after the skirmish, the cavalry, under Colonel Jordan, had been sent over to the Lewisburg pike to look after a force said to be there. From what information I can gather, and my own estimate of the enemy's numbers, from the extent of his line, and the ground over which it was drawn up, I do not think there are 1,000 men, all cavalry, and three pieces of artillery.

Colonel Jordan reported in person to Colonel Coburn, stating that he had found a force on the Lewisburg pike, and left the Second Michigan Cavalry to hold it in check. The command moved forward a mile or more, meeting with no resistance. Colonel Coburn said he would go into camp there for the night, as it was then late, and his cavalry was not all in; he was also short of artillery ammunition. He is in a good deal of doubt as to the intentions of the enemy, and not over-confident.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

THOMAS W. JOHNSTON,
Captain Second Michigan Cavalry, Commanding Company M.

No. 4.

Report of Col. Thomas J. Jordan, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
Franklin, Tenn., March 6, 1863.

SIR: As the senior officer remaining of the expedition to Spring Hill, as directed by Special Orders, No. 15, from the headquarters of Brigadier-General Gilbert, commanding at Franklin, Tenn., I beg leave to

report that the expedition—consisting of Colonel Coburn's brigade, and 600 cavalry, detached from the Ninth Pennsylvania, the Fourth Kentucky, and the Second Michigan, under my command, and the Eighteenth Ohio Battery, Captain Aleshire, all under the command of Colonel Coburn, of the Thirty-third Indiana Infantry—left Franklin about 9 o'clock on the morning of March 4, their line of march being on the direct road toward Spring Hill and Columbia. The regiments marched with but 4 wagons each, and a train of 80 wagons brought up the rear for foraging purposes. The expedition was ordered to march in a body to Spring Hill, 13 miles distant, at which point a part of the cavalry was to be detached to march upon Raleigh Springs, on the Lewisburg road, to meet certain United States forces from the direction of Murfreesborough.

About 4 miles from Franklin, and about 10.30 a. m., the advanced guard of our forces came in contact with the advance forces of the enemy, marching, it is said, to attack our position at Franklin. Lines of battle were at once formed, the enemy occupying a range of hills crossing the turnpike at right angles, while we took post on a knoll to the left of the road, our right extending over the undulating ground toward the railroad and our left to some wooded hills and ravines in the direction of the Lewisburg road. Our battery was at once brought forward and placed on the hill to the left, while that of the enemy was placed in a corresponding position upon their right, with one piece on a large hill to the left of their position. The first shell was fired from our guns at 10.40 a. m., and in a moment afterward a corresponding messenger came from the enemy. The lines of the enemy's cavalry were drawn up in full view on the face of the hills, within half-mile range and to the right and left of their batteries. A few rounds from our guns caused the enemy to withdraw behind the hills to their rear, but I noticed large bodies of their cavalry filing to the right and left from the turnpike in the rear of their batteries, and taking position under the cover of the hills. The batteries continued for about an hour and a half to thunder their compliments to each other, when I discovered a position to our right from which a ravine in which they had massed large bodies of their forces could be shelled. I at once ordered up one piece to the position, and a few shells cleared the enemy of their support to their battery on our left, and it was at once withdrawn. The enemy then retreated, leaving some 15 killed and carrying away a large number of wounded.

During the battle our skirmishers were hotly engaged on the left in the hills and ravines, and at every point drove the enemy from their position.

Our loss in this action was but 2 men wounded, both slightly. I have no doubt but that the force of the enemy was from 3,000 to 4,000 cavalry, with four pieces of artillery, one of which lost a wheel in the action, which was knocked to pieces by one of our shells. I also saw five or six (though I was informed there were more) horses that were killed by our shells. Just as the action ceased, Colonel Coburn was informed that a large body of the enemy's cavalry was approaching Franklin by the Lewisburg road, and I immediately directed my cavalry upon its flank, upon which it retired. We encamped that night upon the position held by the enemy in the morning.

On the morning of the 5th, soon after daylight, our column was again in motion, in the direction of Spring Hill. By order of Colonel Coburn, I directed the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, under my command, to observe the Carter Creek turnpike on our right and the Lewisburg road on our left, to see that no flanking force should gain our rear, and, with

the Ninth Pennsylvania and Second Michigan Cavalry deployed as flankers and skirmishers, moved cautiously on Spring Hill. About 1 mile from camp our skirmishers drove in the pickets of the enemy, who, after a few rounds, retired, but so slowly as to keep up a continual skirmish till the battle opened. At the range of hills overlooking Thompson's Station, about 9 miles from Franklin, the skirmishers of the enemy made a very determined resistance, but we charged them, and they retired over the intervening valley and to the opposite hills. While this was going on, I halted the head of the column, but Colonel Coburn rode up and ordered it to advance, remarking that the enemy were in small force, and that we had nothing to fear. At this point the road turns sharply to the left and south (the previous direction for about 3 miles had been south of west), and for about three-quarters of a mile is perfectly straight, leading to the hills that bound Thompson's Station on the south.

The column had proceeded on this straight road some 500 or 600 yards, and was just entering the jaws of the pass between the hills that we afterward occupied as our position, when we were opened upon by a battery of the enemy, placed close on the right side of the road at about half-mile range. This was an 18-pounder, and the shell, passing close over the head of the column, struck in the ditch on the left of the road about 150 yards in the rear, and within a few feet of the side of the column, exploding and plowing up the dirt and stones, but, by some wonderful interposition of Providence, without killing or wounding any one. A 6-pounder also opened at the same moment, but the shell fell a few yards to the left in the field, doing no damage. The new troops were at once deployed to the right and left under the hills, to protect them from the shells that were now literally rained upon them, and our artillery brought forward and placed in position three guns upon the hill to the left and two upon the hill to the right of the road, and in a few moments were hotly engaged. In a moment a battery of the enemy of four guns (which had heretofore been masked) opened upon our left flank, completely covering the ground upon which our infantry and cavalry were placed, making it necessary to change their position, and also completely flanking our guns, and a battery to our right had previously opened upon our skirmishers in the valley, near Thompson's Station. This battery Colonel Coburn determined to charge and take, hoping to throw back the left wing of the enemy upon their center and force the position. This was the culminating point in the battle.

The column was formed, and moved from its position behind the guns over the crest of the hill and down into the valley below, prepared to charge the battery, while the enemy's guns thundered their shell upon it from front and flank. It bravely withstood the shock, and moved steadily forward, though its track through the fields could be plainly marked by the human mile-stones left in its rear. All at once the artillery on the side of the enemy ceased playing, and a dense mass of infantry began to show itself on the hills in our front. Colonel Coburn at once saw that all would be lost unless the column could be again retired behind our guns, and sent an officer to order it to fall back. But it was then too late; the avalanche had been started, and came sweeping down upon it, while from behind a stone fence near the railroad a perfect storm of lead was thrown upon it. Seeing that all was lost, I was ordered by Colonel Coburn to call in my cavalry and form it in such position as to cover his retreat.

I at once proceeded to execute the movement necessary to prepare for retreat, and formed my cavalry behind a small strip of woods about

a fourth of a mile to the rear of the battery and directly skirting the Franklin road, at the point where the road turns to the east; and, seeing the infantry of the enemy moving from the hill occupied by their flanking battery, with the intention of cutting off our retreat and capturing the battery and wagon train, I at once ordered Majors [L. S.] Scranton, of the Second Michigan, and [G.] Jones, of the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, to dismount such part of my command as might be necessary, and take advantage of the fences and inequalities of the ground, and, if possible, drive them off till I could withdraw the battery and be joined by Colonel Coburn's infantry. I at once ordered the battery to withdraw from the hill to the left of our position, as a swarm of rebel infantry was about to inclose it, and then dashed off to a hill on the right and withdrew the two pieces stationed there, and just in time, as the rebel line was within 60 yards of them and they entirely unprotected, the infantry, under Colonel Coburn, having retreated through the hills to the right of our position and in a directly opposite direction from the point I was holding to cover its retreat. After getting the guns under my protection, I waited (though my whole line was engaged with the enemy) at least fifteen minutes, hoping that Colonel Coburn would still come toward me, when, finding that the firing on my right was receding, while that on my left was approaching, and that nothing but stubborn resistance could save my flank, I ordered the retreat to begin.

For 2 miles my men sustained, with unflinching bravery, the repeated assaults of more than three times their number, while others could be seen at double-quick still farther toward my rear. As I withdrew my men from one position, I had at once to place them in new ones to repel fresh attacks.

To Major Scranton, in my extreme front and flank, and Major Jones, in my extreme rear, and the heroic bravery of the Second Michigan and Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, is due the safety of my retreat. After about 2½ miles the enemy's infantry withdrew, finding that they were foiled in cutting off my retreat. Their cavalry often came in sight, but never participated for a moment in the engagement. About 3 o'clock the firing ceased, and my retreat was no further interrupted.

Had Colonel Coburn retreated by the Franklin road, not a man would have been lost. My column never moved a step till long after he was out of sight on the hills to my right. After passing the West Harpeth Creek, I for the first time heard that there was a regiment of infantry retreating from the field of battle without firing a gun, and that it was in front of the wagon train. Major Scranton was the first to make the discovery, and galloped forward to stop it till the artillery could be brought up. By whose order it was marched away in retreat I have no knowledge. I know Colonel Coburn never issued such an order to it, and I did not know that it was in existence to give it an order. Had it remained upon the ground or sent to me for orders, I could not only have safely covered the retreat, but have given the enemy such a chastisement as would have made him more cautious in the future.

The enemy report our killed at 65 and wounded at 250, while they, on their part, acknowledge a loss of 160 killed, with a very large proportion of wounded.

I cannot speak too highly of the steadiness, discipline, and bravery of the troops under my command. Officers and men did their duty nobly. The Eighteenth Ohio Battery, of long-range Rodman guns, acquitted themselves most nobly, and, though subjected to a cross-fire from the artillery of the enemy, never for a moment became excited, but stood to their guns, delivering their fire with regularity and precision. The

battery when withdrawn had but sixty-two shells on hand for the whole five guns. Colonel Coburn behaved with the greatest bravery, and was under fire during the whole battle. Chaplain Edmund McKinney, of the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, rendered most essential service. During the retreat he remained with the rear guard, and by his coolness and bravery during a most critical moment, when hundreds of the enemy were thrown upon a handful, contributed largely to the safety of my command. Capt. Charles A. Appel, Company F, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, with his own and parts of Companies A, G, H, and L, with a few of the Second Michigan Cavalry, constituted the rear guard. Captains [D. H.] Kimmel, [W. H.] Longsdorf, and [G.] Waters, and Lieutenants [E. A.] Hancock and [B. G.] Heistand, of the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, behaved with marked coolness and bravery.

The loss on the part of the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry was 1 killed, 6 wounded, 1 mortally (who died during the night), and 6 taken prisoners. On the part of the Second Michigan, 2 men killed and 11 wounded. Of the Eighteenth Ohio Battery, 1 man is missing.

Respectfully submitted.

THOS. J. JORDAN,
Colonel Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Capt. WILLIAM C. RUSSELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 5.

Report of Brig. Gen. Absalom Baird, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, Army of Kentucky.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Franklin, Tenn., March 11, 1863.

SIR: In reply to your note of the 7th instant, desiring a report of the losses sustained by my division in the affair of the 5th, since known as the battle of Thompson's Station, and of the circumstances connected therewith, I have the honor to state that the First Brigade of my division, commanded by Colonel Coburn, Thirty-third Indiana Volunteers, and consisting of the Thirty-third and Eighty-fifth Indiana, Twenty-second Wisconsin, and Nineteenth Michigan Volunteer Regiments, was detached from my immediate supervision on the 21st ultimo, and removed from Nashville to Brentwood, a point midway between that place and Franklin, with orders to the commanding officer to hold himself in readiness to march to the support of General Gilbert at the latter point, should he call for his assistance.

Upon the 2d instant, in obedience to a summons from General Gilbert, Colonel Coburn marched to this place, and upon the 4th, in obedience to orders from the same commander, given by direction of Major-General Rosecrans, he moved out upon the Columbia road in the direction of Spring Hill.

Owing to the capture of Colonel Coburn and of most of his officers in the battle of the 5th, it has been impossible to procure such reports of subsequent occurrences as are desirable. I inclose, however, a report from Brigadier-General Gilbert, together with copies of his orders to Colonel Coburn, and of the entire correspondence between them subsequent to the order to march; likewise reports from Lieutenant-Colo-

nel Bloodgood, the only field officer of my command who escaped; from Colonel Jordan, who commanded the cavalry; from Captain Aleshire, of the artillery, and from the assistant adjutant-general and quartermaster upon Colonel Coburn's staff. These contain all the facts that I have been able to collect in relation to the disaster in question. A court of inquiry might elicit further facts, which it would be desirable to place upon record, but its conclusions would still be unsatisfactory, so long as the presence of Colonel Coburn or some of the officers with him cannot be secured.

Colonel Coburn's command was composed of his own brigade, which, exclusive of details and those absent sick, &c., marched with the following aggregate force:

Thirty-third Indiana	606
Eighty-fifth Indiana	330
Twenty-second Wisconsin	378
Nineteenth Michigan	531
Total effective men	1,845

Likewise Aleshire's (Eighteenth Ohio) battery, consisting of six Rodman rifled guns, a small regiment from General Gilbert's division, the One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio, which remained as a rear guard to the train and did not enter the combat, and portions of the Second Michigan and Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiments, about 600 mounted men.

The loss in my division is represented as follows:

Command.	Field and staff.	Company officers.	Enlisted men.
33d Indiana	4	19	482
85th Indiana	4	19	261
22d Wisconsin	3	10	148
19th Michigan	2	22	432
Total*	13	70	1,323

Making a loss of 1,406 out of 1,845. The battery had, I believe, 1 man captured, and the loss in the cavalry was likewise slight.

We learn from the enemy that from 30 to 50 of our men were killed and 150 wounded, while they acknowledge a loss four times as great in killed and three times as great in wounded.

With few exceptions our troops fought with great gallantry, notwithstanding the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, and Colonel Coburn exhibited the utmost coolness, determination, and good judgment during the fight. The bravery of the little band surrounded and captured was so conspicuous as to elicit the applause of the enemy himself, and we are informed that Colonels Coburn and Gilbert, and Major [W. R.] Shafter, of the Nineteenth Michigan, were permitted on this account to retain their horses and side-arms.

It is thought by many that a more vigorous use of the three pieces of artillery posted at first upon the left of the road might have repulsed the final attack from the left, and, perhaps, have opened a way for the escape of the entire force. The inclosed documents contain all I know

* But see revised statement. p. 75.

upon the subject. It will appear that the guns upon the left were withdrawn from their position without orders from Colonel Coburn. Whether this movement was at the time compulsory is a question.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. BAIRD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Lieut. J. S. FULLERTON,
Aide-de-Camp, &c., Headquarters Army of Kentucky.

No. 6.

Report of Col. John Coburn, Thirty-third Indiana Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, RESERVE CORPS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., August 30, 1863.

Capt. W. C. RUSSELL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of the Cumberland, Nashville, Tenn.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to forward herewith the report of Col. John Coburn, Thirty-third Indiana Volunteers, commanding Third Brigade, First Division, Reserve Corps, of the part his command took in the action at Thompson's Station, March 5, 1863, his capture and treatment of himself, officers, and men while prisoners of war, and prior to his arrival at Annapolis, Md., together with sub-reports of officers commanding regiments and detachments in Colonel Coburn's command.

Not being in command of the division at that time, I respectfully refrain from adding anything to the report, but submit the whole for the consideration of the general commanding the district.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. STEEDMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HDRS. THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
RESERVE CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., August 1, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1863, my brigade, composed of the Thirty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, the Twenty-second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, the Nineteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, the Eighty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and the Eighteenth Ohio Battery, being encamped at Brentwood, Tenn., I received from Brig. Gen. C. C. Gilbert, then in command at Franklin, Tenn., an order to march to that place, then threatened by a rebel force, an attack having been made on his southern line of outposts. The brigade was at once moved, and arrived at Franklin that night at 10 o'clock. The brigade remained in camp the next day (March 3). At 11 o'clock at night of the 3d, an order was received to march the brigade, together with the One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and 600 cavalry, composed of the Ninth Pennsylvania, the Second Michigan, and the Fourth Kentucky, under the command of Colonel Jordan, upon the next morning at an early hour. A foraging train of 80 wagons was to be taken, the men to be supplied with four days' rations. The expedition was to proceed to Spring Hill the first day, and encamp. On the sec-

ond day to divide the force, a part to go to Raleigh Hill and there wait till night to meet an armed force coming from Murfreesborough, Tenn. If the force did not come by nightfall, to return to Spring Hill. The other part of the force was at the same time to march for the direction of Columbia, and, returning to Spring Hill, meet the force that had been to Raleigh Hill.

On the morning of the 4th of March, the entire command, consisting of 2,837 men and officers of all arms, moved out from Franklin, the weather being cool and favorable. The road is a turnpike, and the men marched with facility. Having advanced to the south about 4 miles, a considerable force of cavalry was discovered in front of us. It proved to be about 1,000 mounted men, with two pieces of artillery. I had the forces brought up at once, the cavalry deployed and advanced to the right of the road. The Thirty-third Indiana and Twenty-second Wisconsin also on the right, with a section of the battery; the One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio and the Nineteenth Michigan, with two sections of the battery, on the left; the Eighty-fifth Indiana in the rear, about half a mile, with the train. The face of the country here was much broken, presenting to the eye long swells and ridges, from 50 to 200 feet in height, in many places quite steep and precipitous. A view greater in extent than a range of half a mile could not be had except in the direction of the road. Thus a large part of the country was concealed from view. Our guns, posted on a slight elevation, had a range of near 1 mile uninterrupted by the hills directly down the road. The enemy began fire from his two pieces of artillery, and was replied to by ours; for about an hour a brisk cannonade was kept up by both parties, resulting in no loss on our side; but, according to the report of the enemy, on theirs of 15 killed and wounded. While this was progressing, three regiments of infantry and a portion of the cavalry were advanced—Thirty-third Indiana, under Lieutenant-Colonel Henderson; Twenty-second Wisconsin, Colonel Utley; Nineteenth Michigan, Colonel Gilbert. As they advanced, the rebels fell back, and totally disappeared in front for a time. Quite a number soon after appeared on the high hills to our left, and it being reported that a force of some 1,200 to 1,500 were on the Lewisburg road, a mile to our left, and attempting to gain our rear, I ordered the advanced forces to fall back, which was done, to our first position. Here they remained about three hours, awaiting orders, the general, in Franklin, having been informed of the forces seen in front and flank and their movements.

In the mean time the cavalry had been directed to examine thoroughly the country on our left, and drive back any force that might attack us in that direction. No attack was made by either party, and the result of skirmishing in that direction was 2 slightly wounded on our side. At length orders came to send back the foraging train. This was done at once, half of it having been already loaded. An advance of some 2 miles was made with the force, when we fell back a short distance and went into camp. The result of this day's engagement was, on our part, 3 men slightly wounded (1 Nineteenth Michigan and 2 Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry) and one piece of artillery disabled. Apprehending an attack that night, the regiments were put upon the alert, and a considerable force slept under arms. An occasional picket firing during the night was all that occurred. A new supply of artillery ammunition was sent for and arrived before daylight. The Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry were also newly armed during the night.

March 5, soon after daylight, two negro boys, about twelve years of age, were brought into camp, who said they had come from Van Dorn's

army, and that it was out this side of Spring Hill, and was coming on to take Franklin. I sent them at once, with some mounted men, to General Gilbert; I heard nothing from my messenger. Patrols were sent out on the roads which came into the Spring Hill road, right and left. Scouts were dispatched in all directions, with orders to scour the country, and we awaited reports from the flanking roads. At length, about 8 o'clock, no force having been discovered as yet, we moved on—the cavalry in advance—with a long line of skirmishers across the road, extending near a half mile in either direction. One piece of artillery was placed with the advanced guard, some three-fourths of a mile to the front of the main force. Advancing slowly, with frequent halts, the skirmishers of the enemy alone could be seen in the road, or in the fields, woods, or hills on either side, retiring as we advanced. After an hour's march, I was informed that a small party of the enemy, apparently an outpost, were seen on the Lewisburg pike. I directed a small force of Kentucky cavalry at once to drive them and thoroughly test the strength of the enemy there. Time was given to the cavalry to inspect the country thoroughly, which continued broken, and was, in many places, covered with woods, the farms being irregular in shape, and not very extensive, on account of hills and ravines. Quite a large outpost of the enemy was driven in about a mile from Thompson's Station, and 2 miles from our camp. They retired, skirmishing with our dismounted cavalry, who pushed them handsomely across the fields and over the hills to the station. Before reaching Thompson's Station, the road passes a wooded hill to the left, with a field in the valley on the right, and, still beyond it, is bounded by a range of hills. This field extends to the range of hills just north of Thompson's Station, and covers both sides of the road north of this range. The field becomes narrower on the east side of the road as it extends to the southeast, where it ends in a gap through the ridge. This ridge, or range of hills, traverses the road at nearly right angles, running east and west, and is broken into knobs, some of which, on the left, are covered with a thick growth of cedar. The turnpike and railroad pass through it by a gap, together. This ridge is also intersected by other gaps, right and left. Beyond it is an open field, a fourth of a mile wide, and on both sides of the road. On passing through the gap, the railroad turns from the general direction of the turnpike to the right and west. The station is situated about the middle of the field, and some 300 yards west of the turnpike; a small stream flows by it to the west. Beyond the station and field is an extensive wood on each side of the road. The ground ascends as you approach it, and continues to ascend as you enter it, broken into irregular knolls. Here the enemy lay. As our force approached the gap, the head of the column being in it, the enemy discharged a piece of artillery stationed in the wood on the west of the road, raking it along our line. It failed of effect. The enemy's skirmishers had occupied the ridge on either side, but had been dislodged by the dismounted cavalry, and driven across the field to the station, where, for a time, they rallied, but soon retired before the skirmishers of the Thirty-third Indiana, and under the shells of our battery, which had been brought up and stationed—two pieces to the right of the road and three on the east on the ridge—there, about 50 feet above the valley and fields in front. Here they commanded the road, the fields, and the woods, to the front, right, and left, for a considerable distance. The Thirty-third and Eighty-fifth Indiana were stationed on the right, and the Twenty-second Wisconsin and Nineteenth Michigan on the left and upon the ridge, near the three guns of the battery. Some companies of

dismounted cavalry occupied a cedar-crowned knoll to the left of the Nineteenth Michigan. In its rear the main part of the cavalry were stationed. In the rear, a third of a mile, was the train, under guard of the One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio. Such being the disposition of the forces, a demonstration was made by our cavalry on our extreme left, and the Thirty-third and Eighty-fifth Indiana were advanced to the station, with directions to charge the battery on the right of the road, if practicable. The Twenty-second Wisconsin, the Nineteenth Michigan, the battery, and most of the cavalry were held in reserve. Our artillery, soon after being stationed, began firing, which was responded to by guns stationed at two points. The firing was kept up with great vigor during the advance to the depot, our column moving forward under a constant fire of shell and canister, as well as musketry, from a brigade posted behind a bank and stone fence beyond. The loss was slight, and the troops moved forward in separate columns regularly and steadily to the depot. As this force advanced, a large number of the enemy arose from their covert on their extreme left and rallied to the battery beyond the depot. At this moment I was informed that a force of 1,000 or more cavalry had been discovered advancing on our left, a mile distant, in the neighborhood of the Lewisburg road. I immediately ordered the regiment to withdraw from the depot, intending at once to retreat, being convinced that we were in the neighborhood of an overwhelming force. Lieutenant Bachman, my quartermaster, bore the order. They began to retire. The enemy with a cheer followed. Colonel Jordan was directed to bring two companies of his cavalry to support the regiments as they retired. He went off. I saw him no more. I saw them no more, although I sent for them. The fire of musketry and artillery on our retiring men was heavy and galling, but they rallied, on crossing the field, in good order, and repulsed [J. W.] Whitfield's and [George B.] Cosby's and one regiment of [F. C.] Armstrong's brigades, driving them back beyond the depot. They sustained and repelled here, successively, three charges.

To prevent an approach on our right, Captain Seaton, with two companies of the Thirty-third Indiana, were posted upon an eminence about an eighth of a mile in that direction; they kept back all approaches there.

During the advance to the depot, the battery did good firing; but, on being ordered to fire more slowly and carefully, ceased, and, as our men were falling back, began to leave its position. I directed them to resume firing and keep their place. On being told that ammunition might be exhausted, I directed Lieutenant Adams, my assistant adjutant-general, and Lieutenant Bachman, acting assistant quartermaster, to examine all the ammunition chests and report the quantity on hand. They informed me that there were about 70 rounds to the gun of shell, grape, and canister. Deeming this ample for our retreat, I directed very careful use of it. Lieutenant Bachman was directed to turn the train, preparatory to a retreat. This he did expeditiously.

In the mean time, while the enemy were pressing with great violence our right, they bore down with Forrest's division and Armstrong's brigade on our left. The dismounted cavalry on the hills to our left fell back, and the rebels planted two pieces of artillery in this position; its fire enfiladed the Nineteenth Michigan, which was directed to change front to the left. This was followed by a furious assault of dismounted men on our whole left. They were repulsed, and the attack was repeated. The Nineteenth Michigan fell back to the rear of the Twenty-second Wisconsin. The rebels were again repulsed. They then charged up the road

to gain the space between the Thirty-third Indiana and Twenty-second Wisconsin. The two companies on the extreme right were brought over, and drove back the enemy from the left of the Thirty-third Indiana. The Nineteenth Michigan was ordered across the road and placed to their left. The Eighty-fifth Indiana had already been brought from its position on the right of the Thirty-third Indiana and placed to the left of the position occupied by the Nineteenth Michigan. The Twenty-second Wisconsin now fell back to the left of the Eighty-fifth Indiana and retired. The enemy here again made successive assaults along this line, but were repulsed and driven off, and several prisoners taken. The battle-flag of Armstrong's brigade was taken by the Nineteenth Michigan, and the enemy were completely routed, although our men were under not only the fire of their musketry, but their artillery, now posted near us, where our left lately stood. During the attack on the left, Whitfield and [James W.] Starnes renewed the attack on our right (the Thirty-third Indiana), but were again repulsed.

As the right was being attacked, and before a serious assault had been made on our left, the cavalry disappeared; the artillery under Captain Aleshire followed hastily, although Lieutenants Adams and Bachman, of my staff, attempted to rally them, put them in position, and thus assist in covering our retreat. The battery was partially put in position in our rear by Lieutenant Adams, but, by the directions of Colonel Jordan and Captain Aleshire, ordered to move off without firing a gun upon the forces which were closing around on our left flank. The force thus falling back took with it the One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio, the ambulance train, the ammunition train, and with it all hope of an orderly retreat or a continued successful resistance. As they disappeared, our whole front was pressed with the greatest vigor, requiring a firm resistance or a confused flight, resulting in the utter rout and destruction of the entire command. To the firmness with which our position was held is due the safety of those who retreated to Franklin, holding the enemy at least two hours after they had gone, on the very ground they had left. Had all thus stood firmly, the chances of escape and an orderly retreat were in our favor, even with the immense preponderance of force against us, but the task would have been most difficult, accompanied by severe loss and the constant exercise of caution, courage, and the highest activity.

The enemy at length having been driven from our front at all points and silenced, our ammunition running low, and our train having gone, the brigade was moved to the woods farther to our right and rear. Here they met and attacked Forrest's division, which had gained our rear, by coming through the hills on our left, and had been posted behind fences, trees, and other favorable positions, from our left across the road to our right in the rear. [W. T.] Martin's brigade was also on the rear of our right. They occupied the entire opposite slope of a deep ravine which lay directly in our front, and whose precipitous side it would have been difficult to ascend. The brigade was formed in line, bayonets fixed, and all things made ready for a charge, under a galling fire, which cost us some of our best men. The men would willingly have made the desperate venture without a shot in their cartridge-boxes. Nothing remained but to give the word to charge.

I was convinced that a massacre would ensue, to little purpose; that a few might escape, but that many would fall in a vain struggle for life with unequal weapons. I ordered a surrender. I believe it was justified by the circumstances.

It was then found that we had been opposing General Van Dorn's entire

army—six brigades, under Generals Forrest, Martin, Cosby, Starnes, [W. H.] Jackson, and Armstrong and Colonel Whitfield; that the greater part of the force had, on that morning, advanced on us from Spring Hill, 3 miles off, where they had been encamped about a week, having ferried the river at Columbia some two weeks before. The whole force amounted to about 15,000 men, with twelve pieces of artillery—6 and 12 pounder guns; while the force under my command at the time of the surrender amounted to about 1,050, about 160 being taken at other places. The whole rebel force fought as infantry, and were armed with good carbines, Mississippi and Enfield rifles. The distance to Franklin was 9 miles. The contest had raged nearly five hours. No re-enforcements were in sight; none had been heard from. The enemy held the road far in our rear. The cavalry and artillery had gone two hours. We had no ammunition. The enemy was mounted. His batteries raked the road, and his men, in thousands, hung upon every advantageous post in our rear. We had exhausted all means of destruction, except our bayonets; beyond their reach, we were powerless. That a colonel of cavalry and a captain of artillery should, without orders, and against orders, leave the field with their entire commands, in haste, and without notice to me, at the very moment when they should have put forth their greatest exertions to repel the enemy rushing upon us, and carry also with them an infantry regiment, on duty as a reserve, with the train, and with it all our ammunition, was a contingency against which human foresight could not provide, and left the surrounded and unflinching men, who withstood the storm, no alternative but a disgraceful and fatal flight, or to do as they did—fight till further resistance was vain. Had it ever been possible to retire from the immediate presence of so large a force, it was only so by the united action of every man. But with a thousand men suddenly withdrawn, with our two most formidable arms in retreat, cavalry and artillery taken away, with the road thus opened for the flanking forces, the contest was reduced to a mere question of endurance. Perhaps, had all stood firmly, the result would have been the same. I think it would not. If re-enforcements had come, even amounting to a single regiment and a battery, I am confident our withdrawal could have been handsomely effected.

To the commanding officers of the regiments, Colonels Utley, Twenty-second Wisconsin, Gilbert, Nineteenth Michigan, Baird, Eighty-fifth Indiana, and Henderson, Thirty-third Indiana, I am compelled, by their conspicuous daring and gallantry, to return my thanks; they did all that officers in their position could do. The field officers, Lieutenant-Colonel Crane, Majors Shafter, Craig, Miller, and Smith, were at their posts bravely doing their duty. The adjutants of the regiments did nobly. To the line officers and the men, who so faithfully and fearlessly drove back the foe, is due whatever can be said in favor of heroic courage and self-sacrifice. Their firm, persistent, triumphant repulse of assault after assault by overwhelming numbers gave proof that on a fairer field victory would have been an easy prize.

My staff officers, Lieutenant Adams, Nineteenth Michigan, and Lieutenant Bachman, Thirty-third Indiana, rendered me most valuable assistance, and were cut off in the retreating train, vainly endeavoring to rally the scattering forces and place the artillery in such position as would have prevented the flanking force under Forrest from effecting his purpose. Lieutenant [Capt. Charles H.] Toll, assistant commissary of subsistence, rendered valuable assistance also. The officers of the One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel

Pickands, so far as they came under my eye, did well. My orderly, [David O.] Brown, of the Nineteenth Michigan, Company B, did his duty all the day most faithfully and courageously.

I append a list of our killed, wounded, and missing in battle, showing the numbers of each. I refer to the reports of regimental commanders, herewith forwarded, for their names. I also append a list of those who died of exposure and cruel treatment by the enemy during captivity:

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.			Missing.	Total killed, wounded, and missing.	Died of exposure.	Total.	Remarks.
		Mortally.	Severely.	Slightly.					
33d Indiana	17	14	32	37	.....	100	9	109	3 officers.
22d Wisconsin	7	.....	19	.....	.....	26	16	42	2 officers.
19th Michigan	20	13	42	37	1	113	30	143	
85th Indiana	13	.....	21	.....	.....	34	30	64	4 officers.
9th Pennsylvania Cavalry	1	1	.....	5	.....	7	.....	7	
2d Michigan Cavalry	2	.....	6	5	.....	13	.....	13	
4th Kentucky Cavalry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No loss.
124th Ohio	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
18th Ohio Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Total*	60	28	120	84	1	293	85	378	

The losses of the enemy, I believe, were much more severe than ours, as they, by their repeated charges, over open ground, were much more exposed. We saw many of them killed and wounded. I believe the number would approximate 500. Among them Colonel [S. G.] Earle, of the Third Arkansas, and Captain [W. T.] Watson, General Armstrong's assistant adjutant-general.

I append a statement of occurrences during the time the officers were prisoners, believing it to be a legitimate matter of report.

After our surrender we were marched to Columbia, Tenn., and remained there during the night, the men without rations. On the next day, such was the scarcity of provisions, we had nothing but meat to eat, a pound a day being the ration. At night of the second day we bivouacked in the woods. The next morning we were furnished with a small quantity of bread, made of salt, water, and flour. This was the only bread furnished until our arrival at Shelbyville, two days after. Here we waited one day before receiving another small allowance of heavy, extemporized flour bread. Thanks to the Union women there, they courageously fed the famishing men, notwithstanding the continual insults of Southern gentlemen. A small ration of meat was regularly furnished. Two days' march from Shelbyville brought us to Tullahoma. This march was a terrible one; the rain fell in torrents, the streams were swollen, and were waist-deep. The water was chilling, and the night air as cold as March is in its most inclement moods. The prisoners arrived at Tullahoma, General Bragg's headquarters, about sunset, and were marched to a muddy spot of ground, used as a mule-pen formerly, upon which were scattered, for fires, a few heaps of green oak logs. Nothing was there to sit down upon, or in any way to rest upon. There were buildings and woods near, but the men were denied their use. There was dry wood to be had, but it was refused also. The

* See also revised statement, p. 75.

officers were put in an old building, which shielded them from the pelting storm that had raged all day and continued through the night. A ration of meal and meat was issued; but vessels were not furnished to cook the meal; it was thrown away. Early in the morning we were waked, and then started to the cars. All overcoats, leggings, knapsacks, and extra clothing were taken from men and officers. I demanded to know by whose order. The reply was, "By order of General Bragg, in retaliation for an order of General Rosecrans, stripping Federal uniforms from our soldiers." I answered, "Strip off any rebel uniform found on us," adding "that this was a cowardly and barbarous act, and the men engaged in it deserved hanging." I demanded an interview with General Bragg, saying "that I believed it impossible for a man of his standing to enforce such a brutal order." This was refused. The men, shivering, half-starved, without sleep or rest, were then crowded into box-cars, without a seat, and started for Chattanooga. They were denied the privilege of getting sticks of wood at Tullahoma for seats in the cars. The floor of the one I was in was covered with wet manure. Thus we traveled that day to Chattanooga. On arriving there we were placed, without rations, for the night in a large frame house just erected for a hospital; crowded in, almost to suffocation. The next day about noon rations were dealt out to us in abundance. We all remember the hard bread of Chattanooga as the only feast in the Southern Confederacy.

From this place we were conveyed by rail to Knoxville. For a few hours the Union people of Knoxville were allowed to bring provisions to us and converse with us, but the rebel citizens became infuriated at this, and the soldiers drove them away. We were guarded in a muddy, open space, where part of the prisoners lay or stood all night, although there was shelter in abundance near by, consisting of large sheds and depots. Here the exposures of our march began to tell fearfully on the men. Some could go no farther, and were left. Others, by their haggard looks and decrepit gait, testified that the hand of death would soon remove them from us. Inexorable as the gallows that had stood for two years by the railroad in the city of Knoxville for the execution of Union men were the hearts of rebel officers.

From Knoxville we were carried by rail to Bristol, Tenn. Here we were turned off the cars, to lie again upon the damp and muddy ground, recently overflowed by a creek, although there was ample shelter in the town in the large sheds and houses near the railroad. Such was the brutality of the physicians that they totally refused to visit our sick men here. All intercourse with the citizens was forbidden. We buried the dead, and urged the sick to drag along to a more humane community. At this place, after much delay, we received a small ration of heavy flour bread. We were taken to Lynchburg, Va. Here many went to the hospitals and died. Although the city contains a large number of empty houses, the men were marched to the Fair Grounds and put in open sheds. After remaining at Lynchburg a few days, we were started, in very inclement weather, in box-cars for Richmond. The snow fell to a depth of 18 inches. The trains were delayed; the men had not one day's rations, and were on the road, in broken and partially open cars, some two and some four days, without food or rest, and chilled through. From these cars they were marched to Libby Prison, and huddled, hundreds in a room, without fires or lights, like hogs in a slaughter-pen. Several died within half a day after their arrival at Richmond; many more followed them in the next few days. Neither food, medical attendance, air, or water were furnished, as the barest, sheerest humanity would

dictate. The iron-hearted monsters who had charge of the prisons had no regard for suffering or for human life. We were closely confined the whole time; no visitors allowed; our correspondence withheld or destroyed for the most part. More than 50 men fell victims in prison to the series of barbarities inflicted upon them from Tullahoma to Richmond; others survived but a few days their exchange, and many others were disabled for life. Had our enemies given to those who fell by their cruelties the deadly and instant cup of poison, it would have been a mercy to the treatment they inflicted.

The treatment of men in Libby Prison is such as only those imbued with malignant and devilish passions can suggest. The needless discomforts of cold, of crowded rooms, of filth, of vermin, of foul food, were added to the shameful and fatal brutalities of the march. The season was cold, bitter cold; not a window in the rooms was closed with glass. Food consisted of a scanty ration, half a pound a day of bread and of putrid, starveling meat, totally unfit for use, filling the room with a foul stench on being brought in; in addition, an occasional ration of rice or of black beans. Neither sugar, coffee, good meat, or vegetables ever appeared as rations. Two wretched blankets were given to each officer and one to each man; they were lousy, filthy, fetid. The prison swarmed with vermin. No opportunity was furnished to wash our blankets, not even soap or tubs in which to wash our wearing apparel. We became unhealthy by the use of the wretched food and by the filthiness of our bedding. Scurvy, itch, erysipelas, inflammatory sore throat, rheumatism, fever, lockjaw, delirium, and death in its most horrid forms were the legitimate results.

The unrecorded catalogue of barbarities must remain for the final account of the insatiate monsters who gloat upon the anguish of defenseless prisoners.

Earnestly pleading for the privilege, I, with other officers, was denied a visit to the faithful and dying men who had followed us during the war, though the distance of but 10 feet separated us. No intercourse was allowed. A list of the dead was refused, asked for in the most respectful terms. The only accounts we have are from their fellow-sufferers in the hospitals.

I have hesitated to add this list of atrocities to the casualties of war and record them against their perpetrators, but a sense of duty compels me to expose the shameful and horrid malignity of the traitors, who have added to the highest crime against their country the cowardly and cruel torture of savages upon their enemies.

Exchanged at City Point, we were ordered on the steamboat State of Maine (lousy from stem to stern) by Colonel Ludlow, and fed, like dogs in a kennel, with bread and meat cut up and cast into two large boxes, until our arrival at Annapolis. Here ended our imprisonment and restoration to duty on the 8th day of May, 1863.

The delay in making this report was occasioned by my being kept on duty two months after my exchange at Indianapolis, Ind. Since my arrival at Murfreesborough, I have been receiving reports from my subordinate officers, the last of which came to hand this day, all of which are transmitted herewith.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN COBURN,
Colonel, Commanding Third Brigade, First Division, Reserve Corps, Army of the Cumberland.

Capt. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division.

No. 7.

Report of Lieut. Hamlet B. Adams, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION,
Franklin, Tenn., March 8, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following brief report of an expedition which left this place on the morning of the 4th instant, under the command of Col. John Coburn, composed of the Thirty-third Indiana Volunteers, Twenty-second Wisconsin, Nineteenth Michigan, Eighty-fifth Indiana, and One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio Infantry, detachments of the Second Michigan, Ninth Pennsylvania, and Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, numbering 600, under the command of Colonel Jordan, Ninth Pennsylvania, and the Eighteenth Ohio Battery:

The column marched out of Franklin, Tenn., about 10 a. m., upon the Columbia pike, and when about 3 miles out the advance guard came upon the pickets of the enemy. A slight artillery engagement followed, and the enemy retired, with a loss of 5 killed, left on the ground. One man of the Nineteenth Michigan was slightly wounded. No other casualty attended the command, except the accidental disabling of the carriage of one of the guns, which was sent to camp for repair. At this time little or nothing could be learned of the location or strength of the enemy or of the number or caliber of the artillery.

Colonel Coburn reported to General Gilbert at 2 p. m. what had occurred, and suggested the impropriety of encumbering the expedition with so large a train—in all, about 100 wagons. General Gilbert replied that if the train intended for a forage train was likely to prove an embarrassment, to send it back. Then the train, except the baggage wagons, was started back, and the column moved forward some 2 miles, and again came in contact with the enemy. The information that had been received from various sources up to 5 o'clock warranted Colonel Coburn in supposing that there was a force not far in advance, and, on account of the lateness of the hour, deemed it imprudent to bring on an engagement then; consequently went into camp. Nothing occurred during the night. Colonel Coburn in the evening made a full report to General Gilbert of the occurrences and observations of the day, and during the night received dispatches, but from what source or of what nature I have no knowledge.

In the morning (March 5), on the inquiry being made of Colonel Coburn as to what he was about to do, he replied, "I am going ahead; I have no option in the matter."

At 8 a. m. the command resumed the march. Advanced about 3 miles, when it became necessary to throw out skirmishers. The column advanced at least 1 mile farther, when a battery, or part of a battery, opened fire immediately in front. Colonel Coburn at once drew up the forces in line of battle, and brought the battery to bear at two points (elevations) on either side of the pike, three pieces on the right and two on the left. The enemy then opened another battery on our right and front. No force of the enemy could be seen up to this time. Colonel Coburn ordered the Eighty-fifth and Thirty-third Indiana, then supporting the section of artillery on the right, to charge upon the battery farthest to the right and take it. The two regiments immediately advanced down the hill in the direction of the depot, and, when near the depot and a stone wall, received a volley from infantry stationed behind the wall and around the depot. An overwhelming number of the enemy at once revealed themselves. The two regiments were then ordered to

retire, which they did in good order, keeping up a well-directed fire, regaining and holding the ground from which they started, and checking the advance of the enemy. At or about the time the two regiments were ordered to retire, still another battery opened on our left flank.

At the time the order was given for the regiments to retire from the charge, I heard Colonel Coburn order Colonel Jordan to bring up two companies of cavalry, and send them to the right to support the retiring regiments. Colonel Jordan started off on foot, but did not return, nor was the order obeyed. Soon after the battery opened on our left flank, the commanding officer of the Eighteenth Ohio Battery came up, very much excited, and said he was out of ammunition, and that he could not stand the fire of the batteries. That portion of the battery on the left of the pike had already, by the captain's direction, moved down on to the pike without orders from Colonel Coburn or any other person. Colonel Coburn directed me to ascertain from the officers in charge of each ammunition box of the entire battery how much ammunition there was remaining. I did so, and reported to Colonel Coburn that there were 230 rounds of shell and 70 rounds of canister. I also gave orders to the officers not to move the battery or any portion without orders. I then went to the left, to ascertain about a flank movement that had been reported, and, on reaching the brow of the hill occupied by the Twenty-second Wisconsin and Nineteenth Michigan, saw the enemy advancing in line of battle. I at once reported the same to Colonel Coburn, but received no orders. Colonel Coburn was at this time at the head of the Thirty-third and Eighty-fifth Indiana, on the right, both regiments being hotly engaged. The section of artillery on the right up to this time had kept up a constant fire. After reporting the flank movement of the enemy on the left, I went to the top of the hill occupied by the Twenty-second Wisconsin and Nineteenth Michigan, and as I reached the left of the Twenty-second Wisconsin, that regiment opened fire upon the enemy, and held its position some minutes, and until the Nineteenth Michigan went to its support. The two regiments held that point nearly twenty minutes. At the time of the first fire upon the Twenty-second Wisconsin, that portion of the battery on the pike, and which had retired from the left of the road, started off in quick-time up the pike. I instantly went and stopped them, and made every effort to induce the captain to bring his guns to bear upon the enemy, then charging through a ravine and up the hill toward the Nineteenth and Twenty-second. At this point one gun could command the roads and the ravine farther to the left.

All my efforts were unavailing, however, and the battery started off in full retreat, the section on the right coming down at that moment, and, as I suppose, without orders. I very soon met Colonel Jordan, commanding the cavalry, and asked him if something could not be done to assist the infantry. He replied, "We are doing about all that can be done;" while at that very instant everything was moving off. At the time the Twenty-second Wisconsin received the first charge, Lieutenant-Colonel Bloodgood, of that regiment, with about 150 men from the left of the regiment, retired from the field and moved off, by the left flank, with the retreating party. I cannot believe that Lieutenant-Colonel Bloodgood had orders from Colonel Coburn or any other person to move; at least, if he did, no member of his (Colonel Coburn's) staff had any knowledge of it, and they were at that time on the ground. If there were any orders from any one for Lieutenant-Colonel Bloodgood to move, they were not to retire, and there was nothing to prevent him from going to any part of the field for fifteen minutes after he left, as

the remainder of the regiment, under Colonel Utley, with the Nineteenth Michigan, held the top of the hill that length of time. The cavalry, at the time the Twenty-second Wisconsin was attacked, all retired from the left, at least half a mile from the scene of action. It became evident that a stand would not be made by the retreating force, and I attempted to return to the battle-ground, but found it impossible. Some thirty minutes had then elapsed since the first charge upon the Twenty-second Wisconsin. The Nineteenth Michigan and Twenty-second Wisconsin by this time were being driven up the side hill toward the right and on to the ground occupied by the Thirty-third and Eighty-fifth Indiana, and the enemy had formed a line of battle between the hill and myself. I turned, and met an ammunition wagon, but ordered it back, as it would only have fallen into the hands of the enemy. One musket-ball had already passed through the top. The last view I had of the ground the four regiments occupied the top of the hill, on the right of the road, and, as far as I could discover, were surrounded by the enemy, and all fighting to their utmost. The batteries were directing a heavy fire upon them. They had no ammunition aside from the cartridge-boxes, and, doubtless, Colonel Coburn did not surrender until all the ammunition was consumed, and found it useless longer to defend himself. Not more than half an hour elapsed from the time I last saw the field until the firing ceased.

The only order Colonel Coburn gave in relation to the One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio Infantry was that it remain as a guard to the train. The surgeons were all constantly engaged in removing the wounded, until communication was cut off. Some of the ambulances which came away last were fired upon. The train returned to Franklin in good order, preceded by the One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio, and followed by the artillery and cavalry.

Colonel Coburn gave his orders with coolness, and throughout the whole time displayed bravery and energy. Lieutenant-Colonel Henderson and Major Miller, Thirty-third Indiana; Colonel Utley, Twenty-second Wisconsin; Colonel Gilbert and Major Shafter, Nineteenth Michigan; Colonel Baird and Lieutenant-Colonel [A. B.] Crane, Eighty-fifth Indiana, all were most ready and willing to perform their duty, and evinced courage and ability. Colonel Gilbert and Major Miller both had their horses shot under them in the early part of the fight. The battery used nothing but shell and round shot, and apparently produced no serious effect upon the enemy.

I should judge that the engagement commenced about 10 a. m. and closed at 2.30 p. m. Information, which was received the 5th, of the force that had been engaged the 4th, tended to the belief that it was about 2,000 cavalry, with four pieces of artillery, under General Forrest.

On the 5th, two negroes, who claimed to have deserted from General Van Dorn's command, came into camp as we were starting out, and stated that there was a force at Spring Hill of at least 20,000. I know of no other information being communicated to Colonel Coburn of the strength and position of the enemy. The negroes were immediately sent to General Gilbert.

On the morning of the 5th, Colonel Coburn hesitated about starting, and appeared to be waiting orders, but finally said, "Well, lieutenant," addressing myself, "if we must go ahead, let us start;" upon which I directed the regiments to move out. I did not see any reports that Colonel Coburn sent to General Gilbert, and but one dispatch from General Gilbert to Colonel Coburn, and that was in reply to one of the dispatches sent him during the 4th, in which he remarked something as

follows: "I suppose you understand the object of the movement. If the forage train is likely to embarrass you, send it back, and go ahead." Colonel Coburn informed me that he asked General Gilbert how much ammunition he should take, and that General Gilbert told him that he would not take more than the cartridge-boxes contained. Colonel Coburn, however, ordered the regiments to take 30 rounds besides.

The men of the entire command lay on their arms all night and until 4 o'clock in the morning, when each regiment formed in line of battle, and were held in readiness for any emergency until they marched. A heavy picket guard of cavalry and infantry was kept out from the time we stopped until the column advanced.

Herewith find a copy of the order on which Colonel Coburn marched.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. B. ADAMS,
Lieutenant and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brigade.

Capt. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division.

No. 8.

Report of Lieut. Edwin I. Bachman, Thirty-third Indiana Infantry, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.

HDQRS. 1ST BRIG., 3D DIV., ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Franklin, Tenn., March 9, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of an expedition, under the command of Col. John Coburn, consisting of the Thirty-third and Eighty-fifth Indiana, the Nineteenth Michigan, Twenty-second Wisconsin, One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio, and Eighteenth Ohio Battery, and detachments of the Second Michigan and Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, under command of Colonel Jordan, numbering in all some 2,300 men. The command was encumbered with a large train, numbering 101 wagons, 40 of which were loaded with our camp equipage and some ammunition.

We got fairly started from Franklin, on the pike leading to Columbia, about 10 a. m., March 4. After traveling some 3 miles, our cavalry commenced skirmishing with the enemy, who opened on us with two pieces of artillery. Our battery quickly answered, and in an hour the enemy commenced to retreat. Only 1 of our men was wounded (slightly), the enemy leaving 4 men dead upon the field.

At the commencement of the engagement I parked the wagon train in a field aside the road, so as to advance or expedite a retreat as quickly as possible.

The first order I received concerning the train, I having charge of it, was, "Move the train back, as a cavalry force threatens our left." I had scarcely got the train into the road before I was again ordered to turn the train and advance; then to turn back again, when I took the train in sight of Franklin. There I received orders to fill all the wagons I could with forage. Filled 39, and was also ordered to send the empty wagons back, which left me 40 wagons. Before I caught up with our forces, I passed one of our cannon, which was damaged in the engagement.

---

* See Special Orders, No. 15, p. 77.

About sunset we encamped for the night, the enemy reported immediately ahead. We placed a very large picket force around our encampment, and all the men of each regiment received orders to sleep on their arms, expecting an attack before daybreak the following morning. The battery reported that they might, perhaps, need more ammunition. Colonel Coburn ordered them to send immediately for more. My wagon-master, Enos Halbut, was also sent to Franklin, and Colonel Coburn sent a report of the skirmish with the enemy, and also that we were again near them. The regiments were ordered to be formed in line of battle at 4 a. m.

In the morning we ascertained that the battery only received some 48 rounds of shell.

My wagon-master arrived at 2 o'clock. He informed Colonel Coburn that General Gilbert had not sent any answer, and, by calculation, he thought that the enemy could not be more than 600 or 700 strong that we skirmished with the day before.

About that time, 6 a. m., March 5, two negroes were brought to Colonel Coburn; said that they escaped from the enemy, and that the enemy were strongly re-enforced, and Van Dorn close by. Colonel Coburn then drew out his orders, looked at them closely, and then said, "My orders are imperative, and I must go on or show cowardice."

About this time Colonel Jordan came up. Colonel Coburn ordered Colonel Jordan to send the two negroes immediately to General Gilbert, that he might hear the statements made by the two negroes. Colonel Coburn then examined a map of the country ahead, together with Colonel Jordan, and, finding two roads that were running nearly parallel to the road we were on, the distances estimated at from 1 to 3 miles from our route, said he to Colonel Jordan, "I wish you to send a sufficient force of cavalry on each of these roads to apprise me of any danger of a flank or even rear movement of the enemy, and I will delay my forces a sufficient length of time for them to give said information."

Between 8 and 9 o'clock that morning we were again on the road, the regiments of the First Brigade ahead of the train and the One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio in the rear. It soon became necessary to throw out skirmishers. The Second Michigan advanced as skirmishers, reaching nearly to both roads, and kept on advancing and firing, the enemy slowly retreating. At this time I went to the head of our forces, to consult Colonel Coburn concerning the train. He was then talking with Colonel Jordan (were within one-fourth of a mile of Thompson's Station), and had just said, "On these two points I thought the enemy were going to make a stand." Here the enemy opened a masked battery on us. The cavalry were immediately ordered under cover of the hill to our right, and I was ordered to bring up three pieces of cannon and place them on an elevation on the left and the two remaining pieces on the right elevation. By the time the battery on the left opened on the enemy another battery opened on us. The regiments of the First Brigade were brought up in line of battle to support the two batteries. The Twenty-second Wisconsin, commanded by Colonel Utley, and the Nineteenth Michigan, commanded by Colonel Gilbert, were ordered a little up the base of the hill on the left to support that battery, and the Thirty-third Indiana, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Henderson, and the Eighty-fifth Indiana, commanded by Colonel Baird, to support the battery on the right, when they were ordered to lie down and keep concealed. The battery on our right then opened on the enemy, and a brisk cannonading ensued. I went back to the train and ordered my wagon-master to have the train turned, there

being no ground to park the train in safety, and then went to the battle-field on the right. Colonel Coburn had just come from the top of the hill, and asked Colonel Baird if he could take the battery on the right. Says he, "I'll try." Then Colonel Coburn says, "I will send the Thirty-third Indiana with you, and if you take the battery on the right, take the other close by on the left also." The regiments were ordered to file around, one on the right of the hill and the other on the left, and to go to the station, and under cover of the houses before making the charge. Colonel Coburn then said to me, "Now, let us watch them closely." When they arrived at the station, we beheld large numbers of the enemy revealing themselves from behind a stone wall in front of the enemy, and many more in the woods. Says he to me, "Tell them to fall back to their old position; there are too many of them." I immediately executed the order, and as they were coming back the enemy advanced and came shouting. Colonel Coburn then drew them up in line of battle, and ordered them to fire on the enemy. Captain Aleshire, who commanded the three pieces on the left, then came over, and Colonel Coburn asked him how much ammunition he had left. He answered, "I am nearly out." Colonel Coburn said that was no answer, and directed Adjutant Adams to go and see and ascertain the exact amount. Adjutant Adams reported some 230 rounds of shell and 70 rounds of canister. I then went over to the left, and found the three pieces on the left down the hill and on the pike. I asked the captain who ordered him to leave his post. He replied, "They have brought some heavy pieces to bear on my battery on the left," and said they would tear his battery to pieces. Adjutant Adams then came down and tried to get him to take a position, and I left them. I went over on the left and found the Twenty-second Wisconsin in line, facing to the left around the brow of the hill, and the Nineteenth Michigan some 60 paces down and nearly to the right. I was nearly up the hill when a tremendous fire of musketry from the enemy was poured into the Twenty-second Wisconsin, which returned the fire. Then quite a number broke ranks and fell back, but were immediately got back into line by the colonel on the right, I assisting in the center.

About one-half of the Nineteenth Michigan could not fire on the enemy on account of the hill, and I suggested to Colonel Gilbert to bring the left of his regiment up to support the Twenty-second Wisconsin, which he immediately put into execution, and I left them fighting with great coolness and bravery. I went down to the battery and found Adjutant Adams, one of Colonel Coburn's aides, still trying to get the captain to bring some of his pieces to bear on the enemy, and, in my judgment, could have done great execution with canister. While I was there, I received orders from Colonel Coburn to start the train back, which I immediately put into execution. In coming back, I saw the battery on the right come down the hill, and all, except some 150 of the Twenty-second Wisconsin, with the lieutenant-colonel and major of that regiment, fall in the rear of the battery, and, I suppose, without orders from Colonel Coburn.

The train moved off in good order, although I was fearful of a panic; but, with the aid of my wagon-master and the quartermasters of the different regiments, all went along in a fast walk and in good order, although there was some firing into the train on our left by the enemy's cavalry. Our cavalry, however, seemed to keep them at a distance.

About that time we had proceeded nearly half a mile from the field, when I received an order, said to have come from Colonel Coburn, to move the train on quickly, and get the battery on a hill close to a brick

church. I saw the colonel of the One hundred and twenty-fourth, and he put his men on the double-quick until he arrived at the church, when he took his men up the hill to support the battery.

At that time there were some two companies of cavalry ahead, and I ordered them to send forward and see whether any enemy was on either side or ahead, and I then ordered the train to move on slowly.

We had nearly arrived at the church when the firing ceased. We then had a faint hope that our men would still fight their way out to the pike, then on our left, and still come up with the train, although they were nearly surrounded when the train moved off.

I was on the battle-field until I was ordered to move the train back, and can say that our troops fought bravely, and proved no easy prey to the enemy, who were five times more than our own numbers.

In advance or retreat our cavalry did well, although I do not think that they did their duty in the time of battle, and that Colonel Coburn ought to have been notified in time when they came around and assailed our left, which ground our cavalry held at the commencement of the action. The train, battery, and ambulances were brought safe to town, all filled with wounded, numbering some 60. Our surgeons, I think, did their best toward caring for the wounded.

Among the officers engaged I cannot help commending some for their coolness and bravery in the unequal contest, among whom were Colonels Coburn, Utley, Gilbert, and Baird, Lieutenant-Colonels Henderson and Crane, Majors Miller and Shafter, Adjutant [Frank C.] Crawford, and the lieutenant commanding the battery on the right hill, and, in fact, nearly all the officers maintained their honor and fought nobly for our glorious cause.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN I. BACHMAN,

Second Lieut. 33d Regt. Ind. Vols., and Acting Quartermaster First Brigade, Third Division, Army of Kentucky.

Capt. B. H. POLK,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division.

No. 9.

Report of Lieut. Col. James M. Henderson, Thirty-third Indiana Infantry.

———— —, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to hand you the following report of the part taken by the Thirty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteers on the march from Franklin, Tenn., to and including the battle at Thompson's Station, on March 4 and 5 last:

In pursuance of Special Orders, No. —, from brigade headquarters, dated March, 1863, I left camp, near Franklin, Tenn., with the Thirty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteers, in company with the First Brigade, Third Division, Army of Kentucky, of which it then formed a part, and moved south, toward Spring Hill. When about 4 miles out from camp, we suddenly came upon a force of rebel cavalry drawn up ready to receive us. The Thirty-third was stationed on the right of the pike, with the left resting thereon, where it remained most of the day. Once we moved forward to attack the enemy, but he having hastily left the field, we came back by your order to our original position, and there remained until 5 p. m., when we moved forward, and went into camp on the ground previously occupied by the enemy. Heavy pickets were

thrown out on my front, and right, to prevent any surprise from that quarter. The night passed quietly away, and at 4 a. m. on the 5th I had my men under arms.

At 7.30 o'clock I was ordered to move my regiment forward on the pike toward Spring Hill. Skirmishing being heard in front about 9 o'clock, a close watch was kept up on our flanks, and at 10.30 I took post on a hill north of Thompson's Station, supporting the right of the Eighteenth Ohio Battery. Very little firing was going on in our immediate front, except artillery, till about 11.30 o'clock.

The enemy having stationed his sharpshooters in the buildings around the depot, and a line of skirmishers along the railroad, I sent three companies, viz: Company A, Captain [C.] Seaton; Company F, Lieutenant [J. T.] Fleming, and Company D, Lieutenant [J. C.] Maze, the whole in command of Captain Seaton, to dislodge them. They moved promptly forward, driving the enemy from his cover and back to the position occupied by the main body of his force, though exposed to a murderous cross-fire from two batteries and the enemy's infantry on his right. In this position matters rested for some half an hour, though a brisk fire was kept up by the enemy's artillery. I then received your order to move the remaining seven companies of my regiment forward, join the three previously sent, and charge a battery giving us some annoyance on my right. The command was no sooner given than, with a cheer, my men moved forward to the attack. Never on drill or parade have I seen them move with more precision. Reaching the railroad, we were welcomed with a galling fire from two brigades of infantry stationed immediately in my front, completely masked by a stone fence. The unequalness of numbers and great advantage of position caused me to shelter my men under the embankment of the railroad. Here we remained but a few moments, when your order to return and occupy our original position was received. To retrace our steps brought us in fine range of the enemy's grape and canister, which he did not fail to use. Some confusion was thus caused, but the coolness and promptness of my officers gave new confidence to the men, who were rallied in time to meet the enemy as he left his stronghold and charged upon us, and drive him back in disorder.

The position assigned me was held by my regiment until 4 p. m., repelling with great slaughter three successive charges of the enemy. Once a feint was made to flank us on our right, but Companies A and F, being sent to occupy a hill on that flank, drove them back. At 4 o'clock it was reported to me that the men's cartridge-boxes were empty, and an immediate detail of three men from a company was made and sent back for a supply from the train. Only a few of them ever returned, they being captured and cut off from the regiment by the enemy on the left. Those who did return reported that the train was not to be found.

Your order to file to the rear was then received. I ordered bayonets fixed, and formed my regiment in column by division, preparatory to charge the enemy, break through his line, and make good our escape. There was a question whether to sacrifice or save the lives of my men—whether it would justify me in making the attempt to cut our way through and run the risk of losing my whole command, or surrender and save their lives. The latter course was at this moment taken, and was, no doubt, the best that could have been done.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of both men and officers. Wherever I placed a man, there I invariably found him. Adjutant [C. H.] Pickering rendered good service in transmitting orders. Major

[L. T.] Miller was constantly at his post, as were all of the company officers, cheering and encouraging the men to do their best. Many personal acts of daring were done, but where all did their duty so well it would be injustice to particularize. I will, however, say that when the order to surrender was given to the men, that a large portion of them broke their arms, and so damaged their accouterments as to render them worthless.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES M. HENDERSON,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Thirty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

Lieut. H. B. ADAMS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 10.

Report of Col. John P. Baird, Eighty-fifth Indiana Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-FIFTH REGT. INDIANA VOL. INFANTRY,
Franklin, Tenn., May 7, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Eighty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry in the action at Thompson's Station on the 4th and 5th of March last:

On the morning of the 4th of March, 1863, I was placed, by your order, in the rear of the wagon train with my regiment, a company of the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and a section of artillery, and took no part in the skirmish of that day further than to watch the train, a portion of which I loaded with forage and sent to Franklin.

On the morning of the 5th, after the head of the column came in sight of Thompson's Station, the enemy having opened on us with a battery, my regiment was, at about 10 a. m., deployed into line of battle on a range of hills to the west of the pike and to the left and rear, and in supporting distance of a section of the Eighteenth Ohio Battery, which was posted on a commanding hill, facing south. Up to the time my regiment got in position, but two or three shots had been fired by the enemy's battery. But, soon after deploying my regiment, a brisk cannonading commenced, and my men were ordered to lie down under the crest of the hill. After some twenty minutes, the enemy showing no front, you ordered me to make a demonstration on his left, and, if not in force, to charge a battery which had our range. I accordingly moved out with my regiment, in column of companies, accompanied by the Thirty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Henderson commanding, and marched, under a galling fire from the enemy's batteries, about 500 yards across an open plain, throwing down fences, until we reached the station-house. Here I discovered that the enemy was in heavy force, two brigades of dismounted cavalry, posted behind stone walls and in underbrush, directly between me and the battery, and was on the point of retreating when I received your order to fall back. So soon as we started back the enemy started after us, and the battery again opened on us. I lost 2 men killed and 4 wounded in crossing and recrossing the plain. Arriving at the crest of the hill, the two regiments formed, facing the approaching enemy, the Eighty-fifth to the right of the Thirty-third, the left of the Thirty-third resting near the section of the Eighteenth Ohio Battery before mentioned. After a short contest the enemy were driven back in front of these two regiments.

A short time after this repulse, the enemy were seen moving to our left, toward the pike, as if to charge the battery from the east. You immediately ordered me to change front from south to east, and move forward to prevent an advance of the enemy from the pike, which I did immediately. Arriving at the point designated, I found the battery had left its position and was out of sight, and the Nineteenth Michigan forming on the ground I was ordered to occupy, with its right resting near where the battery had stood. I then noticed that the three pieces posted on the left of the pike had gone. I then formed my line, with my right resting on the Nineteenth Michigan, at the school-house, and extending northward on the ridge, facing the pike and railroad, the Nineteenth and my regiment being at right angles with the Thirty-third Indiana. As soon as my regiment was formed, I rode to the extreme left, where I had a good view of the pike leading to Franklin and of the plain extending east, in rear of the range of hills on the left, where a section of the battery and two regiments had been posted originally by you, and could see nothing of the wagon train, our artillery, or cavalry. My attention was called, by Lieutenant-Colonel Crane, to a column of cavalry on the plain to the east and the skirt of woods terminating the plain, nearly a mile distant, which we found were the enemy moving, apparently, to get a position on our flank or rear. I sent you word of the movement. Shortly afterward Armstrong's (rebel) brigade charged us from the pike, and my regiment and the Nineteenth Michigan became hotly engaged at short range.

The enemy having gained the hill to the left of the pike, from which our artillery had withdrawn, planted part of a battery there, and opened on us with grape and canister. A cross-fire from a battery to our right was also very annoying. The fighting at this point was very severe, the opposing forces at times not more than 10 to 20 yards apart. We repulsed the enemy every time he charged, and held this hill for more than two hours from the time I moved from the school-house.

Having entirely silenced the enemy in my then front, I was ordered to change front, the whole brigade facing north, and moved out by the left flank, about 300 yards from the pike, my regiment being again thrown on the extreme right. Here we engaged Forrest's forces, which were directly between us and Franklin, and held them nearly an hour, and until the ammunition of the brigade was exhausted, at which time (about 4 o'clock) I received your order to surrender, which I did.

My loss was 1 officer killed and 2 wounded; 12 men killed and 19 wounded; died from exposure and cruel treatment at the hands of the enemy, in captivity, 30; and disabled from duty from same cause, 1 officer and 5 men. Total killed and wounded, officers and men, 34; died and disabled, 36; total loss, 70.

I took into the action 303 non-commissioned officers and men.

My line officers all did their duty, and it would not be proper to make invidious distinctions; but I would suggest that no further action should be taken on the charges against Captain [F.] Brooks, Company B, and Captain [T.] Grimes, Company C, on account of their gallantry.

I am greatly indebted to Lieut. Col. A. B. Crane, Maj. R. E. Craig, and Adjt. F. C. Crawford, for the gallant manner in which they sustained me on the battle-field.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. BAIRD,

Colonel Eighty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

Col. JOHN COBURN.

No. 11.

Report of Col. Henry C. Gilbert, Nineteenth Michigan Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH MICHIGAN INFANTRY,
Nashville, Tenn., June 13, 1863.

COLONEL: Circumstances beyond my control have hitherto prevented my making a report to you of the part taken by this regiment in the affair at Thompson's Station, Tenn., on the 5th day of March last, and which resulted in the capture by the enemy of nearly our entire brigade.

We left Franklin on the morning of March 4. I took out with me 488 enlisted men, all armed, and 12 hospital attendants. Some 4 or 5 miles out from Franklin we met a reconnoitering party of the enemy, supposed to be about 2,000 strong. These were driven back without difficulty after a sharp skirmish. My regiment was formed on the extreme left, in line of battle, and advanced in that order about half a mile. We, however, had no opportunity to participate to any great extent in the fight. Our loss was only 1 man slightly wounded.

After the enemy retired, an intelligent yellow boy came into my regiment on horseback, and represented that he was a servant of one of Van Dorn's general officers, and that Van Dorn with his entire command had arrived at Spring Hill on the Tuesday previous; that his force numbered about 16,000, and that he had with him six brigadier-generals, or commanders of brigades. This negro man appeared honest and intelligent, and evinced a desire to give us correct information. In the course of the afternoon two other negroes came in and gave similar information. The inhabitants along the road also understood that Van Dorn's force had all advanced to Spring Hill.

We encamped that night about 5 miles out from Franklin, the left wing in column by division, just in the rear of the artillery. During the night all was quiet.

The next morning, March 5, we moved forward with the rest of the brigade at 8 o'clock. About 10 o'clock we had advanced some 4 miles, when we met the enemy. Here I received your order to form in line of battle, and take position on the left, which was done. Colonel Utley, with his regiment (Twenty-second Wisconsin), was next on the right. Our artillery was on a commanding eminence, supported on the right by the Eighty-fifth and Thirty-third Indiana, and on the left by the Nineteenth Michigan and Twenty-second Wisconsin. We remained in line of battle unengaged for about half an hour, when the enemy opened fire on us from a battery (two guns) posted on a hill to the left of and completely commanding our position. The first shell struck the ground within 3 feet of some men of Company E, covering them with dirt, but fortunately it failed to explode. As our position was a very exposed one, I moved my regiment a little to the right, and around the hill on which our battery had been posted, but which it abandoned immediately after the firing from the enemy's battery on the left commenced. Colonel Utley executed a similar movement with his regiment. This brought the right and left wings of the brigade nearer together, and prevented our line being cut in two by the advancing columns of the enemy.

A brisk fire was immediately opened on our left, but the enemy at this point was soon repulsed, and the firing ceased. Up to this time we had been posted on the left of the railroad and turnpike. We here received your order to cross over and form on the right, with a slight change of front, and just on the crest of a hill. This movement was executed without difficulty, and gave us an excellent position. Here

the enemy attacked us with great fury, and several times they charged up the hill and attempted to drive us from our position. At the same time their artillery was playing on us with grape and canister. The fighting at this point was continued for a long time, and until our ammunition was nearly exhausted for a while. The enemy at length ceased firing, when, in compliance with your order, the entire brigade was moved over still farther to the right, on the crest of another line of hills. After a brief engagement here, our ammunition gave out, and we could offer no further resistance, being entirely unsupported by our artillery and cavalry.

I beg leave to state, as a matter within my own personal knowledge, that our battery, the Eighteenth Ohio, Captain Aleshire, and the cavalry, under the command of Colonel Jordan, Ninth Pennsylvania, rendered no assistance after the infantry were engaged. I also report that early in the day, before any firing commenced on either side, Captain Aleshire attempted to retreat with his battery. He met Colonel Baird, of the Eighty-fifth Indiana, and myself on the turnpike, as we were advancing. We halted him, and ascertained from him that he was going back with his battery without orders. We protested against it, telling him he would create a panic among our men; but he persisted, and would have done so had we permitted it; but just at this juncture he received your order to take position, and reluctantly turned about.

I have no doubt had we been properly supported by the artillery and cavalry that our brigade could have made a successful retreat at any time during the engagement. As it was, we were entirely surrounded by a greatly superior force; our ammunition was exhausted, and we could not do otherwise than surrender.

Capt. E. B. Bassett, of Company B, in my regiment, deserted his company as soon as the fighting commenced, in a most disgraceful and cowardly manner, and ought to be dismissed the service. One other officer, a lieutenant, after we crossed over to the right of the railroad, also left without permission or orders to do so. With these exceptions, every one of my officers behaved with the utmost gallantry, and every man, without exception, did his whole duty.

My loss was 20 killed and 83 wounded. The total number of deaths up to this time has been: Killed in battle and died from wounds received, 34; died from exposure and cruel treatment at the hands of the enemy, 31. Not less than 82 men are disabled, and have been, or will be, discharged the service, making my whole loss in consequence of the disaster not less than 147.

Your obedient servant,

H. C. GILBERT,
Colonel, Commanding.

Col. JOHN COBURN, *Commanding First Brigade, Third Division.*

No. 12.

Report of Lieut. Col. James Pickands, One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 124TH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Triune, Tenn., June 10, 1863.

COLONEL: In accordance with your request, dated at Indianapolis, Ind., May 24, 1863, I have the honor to submit the following report:

By order of Col. O. H. Payne, commanding the brigade to which my

regiment is attached, I reported to you with my regiment, about 400 strong, on the morning of the 4th of March. Was posted on the left of the Twenty-second Wisconsin Volunteers, and remained in that position until the advance was attacked, about 4 miles south of Franklin. I was then ordered to support the Eighteenth Ohio Battery, and held my men in rear of the battery during the continuance of the firing. Near this place we bivouacked for the night; but two companies were by your orders kept constantly under arms.

On the morning of the 5th, I was ordered to bring up the rear, for the protection of the train. When the firing commenced, I caused the train to be halted, and sent a messenger in search of you for instructions. He returned, having been unsuccessful, and I continued to send in succession a number of others, including my major and adjutant. None were, however, able to reach you. Near the close of the action, the train-master informed me that he had been ordered to turn the train and move rapidly to the rear. At the same time vedettes, which were posted on the hill to the left of the road, instructed me that a heavy force was moving around the hill to cut off our retreat. The cavalry was then retreating, and I immediately caused the train and my regiment to move rapidly to the rear; but I was overtaken by a member of your staff, with an order for me to halt at a favorable position for the posting of the battery, allow the train to pass on, and await the arrival of the battery. These instructions were obeyed, the halt being made at the brick church, where I remained until after the battery had taken position in front of my regiment, when Colonel Jordan, commanding the cavalry, ordered me to retreat. The train retreated in perfect order, without the loss of a single man or wagon.

I have the honor to be, colonel, your obedient servant,

JAMES PICKANDS,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio Vol. Infty.

Col. JOHN COBURN.

No. 13.

Report of Col. William L. Utley, Twenty-second Wisconsin Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SECOND REGT. WISCONSIN VOL. INFTY.,
——— —, 1863.

COLONEL: In accordance with orders, I herewith furnish you a full statement of what transpired with the Twenty-second Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, which I had the honor to command at the battle of Thompson's Station, Tenn., March 5, 1863. I shall make no mention of what transpired on the 4th, as the Twenty-second took no part in that affair, except to take a position in the line of battle. When we resumed our line of march on the morning of the 5th, the cavalry was ordered out in front as skirmishers. The Twenty-second took the advance of the infantry. Skirmishing soon commenced after we took up our line of march, though nothing of importance occurred until we arrived within about three-quarters of a mile from Thompson's Station. Here the booming of cannon and the howling of a shell that passed within a very few feet of our left (passing along the whole length of the regiment, buried itself in the ground without bursting) admonished us that there was work ahead. I then ordered the brigade to halt, file off to the left, and lie down (or those of the brigade that were in danger), to await your orders, you being at that time some distance in advance;

also to avoid another visitor from the rebel battery, which we had reason to believe would soon follow the first; but, luckily for us, in our position at that time, no shots were fired until we took our position in line of battle, about one-half mile in advance of where the brigade was then halted. The battery was soon ordered forward into position. A portion (three pieces) was placed upon a hill on the left of the pike. The Twenty-second Wisconsin was ordered forward to support that portion of the battery on the left of the pike. The Nineteenth Michigan was also ordered to the left of the pike. The Twenty-second Wisconsin took a position in front and a little to the left of the battery, under cover of a small hill, covered with cedar bushes; the Nineteenth Michigan on the left of the Twenty-second Wisconsin. A squad of cavalry was posted to the left and in rear of the Twenty-second Wisconsin and Nineteenth Michigan. By the time we had fairly got into position, our battery opened upon the enemy. The contest was kept up for some time without any particular result on either side. We had been in our position something like half an hour, when the roll of musketry and the infernal screeching of the rebels admonished us that our comrades of the Thirty-third and Eighty-fifth Indiana Infantry, which had been posted on the right of the pike (to support the section of battery upon that side), were desperately engaged with the enemy. About this time we discovered on a hill to our left what appeared to be rebels planting a battery. We were not left long in suspense, for they soon opened upon us; the first shell bursting directly over the heads of the Nineteenth Michigan; the next, a little short, sent its fragments hissing around our heads in every direction. The colonel of the Nineteenth Michigan, seeing his position too much exposed, without any chance of retaliating, fell back, and took a position directly in the rear of the Twenty-second Wisconsin. The cavalry (heretofore mentioned) posted in the rear, broke and left the field on the very first discharge of the battery on our left. I saw nothing more of them.

Our battery turned one of its guns upon the rebel battery on the hill to our left, and fired a few shots, and then broke from the hill and left; that was the last I saw of them during the engagement. I cannot say at this time whether the Nineteenth Michigan had moved to the right of the battery before it left or not; they took that position about that time. A short time after that, I saw on the pike, homeward bound, what I supposed to be that section of the battery that was posted on the right of the pike. That was the last I saw of the battery that day. About that time it was reported to me that the enemy was approaching my line in great numbers, just over the cedar bluff in front of us. I was aware at the time that the most favorable place for us to engage the enemy was from the top of the cedar hill in front, but I also saw that the battery on our left would be able to rake us from end to end. I therefore determined to fall back upon the hill in our rear, and take the position recently occupied by the battery. When I saw the battery leave, I supposed it was by your order, and that we were to have a regular Bull Run affair, and had been waiting to see the Thirty-third and Eighty-fifth Indiana break and follow the battery, but I soon saw that they were not going to break. I then ordered the lieutenant-colonel (Bloodgood), who was then on the extreme right, to lead the regiment by the right flank to the brow of the hill before mentioned. We had not long been in position when the enemy appeared on Cedar Hill. I gave Private Moley, of Company B, permission to open the fight, who very coolly delivered his fire. We received a terrific volley in return. The action became general. The position of the hill upon which the opposing forces were engaged did not exactly lie parallel; consequently,

as we were fighting faced by the rear rank, the left wing was much more exposed than the right. The fire upon the whole line was terrific, and although it was the first time the regiment was under fire, they stood the shock and behaved exceedingly well, never once breaking the line until the enemy in front were entirely silenced, and not then until ordered to do so by the lieutenant-colonel. The enemy outnumbered us four to one, I should think, from the appearance. I cannot tell correctly how long we were engaged on the hill, but I think something like an hour. The casualties on the hill were not as great as might have been expected under the circumstances. We were exposed to an enfilading fire from the batteries. The hills upon which we were engaged were not more than 70 yards apart. I kept the men down as much as possible. The hill upon which the enemy was posted was much the highest; consequently they overshot us as a general thing. But as it was, there were disasters enough—as will be seen by the list of killed and wounded—to carry mourning and sorrow to a great many houses in our State. After our capture, the enemy gave us credit of doing them an immense amount of damage on the cedar hill. During the engagement I witnessed numerous acts of bravery and heroism that are worthy of all honor, and which entitle those brave boys to the right of having their names inscribed on the "roll of honor."

While speaking of those who behaved gallantly, it becomes my painful duty to animadvert upon the conduct of some of my subordinate officers, who, upon the very first fire of the enemy, retreated to a safe position, and remained there during the entire engagement on the hill, never once offering to assist in rallying the stragglers or seeing to the wounded. During the engagement the lieutenant-colonel, from his safe retreat, annoyed me by sending word to me to retreat. On one occasion my adjutant, who brought the word, and being told that I could not retreat, behaved badly after sending word to the lieutenant-colonel that I would not retreat; that our business was to hold the hill at all hazards; and after we had entirely silenced the enemy in front, and while in the act of complimenting the men for their good conduct, I cast my eye to the right wing, and saw several companies in full retreat, headed by the lieutenant-colonel. I immediately gave the order to halt, which did not seem to be heard. As I had no one to send, I immediately started to head them off, which for a time made things very much worse. When the men saw me run, they all broke from the hill and ran after me, thus leaving the hill entirely defenseless. I overtook them at the railroad, near the pike, and commanded them to halt and form. The order was instantly obeyed. There was not the slightest appearance of panic. I gave the order to fix bayonets, intending to charge back and retake the hill. At this time I noticed some of the companies on the right, as we were then faced, were too much huddled. I stepped to the right to oblique them in two ranks, as I wished to show as much front as possible, owing to the superior numbers of the enemy. While thus engaged, I cast my eye to the left, and saw a portion of my regiment again in full retreat, double-quick, with Lieutenant-Colonel Bloodgood at the head. I could not overtake him this time. My situation was humiliating in the extreme; it left me too weak to retake the hill, or even hold the position I then occupied, behind the railroad, against the great mass of rebels that was pressing me on the right and left. Therefore, I was obliged to fall back on the hill, in the rear of Thirty-third and Eighty-fifth Indiana.

About the time my regiment was broken the last time, the Nineteenth Michigan moved up along the railroad to the front, and engaged the enemy, which were coming down from that direction in great numbers.

It gives me pleasure to say in this connection that the officers and men of the Nineteenth Michigan behaved gallantly. I saw them repulse several charges, where the enemy outnumbered them three to one. All this time the Eighty-fifth and Thirty-third Indiana had been engaged in an almost hand-to-hand fight with a greatly superior force. Although I was not able to accomplish much with the force I had left, we held in check the large force that had flanked our brigade. After making several stands, we were compelled to fall back. The men that remained with me behaved gloriously, never failing to form and face the enemy when called upon, but when at last it became apparent to all that we could not hold out much longer, and the firing had ceased in our front, we fell back over the hills. We got separated in a patch of canebrake and brush; some few escaped; the remainder of us, finding ourselves surrounded, surrendered.

It may not be proper for me to speak of matters which, in my opinion, contributed largely toward the disaster of the day; nevertheless, I will say that the enemy outnumbered us six to one. It is very evident that with a very little help we might have escaped, for the enemy acknowledged to us, after our capture, that at one time they were very much discouraged. I am fully convinced, from all I saw on the field and what I afterward learned from the enemy, that if it had not been for the untimely retreat of the battery and cavalry we might have been drawn off with safety and small loss. I have been pained on reading articles from correspondents and editors, and on hearing remarks from officers professing to know all about war, to the effect that we might and ought to have retreated. Now, I pretend to say that there never was a time, after the battery and cavalry had deserted us, that we could have broken from the hills without being cut to pieces, neither could those that escaped have done so if it had not been for the obstinate resistance of those they deserted at the very commencement of the fight. The idea of from 1,200 to 1,500 infantry, in an open country, retreating before nearly 17,000 mounted infantry and cavalry, with two batteries of artillery, is simply ridiculous.

After our surrender we were taken to the rebel headquarters. In going there we were taken directly across the ground occupied by the Thirty-third and Eighty-fifth Indiana during the struggle. It was a sad and revolting sight to witness the barbarity of the inhuman demons stripping our noble dead. On coming out in view of the rebel force, we were astonished at the vast numbers against which they had been contending so long. They would not believe the fact until they had satisfied themselves by actual count, and they were quite angry when told we had no general officer with us; they thought the thing impossible. We afterward learned that we were engaged against Van Dorn, with his whole force added to that of Forrest, amounting to nearly 17,000, commanded by six generals, and two batteries of artillery: After our battery left, we could not have had to exceed 1,600 men in the engagement. No wonder they were astonished at the stubborn resistance of the little handful of men they had captured, and they got nearly all that were engaged in the fight. Soon after we were drawn up in line, preparatory to starting for the land of Dixie, a long train of wagons passed, loaded with the dead and wounded rebels, showing the handiwork of the little band that had been struggling so long against such fearful odds. They acknowledge the loss of 49 commissioned officers, of which were 2 colonels, 1 lieutenant-colonel, and 1 adjutant-general.

In conclusion, I will add a few remarks respecting our treatment while we were prisoners:

Until we reached Tullahoma our treatment was about what we might

expect as prisoners of war in a heathen land, destitute of everything but treason. The march from Columbia to Tullahoma was one that will never be forgotten by those who performed it; marching all day in the rain and mud, fording creeks and rivers, standing out all night on the shortest kind of poor rations, if they got any, constituted our daily routine until we got through to Tullahoma.

The prisoners were placed under charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, of Mississippi. It gives me pleasure to say of Colonel Gordon that he treated the officers with extreme kindness, and did everything possible for the men. I believe he did everything in his power to furnish the men with suitable rations. They were not to be had, and he could not help it. The prisoners had got to be put through; there was no postponement on account of the weather.

But when we reached Tullahoma the scene changed. After marching all day in the rain, without rations, we reached there just at dark, and after having forded a river a little while before, the men were placed out upon a clay hill, where the mud was ankle-deep. The weather was extremely cold, with nothing to make a fire except green logs. A small ration of raw bacon and a little raw meal was all that was dealt out to them, which was of no use, as they had nothing in which to cook it. The officers were thrown into an old shell of a building, and the same rations dealt out for them.

In the morning, after spending the night in this dreadful situation, we were called out, officers and privates, and an order from Bragg read to us, commanding the officers to strip us of our overcoats and what few blankets we had. We were then hurried to the cars, and placed in some of the nastiest old box-cars I ever saw, without a sign of a seat; all this under the immediate direction of Bragg. Here, to the regret of us all, we had to part with Colonel Gordon and his escort.

I will not attempt to describe our sufferings at Knoxville. The Twenty-second Wisconsin was left over night, for want of transportation. There I was again compelled to stand out all night without an overcoat or blanket, and the weather was bitter cold. There was no [need] of either myself or men having to stand out of doors, only to please the malice of a sneaking set of traitors. I received the same kind of treatment at Bristol, Va. But as it has been wisely ordered that all things must have an end, so our trip through this worse than the land of Idumea was ended, after spending the last forty-eight hours within 15 miles of Richmond, in a severe snow-storm, in open cars, without rations, overcoats, or blankets. Some of the men perished on the way, and a great number soon after they got into prison.

It is not my intention to give an account of our trials and sufferings while in the celebrated Libby. I should not speak of it at all, only from the fact of its being so very different from the treatment the rebel prisoners receive in the North. We were huddled together in a very small place, with not half enough rations, and that of the very foulest kind. We could not have lived, only for the little stuff we were permitted to buy at Confederate prices.

The rebel officers as a general thing were insolent and overbearing; very few, if any, exceptions to that rule. But here once more, after eight weeks' close confinement, time came to our relief, and I am once more among human beings.

My impression is, from all that I could see and learn from intercourse with the people, and from actual observation, that they were, at the time we were there, the worst whipped set of people on the face of God's earth. There was nothing left of them but their bombast, although

they had a strong army at that time. I saw that it must soon fade away for want of materials to keep it up. I saw that the common people were sick of the rebellion, and would manifest it openly as soon as they dared to do so. In short, I saw that the marks of God's avenging hand were upon all their land, and the finger-marks of Uncle Sam were on all their throats. I, after all, look upon the afflictions I had to pass through as a gain, when I compare them with the benefit I have received by a knowledge of the situation of the South—the character of its inhabitants. I have learned what they say is true, respecting their being a different people. The difference is very marked. The Southern people are enraged, but very few of them can tell what it is about. There is nothing so hard to deal with as enraged ignorance; you cannot [deal] with it.

I think we have all come back impressed with the idea that there is a very great difference, and all in favor of the North.

God bless the North.

WM. L. UTLEY,
Colonel, Comdg. Twenty-second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers.

Col. JOHN COBURN,
Commanding First Brigade, Third Division.

No. 14.

Report of Lieut. Col. Edward Bloodgood, Twenty second Wisconsin Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SECOND REGT. WISCONSIN VOL. INFTY.,
Camp at Brentwood, Tenn., March 8, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report:

On Monday, the 4th instant, the First Brigade, Third Division, Army of Kentucky, comprising the Thirty-third Indiana, Twenty-second Wisconsin, Nineteenth Michigan, and Eighty-fifth Indiana Regiments, together with the One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio Infantry Regiment, the Eighteenth Ohio Battery, and portions of the Ninth Pennsylvania and Second Michigan Cavalry Regiments, all under the command of Colonel Coburn, of the Thirty-third Indiana Regiment, left Franklin on the Columbia pike, in the direction of Spring Hill. After advancing about 4 miles, we encountered a small force of the enemy, which was repulsed by our battery. We then advanced about a mile and encamped for the night.

We resumed our advance in the morning. The enemy appeared in small force, but falling back. When within a mile of Thompson's Station, our dismounted cavalry engaged the enemy's skirmishers and drove them over the hills.

Thompson's Station is situated about the center, north and south, of a valley from one-half to three-fourths of a mile wide, and of a semicircular form, and on the west side of the Columbia pike. On the north side of this valley is a range of hills, through a depression in which passes the pike and the railroad. As the head of the column arrived at the foot of these hills, a shell from a rebel battery passing through the gap fell in the midst of the cavalry, but did not explode. The cavalry immediately fell back on both sides of the road; the infantry deployed from the pike upon the hills; the Thirty-third and Eighty-fifth Indiana Regi-

ments to the right, and the Twenty-second Wisconsin and Nineteenth Michigan to the left. Three guns of our battery took position upon a prominent point to the left, and two upon a commanding position to the right. The rebel guns were stationed at three different points in the edge of the timber on the south side of the valley, viz, on their right, center, and left.

As soon as our guns were in position, they opened upon the enemy, who responded from all his positions. After the artillery had been engaged for some time, the Thirty-third and Eighty-fifth Indiana Regiments, on our right, were ordered to advance into the valley, and to charge the battery upon the enemy's left. They advanced with a shout, and charged boldly across the valley and past the railroad depot, when they came within range of a long line of the enemy's infantry that were hid behind a stone fence. These rose and poured volley after volley into them. Immediately the whole line of the enemy's force emerged from the woods, forming a complete line of over a mile in length, and in front of the two regiments of ours which had charged upon the battery, they advanced in column. The Eighty-fifth and Thirty-third were soon compelled to retreat across the valley, and retired in good order, closely pursued, to their first position on the brow of the hill on the north side of the valley, where the two guns had first taken position. As the rebels came up the hill, these guns opened upon them with grape and canister, and the two Indiana regiments received them with a terrific fire. These noble regiments maintained their position to the last.

The position of the Twenty-second Wisconsin and Nineteenth Michigan was upon a ridge to the left of and lower than the one upon which the Indiana regiments were stationed, and it was not until the rebel line advanced and gained this eminence that we first came under fire of the infantry. Previous to that, however, the enemy had moved a battery to the left, bringing us in range, and had thrown quite a number of shot and shell among us. Almost at the same moment the enemy opened upon us from the front and right flank; notwithstanding, we maintained our position.

A few minutes before this, our battery had moved from the hill into the pike, being very nearly out of ammunition. Colonel Coburn, finding himself severely pressed, sent for the Nineteenth Michigan Regiment to assist him. The Twenty-second Wisconsin Regiment was left alone, with the enemy pressing in front and right flank, and on our left a regiment of infantry, with one piece of artillery and a small body of cavalry, was pressing forward around the hill to take possession of the pike in our rear.

Our regiment then fell back across the pike to the railroad. Here we received orders from one of Colonel Coburn's aides to move down the pike and check the enemy, if possible, from closing on our rear. The order was given, but before we could reach the point indicated, a portion of the regiment, including the colonel and adjutant, were cut off. The portion that escaped formed line and opened fire upon the enemy, but our force being so small, we were compelled to retire with the cavalry and artillery. The enemy followed us about 2 miles. We arrived at Franklin at 6 p. m.

The One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio Infantry Regiment was back on the pike with the teams, and did not come into action.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. BLOODGOOD,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Twenty-second Regt. Wisconsin Volunteers.

Major-General GRANGER.

No. 15.

Report of Capt. Charles C. Aleshire, Eighteenth Ohio Battery.

HDQRS. EIGHTEENTH BATTERY, OHIO VOL. ARTILLERY,
Franklin, Tenn., March 8, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to instructions from you, I have the honor to make the following report of the part my command took in the action of the 4th and 5th instant:

On the morning of the 4th, Colonel Coburn's brigade, consisting of the Thirty-third and Eighty-fifth Indiana, the Twenty-second Wisconsin, and the Nineteenth Michigan Regiments of Infantry, and my battery, together with the Ninth Pennsylvania and parts of the Second Michigan and Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, under the command of Col. Thomas J. Jordan, of the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, proceeded on the turnpike leading toward Spring Hill and Columbia. My battery was divided, one section being in the rear of the wagon train, commanded by Lieutenant [W. R.] Morgan.

When about 3 miles from Franklin, the enemy's cavalry was discovered in line of battle on the right of the pike, about half a mile distant. Colonel Coburn immediately ordered me to take position, with the four guns in advance, on the high ground on the left of the pike, which I did. He then ordered me to open upon them. I opened upon their line, and, after a few rounds, they moved off to the left of the pike, where a battery of four guns began to play upon my battery, but I could not discover its position until I rode down next to the pike. I then asked Colonel Coburn's permission to move two of my guns down next to the pike, as I thought it the better position to play upon their battery. He told me to do so, which I did, and with a few rounds from these guns disabled one of their pieces, and their battery retired. Lieutenant Morgan then came up with his section, and Colonel Coburn ordered me to put it into position on an elevation on the right of the pike, which I did, and ordered him to commence firing upon the enemy's cavalry as it retired.

Colonel Coburn then ordered me to advance, with my four guns, on the left of the pike. I advanced these guns about 600 yards, and came into position, and also shelled the retiring enemy with them.

From the direction which a part of the enemy's cavalry took, Colonel Coburn thought it possible we might be flanked on the left, and ordered me to move Lieutenant Morgan's section so as to protect our left flank.

While moving these guns, the axle-tree of one of the guns broke down, and I sent Sergeant Roseburgh to Franklin, with orders to repair it immediately and join me with it again, if possible. Colonel Coburn then ordered me to move all of my battery, so as to protect our left, which I had done, and occasionally fired a shell into the enemy as they appeared in squads in the woods. We then advanced about a mile and encamped for the night.

I reported to Colonel Coburn on the evening of the first day that I had about 120 rounds of ammunition, inclusive, to the piece. I reported the same to him on the morning of the 5th also.

Early on the morning of the 5th, we advanced toward Spring Hill, the position which my battery occupied in the column being different from that of the preceding day. Lieutenant Morgan was in the advance, with the cavalry, with one piece, while I was preceded by one

regiment of infantry, with the other four guns of my battery. After advancing about 1 mile, skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry commenced. Our skirmishers drove them about 3 miles, to the gap this side of Thompson's Station, where we were opened upon by one of the enemy's batteries, so placed upon the right in our advance as to command the pike. I judged this battery to be composed of 18-pounder guns.

Colonel Coburn ordered me into position on the hill to the left of the pike, with three guns of my battery. I put three guns into position on this hill, under the command of Lieutenant Morgan and Sergeant [A. S.] Bierce, and commenced to play upon the enemy's battery, when these guns were opened upon by a second battery to the right. Colonel Coburn then ordered me to put my other two guns, under the command of Lieutenant [J.] McCafferty, on another hill on the right of the pike. I got these guns into position as soon as possible, and commenced to engage the enemy's battery to our right. In about fifteen minutes after these guns had opened, the enemy opened upon us a third battery of four heavy guns to our left, so as to cross-fire my two batteries, or, rather, my whole battery. The three guns on the left, under the command of Lieutenant Morgan and Sergeant Bierce, were supported by two regiments, I think the Eighty-fifth Indiana and Nineteenth Michigan Regiments, and the two guns on the right, under the command of Lieutenant McCafferty, were supported by two regiments, I think the Thirty-third Indiana and Twenty-second Wisconsin Regiments, and also cavalry.

Under this fire of their artillery I had engaged them about an hour, when I reported to Colonel Coburn that my ammunition would soon be expended, to which he replied, "Hold your position as long as it lasts, and fire slowly, and try and make every shell count." Shortly after this, I heard him order the Thirty-third Indiana Regiment to charge the battery to our right, and in a few moments after the Thirty-third had crossed the fence to our right, I saw the battery which they went to charge retire, and noticed, behind a stone fence next to the hill which they occupied, their infantry, or cavalry dismounted, concealed. When the Thirty-third arrived within about 60 yards of this stone fence, those troops which were concealed behind it fired into them, and, greatly outnumbering them, returned the charge and repulsed them, driving them back to my right, where the Twenty-second Wisconsin was in line.

I then discovered that my two guns, under the command of Lieutenant McCafferty, were being charged by two regiments of the enemy coming from behind the church and railroad depot in my front, and I ordered Lieutenant McCafferty to open upon them with canister.

Colonel Jordan then came to me and ordered me to withdraw my guns from the left—that they were being charged by infantry and cavalry—which I did immediately, and moved them into the pike, and then rode back to the guns on the hill on the right, commanded by Lieutenant McCafferty.

Colonel Jordan then ordered me to withdraw these guns also, and fall back to the hill where we fought the first day, and cover the retreat, and he would send his cavalry to support me, he fearing that we would be flanked by cavalry. When I rode back to the guns on the right, commanded by Lieutenant McCafferty, Colonel Coburn brought a regiment of infantry on my left to support me. They fired but one volley, and fell back in disorder. Colonel Coburn then went to my right again, and I saw him no more. As the two regiments that charged this

battery came close, I fired double-shotted canister into their ranks. I did not withdraw these guns until the infantry had all left, and do not think that the charge of the enemy was more than 60 yards from me when I ordered Lieutenant McCafferty to retire. The charge of the enemy on the left almost surrounded him as he came down the hill into the pike.

After all my battery had arrived safely in the pike, in obedience to orders from Colonel Jordan, I was retreating, when some one came to me and told me that Brigadier-General Gilbert was on a hill (pointing it out to me), and desired to see me. I halted my battery and reported to him, and he ordered me on to Franklin, and afterward over the river.

During the first day we met with no loss. The second day our loss was 2 men missing. We had 1 horse killed and 3 wounded, and 1 sergeant's horse and equipments missing.

During both days the officers and men of my command behaved gallantly. The officers dismounted, and were at their guns during the whole time of action.

The conduct of the cavalry, under the command of Colonel Jordan, during the whole time, and particularly the retreat, was unexceptionable. Had it not been for their repeated efforts to drive back the enemy, neither my battery nor the wagon train could possibly have been saved.

All of the above, general, I most respectfully submit.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES C. ALESHIRE,
Captain, Comdg. Eighteenth Battery, Ohio Volunteer Artillery.

Brig. Gen. A. BAIRD,
Commanding Third Division, Army of Kentucky.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., RESERVE CORPS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., August 13, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded.

The statement that the artillery held the ground till after the infantry retired, is unfounded in fact. On the right, the infantry held the very spot covered by the battery two hours after it left the field.

JOHN COBURN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

No. 16.

Report of General Joseph E. Johnston, C. S. Army.

CHATTANOOGA, *March* 6, 1863.

GENERAL: Major-General Van Dorn was attacked by the enemy at Thompson's Station yesterday, between Columbia and Franklin. He repulsed them handsomely, taking 2,000 prisoners.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

General S. COOPER.

No. 17.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn, C. S. Army, commanding Confederate forces, with congratulatory orders of General Bragg.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY CORPS,
Spring Hill, Tenn., April 3, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the action in which my command was recently engaged with the enemy near Thompson's Station, on the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad, the successful result of which was announced by me to the general commanding immediately after the affair:

On March 4 last, while engaged in making a forced reconnaissance toward Franklin with one division of my command (Brig. Gen. William H. Jackson's), I encountered a large body of the enemy with a long baggage train, and after forcing them to deploy, by a show of force and a few shots from Captain [Houston] King's Second Missouri Battery, I withdrew my troops to a position this side of Thompson's Station, and there awaited the approach of the enemy. During the night my scouts reported the enemy to be a brigade of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and a battery of artillery, and I determined to give them battle.

On the morning of the 5th, our pickets were driven in, and my command was drawn up (dismounted) in the position previously selected; the two brigades composing General Jackson's division on a range of hills crossing the Franklin pike; General [F. C.] Armstrong on the right; Colonel [J. W.] Whitfield on the left, and General [N. B.] Forrest's brigade on the same line of battle, stretching out into the open fields. On the extreme right, Captain King's battery was posted so as to command the valley, which spread out in front of the position for half a mile.

About 10 o'clock the enemy made his appearance on the crest of the hills lying over against us, and made immediate dispositions for attack. He drew up his line in front of our center and left, and with his main force advanced, through a well-directed fire from King's battery, on our extreme left. Colonel Whitfield's Texas brigade, stationed at this point under cover of a stone wall, was immediately strengthened by the Third Arkansas Regiment (Colonel [S. G.] Earle commanding), from General Armstrong's brigade, and the affair was commenced. The enemy advanced to within about 200 yards of our lines, when our troops, without waiting for an attack, charged them in fine style, put them to flight, and pursued them across the valley to their original position on the opposite hill. Behind this hill the Federal forces were rallied, and upon Colonel Whitfield's arrival at the summit he was charged and driven back down the hill, his men having no bayonets with which to meet the enemy. Here his men made a stand behind the depot and buildings of Thompson's Station, and, with the assistance of two pieces of King's battery, the enemy were again compelled to retire beyond the hill.

In the mean time, while these events were occurring on the left, General Forrest, on the extreme right, had pushed forward Captain [S. L.] Freeman's battery (of his brigade) to a hill in advance of his original position, and completely commanding the enemy's left. The enemy's battery, which had been stationed on the turnpike, was withdrawn from the cross-fire of this and King's battery, and did not return to the field. And now General Forrest was ordered to take the enemy in the rear. General Jackson was ordered to advance General Armstrong's brigade upon their left flank, and we closed in upon them. The Federal cavalry, with one regiment of infantry, after offering some resistance to General

Forrest, taking their battery and baggage train with them, precipitately left the field. General Armstrong came up upon a line with Colonel Whitfield. Two pieces of King's battery were placed upon the hill from which the enemy had been driven before. Forrest and Armstrong, and General Jackson with his entire division, charged in the most gallant manner upon the enemy, who were strongly posted on the hill from which they had formerly repulsed the Texas brigade. After a fierce struggle for the crest of the hill, our troops were again driven down it, and with considerable loss. Here the enemy's successful advance was checked by King's battery, which, with grape and canister, drove them back with great slaughter over the hill.

In this charge fell the lamented Col. S. G. Earle, while gallantly leading on his men, and who is universally regretted as one of the bravest and best officers of our service. In this charge also fell the loved and gallant [W. T.] Watson, assistant adjutant-general to General Armstrong, in the very front of the battle. At the same time was killed Rev. Mr. [B. T.] Crouch, chaplain in the army, acting aide-de-camp to General Jackson. In him the country lost a brave soldier and a good man. Capt. L. E. Hill and Private Robert W. Fennie, of Company A, both of [E. J.] Sanders' battalion, were killed while behaving, in the words of their commander, with the most distinguished bravery.

Once more and for the last time our brave troops, under command of Generals Jackson and Armstrong and Colonel Whitfield, rushed up the now blood-stained eminence which had been so long and obstinately contested, and at this time the enemy retired before them. King's battery was advanced to the top, and opened fire upon their retreating line. General Forrest with two regiments had now gained the enemy's rear and charged them, when, after firing a few volleys, they threw down their arms and surrendered.

I should also state in this connection that General Martin, with one of his brigades (General [G. B.] Cosby's), had just arrived on the field and taken position on the enemy's right flank, preparing for a charge and cutting off their only way of escape, when they surrendered. In the final charge by General Forrest (deciding the fate of the day), Lieutenant-Colonel [E. B.] Trezevant, of [N. N.] Cox's Tennessee regiment; Capt. Montgomery Little, of General Forrest's escort, and Captain [A. A.] Dysart, of the Third Tennessee Regiment, were mortally wounded while gallantly leading their respective commands. This severely contested affair resulted in the capture of about 1,300 men and officers, with their arms and equipments, two stand of colors, and a loss to the enemy of about 500 killed and wounded. Our own loss was 349 killed, wounded, and missing.

I thank Generals Forrest, Martin, Jackson, Armstrong, and Cosby, and Colonel Whitfield, and the officers and men of their commands, for the skill and valor with which they performed their several parts in the action.

I take pleasure in indorsing the honorable mention made by their commanders of Maj. E. J. Sanders, commanding battalion; Lieut. Mike Guerin, Company K; Color-bearer John A. Miller, and Private J. M. Day, Company H, all of Sixth Texas Regiment. Captain [D. R.] Gurley, adjutant to Texas brigade, is also mentioned for distinguished conduct, and to the men and officers of King's battery I return my thanks for particular courage displayed under my own observation.

To the officers of my staff—Maj. M. M. Kimmel and Capt. W. C. Schaumburg, assistant adjutants-general; Maj. Edward Dillon, inspector-general; Capt. D. C. Jenkins, assistant inspector-general; Capt.

H. L. Boone, chief quartermaster; Maj. R. W. Keyworth, chief commissary; Capt. L. C. Leftwich, chief of ordnance, and Lieut. Clement Sullivane, aide-de-camp—I am indebted for their usual gallantry in battle, as well as for great efficiency in carrying orders, rallying troops, and in observing and reporting movements on the field.

My aide-de-camp (Lieut. Clement Sullivane) had two horses shot under him—one while rallying troops, another while carrying an order.

I have the honor to inclose herewith a list of the killed, wounded, and missing,* and reports of subordinate officers.

Very respectfully, colonel, I am, your obedient servant,

EARL VAN DORN,
Major-General.

Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY CORPS,
Spring Hill, April 13, 1863.

COLONEL: My report of the action at Thompson's Station, on March 5 last, was forwarded to you this morning. I neglected to mention Lieut. Col. L. L. Lomax, inspector-general on my staff, with the rest of my staff. Will you be kind enough to insert it with the others?

I am, very respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

EARL VAN DORN,
Major-General.

Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 68. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tullahoma, March 31, 1863.

The general commanding announces with pride and gratification to the troops of his command two brilliant and successful affairs, recently achieved by the forces of the cavalry of Major-General Van Dorn.

On the 5th instant, Major-General Van Dorn made a gallant charge upon a large force of the enemy at Thompson's Station. He utterly routed them, killing and wounding a large number, capturing 1,221 prisoners, including 73 commissioned officers and many arms.

On the 25th instant, Brigadier-General Forrest, with the troops of his command, daringly assailed the enemy at Brentwood, who could not withstand the vigor and energy of the attack, and surrendered. The results of this successful expedition were the capture of 750 prisoners and 35 commissioned officers, with all the arms, accouterments, and ammunition, and 16 wagons and teams. The troops here captured constituted the remainder of the brigade so successfully attacked by Major-General Van Dorn on the 5th instant.

The skillful manner in which these generals achieved their success exhibits clearly the judgment, discipline, and good conduct of the brave troops of their commands. Such signal examples of duty the general commanding takes pleasure in commending. They are worthy of imitation by all commanders, and deserve the applause and gratitude of their comrades in arms and their country.

By command of General Bragg:

[GEORGE WM. BRENT.]

---

* See p. 119.

No. 18.

Return of Casualties in the Confederate forces.

[Compiled from nominal list.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Forrest's brigade:							
Biffle's regiment *a*	1	5	.....	15	.....	.....	21
Cox's regiment *b*	.....	1	1	8	.....	.....	10
Edmondson's regiment	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	9
3d [4th] Tennessee *c*	.....	2	3	18	.....	.....	23
McCann's battalion	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	5
Body-guard *d*	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	1	8	5	53	.....	2	69
MARTIN'S (FIRST) DIVISION.							
Cosby's brigade:							
1st Mississippi	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
28th Mississippi	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Total	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
JACKSON'S (SECOND) DIVISION.							
Armstrong's brigade:							
3d Arkansas *e*	3	3	4	24	.....	.....	34
4th Mississippi *f*	.....	9	2	35	.....	.....	46
Sanders' battalion *g*	1	6	.....	14	.....	.....	21
Jenkins' (Alabama) squadron *h*	.....	2	2	10	.....	.....	14
Total	4	20	8	83	.....	.....	115
Whitfield's brigade:							
3d Texas *i*	1	6	1	24	.....	2	34
6th Texas *j*	.....	2	4	30	.....	.....	36
9th Texas *k*	1	2	4	15	.....	1	23
Whitfield's legion *l*	2	9	5	54	1	6	77
Total	4	19	14	123	1	9	170
Grand total	9	47	27	262	1	11	357

a Lieut. J. R. Johnson killed.

b Lieutenant-Colonel [E. B.] Trezevant mortally wounded.

c Capt. A. A. Dysart mortally wounded, and Lieuts. Tilman A. Boyd and [John B.] Poston wounded.

d Capt. Montgomery Little mortally wounded.

e Col. S. G. Earle, Capt. S. Jester, and Lieut. E. D. Ward killed, and Capts. William H. Blackwell and [J. F.] Earle and Lieutenants [D. F.] Hines and H. C. Cleaver wounded.

f Capt. John Gaddis and Lieut. A. J. Hamilton wounded.

g Capt. L. E. Hill killed.

h Lieuts. W. J. Monerief and D. C. Whitley wounded.

i Lieut. R. S. Tunnell killed.

j Capt. R. A. Rawlins and Lieuts. James McWilson, P. S. Taylor, and R. C. White wounded.

k Lieut. S. L. Garrett killed, and Lieuts. W. H. Boyle, J. C. Hensley, W. P. Hicks, and S. McAnear wounded.

l Capts. J. W. Bayzer and Lieut. Cornelius H. Roberts killed. Capts. James A. Broocks and B. H. Norsworthy, and Lieuts. Adam Adams, Francis P. Halley, and J. L. Nance wounded.

No. 19.

Report of Brig. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Brigade.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,
Near Spring Hill, March —, [1863.]

GENERAL: On the morning of the 5th instant, I was ordered to place my brigade in line of battle on the right of General Jackson's division, which I did, dismounting and placing Colonel [J. H.] Edmondson on the left of my line and Colonel [J. W.] Starnes on the right, parallel with the line of battle already formed by forces under General Jackson. I also caused the regiments of Colonels [J. B.] Biffle and [N. N.] Cox to form upon my extreme right near the Lewisburg pike, with ample pickets and vedettes upon that pike, to give timely notice of the approach of the enemy from that quarter. By the time this disposition of my force was made, the firing began from the enemy's artillery, and, finding I had no position bearing upon the enemy with my artillery, I ordered Captain [S. L.] Freeman forward with his battery to a high hill, which placed it advantageously for operating on the enemy's left flank. As it was full half a mile in advance of my first position, I ordered up all the regiments of my brigade on foot to a line parallel with that hill and nearly at right angles with the pike. I found two regiments of infantry and a regiment of the Federal cavalry posted behind a stone fence to the left of their artillery. A few shells from my guns drove them from their position to the right of their battery and into the pike. I then ordered a fire opened upon their battery, and, after about 20 rounds, drove it from its position, retreating by the pike toward Franklin. At this time I was ordered to move forward, and, if possible, get in the rear of the enemy. This was done with as little delay as possible, but the two regiments of Biffle and Cox (the latter commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel [E. B.] Trezevant) were ordered up, but did not arrive as soon as desired, from the fact that they were 2 miles off, and dismounted, and a half a mile in advance of their horses. Pending this movement, Colonels Edmondson and Starnes were ordered to move forward, which they did in gallant style, driving the enemy from the cedar hill, and attacking them across the railroad in conjunction with Generals Armstrong's and Whitfield's brigades. The engagement there lasted for about an hour, which gave time for Biffle's and Cox's regiments to get up. They attacked vigorously, and dispersed that portion of the enemy's force moving on the pike, and formed in the field beyond King's house, on the right of the pike. The main force of the enemy was posted on the hill in front of Thompson's Station and to the left of the pike, and had driven back several times the forces under Generals Armstrong and Whitfield and my two regiments under Colonels Starnes and Edmondson. I moved Biffle's and Cox's regiments rapidly across the pike in the rear of the enemy; found they had fallen back from the first hill on the left of the pike, where they had successfully resisted the advance of our forces, and had taken a strong position, and were ready to receive us. As soon as the two regiments were formed, I ordered a charge, which was gallantly led by Colonel Biffle and Lieutenant-Colonel Trezevant, commanding Cox's regiment. The enemy opened a heavy fire upon us, the first volley mortally wounding Lieutenant-Colonel Trezevant and Capt. Montgomery Little, who commanded my escort. The men seeing those officers fall, raised a shout, and continued the charge to within 20 feet of the Federal line of battle. The enemy then threw down their arms and surrendered.

The two regiments, with my escort, numbered about 650 men; balance of effective strength holding horses. They captured from 1,200 to 1,500 Federal officers and privates, with their colors, &c.

No one can regret more than I do the loss of Lieutenant-Colonel Trezevant, commanding Cox's regiment of cavalry, Capt. M. Little, of my escort, and Captain [A. A.] Dysart, of the Third Tennessee Cavalry. They were gallant men, and fell with their faces to the foe.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the conduct of my whole command. The colonels commanding led their regiments in person, and it affords me much pleasure to say that officers and men performed their duty well. I discerned no straggling or shirking from duty on the field. Every order was promptly obeyed, and the bravery of the troops alike creditable to them and gratifying to their commanders.

I herewith forward you a statement* of my loss, which shows 9 killed, 58 wounded, and 2 missing. I also beg leave to transmit you herewith the reports of regimental commanders of this action.

All of which is very respectfully submitted.

N. B. FORREST,
Brigadier-General.

No. 20.

Report of Brig. Gen. William T. Martin, C. S. Army, commanding First Division, Cavalry Corps.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
Spring Hill, March 6, 1863.

MAJOR: I would respectfully submit the following report of the operations of the First Brigade, Brigadier-General Cosby commanding, the only portion of my command engaged in yesterday's engagement:

Owing to the condition of the roads, it was impossible for the brigade to reach the field of action before 11.30 a. m. By order of the major-general, I moved the regiments of Colonels [T. G.] Woodward and [R. A.] Pinson to the extreme left of our line. The command of the former was dismounted and moved with Pinson's regiment (mounted) to the attack of the enemy, then massed upon a commanding hill nearly opposite the right of Woodward's regiment. The enemy attempting to avoid the force of General Forrest's attack in rear, by a movement still farther to the left of my line, Pinson's regiment was moved in a direction to counteract this effort to escape. The enemy, upon this demonstration, returned to the crest of the hill. I was in the act of charging the hill with the regiments above named and a squadron of [P. B.] Starke's regiment, under Captain [C. B.] Buckner, when a courier informed me that the enemy had surrendered. The regiments of Starke and [J. G.] Ballentine were held in reserve by me, in obedience to General [Earl] Van Dorn's order, to support the Texas Brigade.

The loss of the brigade is 3 wounded slightly, 2 in Starke's regiment and 1 in Pinson's. Arms captured, 81 rifles and 10 cartridge-boxes. Prisoner's captured, 25.

I take pleasure in calling attention to the activity and gallantry of General Cosby during the engagement, as well as the general good con-

* The colors of the Nineteenth Michigan were captured by Capt. J. M. Reynolds, of Biffle's regiment.

† Embodied in No. 18, p. 119.

duct of the officers and men of the brigade. I am under obligations to all the members of my staff for the prompt and fearless manner in which they bore my orders while under fire.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILL. T. MARTIN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding First Division.

Maj. M. M. KIMMEL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 21.

Report of Brig. Gen. W. H. Jackson, C. S. Army, commanding Second Division, Cavalry Corps.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
Near Columbia, Tenn., March 10, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following as my report of the operations of the Second Division of Cavalry in the engagement of March 5, near Spring Hill, Tenn.:

Pursuant to instructions received from the major-general commanding, my division, composed of the brigades commanded by Brig. Gen. F. C. Armstrong and Col. J. W. Whitfield, respectively, occupied the center of our line of battle—First Brigade (General Armstrong) posted on the right of the Franklin turnpike; Second Brigade (Colonel Whitfield) on the left. On the approach of the enemy at 10 a. m. on the 5th instant, my command was placed in position, dismounted. Receiving orders from the major-general, I advanced the Second Brigade, and took position behind a stone fence, 400 yards in front of the first line, and there awaited the advance of the enemy. Captain [H.] King's battery, attached to my division, had already opened fire, and the enemy's guns were replying when the enemy commenced advancing his whole force against my left (Second Brigade), which was soon re-enforced by the Third Arkansas Regiment, of the First Brigade. The enemy advanced to within a few hundred yards of my position when the command opened fire, and, upon receiving orders to charge them, did so in gallant style, the enemy retiring in confusion behind a hill in front of our position. The Second Brigade charged to the top of this hill; the enemy, rising, gave them a murderous fire and forced them back. The Second Brigade, assisted by the Third Arkansas Regiment, of the First Brigade, charged this hill twice and was twice repulsed, and upon the third attempt, assisted by the First Brigade, succeeded in carrying it.

At the time of the second advance of the Second Brigade, the First Brigade (General Armstrong) was mounted and advanced to a position upon the right of the Federal stronghold, where it was dismounted, and, upon receiving orders, gallantly charged, turning the enemy's left flank, and assisted materially in forcing him back from his strong position to another hill, where he surrendered. At the same time of the advance of the First Brigade, I ordered King's battery to move up the Franklin turnpike to a point near the enemy's position. The order was promptly obeyed, and upon reaching the designated spot opened fire upon the enemy with great effect.

Many thanks are due Brigadier-General Armstrong and Colonel Whitfield for the cheerful manner and alacrity shown by them in executing all orders given them, and for the superior manner in which they handled

their brigades. Also much praise is due the officers and men of their respective commands for the heroic courage they exhibited during this sanguinary conflict.

I desire to call special attention to the officers and men of King's battery, both for the cool daring shown by them and the admirable manner in which their guns were served.

And while I attempt to do justice to the chivalrous officers and men of my division, I turn with sorrow to mention "the unreturned brave." The noble Col. S. G. Earle, of the Third Arkansas, who was beloved by all who knew him, while bravely leading on his men, fell during the second charge, and before the victorious shouts of our troops announced the triumph of our arms. Also the Rev. B. T. Crouch, of Mississippi, my acting aide-de-camp, was killed about the same time. He fell while bravely riding along the line, giving an order to the Second Brigade to charge. Many others highly deserving of mention fell, martyrs to the cause of the South, and attention is respectfully directed to the list of casualties and reports of brigade and regimental commanders to particularize the heroes who fell on this field of strife; also to show the bravery and determination of the troops of my division engaged in this struggle.

My thanks are cheerfully given to the members of my staff for the rapid and fearless manner in which they carried my orders to every part of the field.

Respectfully submitted.

W. H. JACKSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Second Division, Cavalry Corps.

Maj. M. M. KIMMEL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 22.

Report of Col. J. W. Whitfield, Texas Legion, commanding Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS TEXAS BRIGADE,
March 7, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Texas Brigade during the action of the 5th instant:

About 10 a. m. on the morning of the 5th, I drew up my command on foot in the position assigned me, my right resting east of the turnpike, and the left extending along the crest of the hills just in front of my encampment. This accomplished, I was directed to send a portion of my command to the rock fence near Thompson's Station, and immediately ordered the Ninth Texas (Lieutenant-Colonel [D. W.] Jones commanding) to the position indicated. Whitfield Legion (Lieutenant-Colonel [John H.] Broocks commanding), and the Third Texas, under the command of Major [A. B.] Stone, were very soon after moved forward to the same fence and posted, respectively, to the right and left of the position occupied by the Ninth Texas. Thus prepared, we waited calmly the approach of the enemy, already discovered to be advancing through a corn-field in the direction of Thompson's Station.

In the mean time the Sixth Texas (Colonel [L. S.] Ross) having been ordered from its position on the right over to the support of the left, was placed in position along the railroad to the left and in advance of

the position occupied by the rest of my command. Colonel [S. G.] Earle's regiment (the Third Arkansas, of General Armstrong's brigade) also arriving about this time, was assigned the position immediately to the right of Colonel Ross. Thus re-enforced, I deemed it advisable to drive the enemy from the position he had now gained in the little village known as Thompson's Station, immediately in our front, and to this end moved my entire command to the charge. With a shout, men and officers all rushed to the encounter, and in a moment the foe was driven from the houses in and behind which he had sought shelter, and compelled in the wildest confusion to seek refuge behind a hill half a mile to his rear; and here was the scene of the desperate struggle of the day. We charged the hill twice, and each time, after gaining its summit, were forced back by superior numbers having greatly the advantage in position, but in neither instance did my brave men retire until pressed back by the enemy's bayonets, and then only because of not having weapons of the same kind with which to meet them. The third effort, however, was successful, and we took possession of the hill, the enemy being driven to another still beyond, and the same occupied by him at the time of his surrender.

Many of my bravest officers and men were lost, as shown by the reports of regimental commanders, herewith transmitted.

Colonel Earle, of the Third Arkansas, one of the bravest and best officers it has ever been my good fortune to command on the battle-field, was killed in front of his command on the hill where occurred the fiercest fighting of the day. He was shot through the head during the second charge made by my command.

It is difficult to distinguish conspicuous gallantry when all were so brave. Officers and men all nobly did their duty, and not mine alone, but the country's gratitude is due them for their efficiency and valor.

I cannot close this report without tendering my sincere thanks to Capt. D. R. Gurley, my assistant adjutant-general, for his distinguished bravery and the valuable aid rendered me on the day of the battle, and I especially recommend him to the favorable consideration of the commanding general. The rest of my staff also have mine, and are deserving of the thanks of the country for the promptness and courage displayed by them in bearing my orders, regardless of personal danger.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. W. WHITFIELD,
Colonel, Commanding Texas Brigade.

Capt. GEORGE MOORMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Divison, Cavalry Corps.

No. 23.

Report of Lieut. Col. D. W. Jones, Ninth Texas Cavalry.

CAMP TWO MILES FROM SPRING HILL, TENN.,
On Franklin Road, March 7, 1863.

COLONEL: About 8 o'clock on the morning of the 5th instant, in obedience to orders, I formed my regiment in line of battle, and ordered the men to dismount, leaving the horses in charge of the unarmed men. I moved up and formed on the left of our brigade, which was forming on foot near the top of the hill in front of our encampment. As I was moving up, I was called upon to send two companies to the front as skir-

mishers. Companies A and H, commanded by Capt. Thomas G. Berry and Lieut. S. A. Griffith, respectively, were ordered out and posted some 250 yards in front of the regiment.

About 9 o'clock I received orders to move my regiment and take position behind a stone fence running north and south some 200 yards from the railroad. I moved up directly behind a church which stood near the fence, and ordered the men to file off one at a time and take their positions, causing them to stoop down when they left the church to avoid being seen by the enemy's skirmishers, who were then visible in front. I threw out skirmishers in front, and let them remain there until two Federal regiments came down and drove them in.

In the mean time one of our guns, which had been planted near my left, opened fire upon the enemy, which caused several shot and shell to be thrown by them near my line, but without doing any damage. The Federals formed a line of battle behind the depot and other houses, and remained there a short time, when they attempted to cross the railroad. When they were close enough to be within range of our guns, I ordered my men to fire upon them. They fell back in disorder, and again formed behind the houses. I soon after received orders when the regiment on my left charged to charge with them. When they commenced the charge I ordered my regiment forward and joined them. Captain Berry and Lieutenant Griffith, seeing the regiment advancing, moved forward and joined it. With other regiments of the brigade, I crossed the railroad, advanced through a field, and approached the top of the hill, where we found the enemy strongly re-enforced, and were forced to fall back. We fell back as far as the railroad, reformed the regiment, and advanced up the hill again. Finding the Federals posted as before, we were again forced to retire to the railroad, where we reformed and advanced up the hill again in tolerably good order. We halted in rear of one of our batteries, and remained there until the announcement of the surrender of the enemy.

Respectfully submitted.

D. W. JONES,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Ninth Texas Cavalry.

Col. JOHN W. WHITFIELD,
Commanding Brigade.

MARCH 4, 1863.—Skirmish at Unionville, Tenn.

Report of Col. William F. Tucker, Forty-first Mississippi Infantry, commanding Chalmers' Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS CHALMERS' BRIGADE,
On Triune Pike, March 5, 1863.

MAJOR: A few minutes after 3 p. m. on yesterday I received a note from Colonel [A. A.] Russell, commanding cavalry outpost (which I forwarded to you at once), informing me that the enemy were advancing in force on this and other roads, and asking that I would send forward a force of infantry and artillery to his support, and had barely time afterward to issue orders preparatory to a forward movement with my whole command, when a large number of Russell's cavalry dashed into my camp, closely pursued by the enemy's cavalry, who followed them to our picket lines with a force of about 50 men. So close was the pursuit that when they reached our lines the two parties were mingled together. One man

came within range of my reserve pickets, who fired upon him, wounding his horse, but he managed to escape. The enemy then retreated. I immediately formed the brigade, and moving it forward to a place which I had selected to occupy in case of attack, formed them in line of battle, and rode forward to reconnoiter. Meeting Colonel Russell with a portion of his command, he went forward with them, and I followed with my brigade to a point 1 mile beyond Unionville. As our cavalry advance passed through the town, it was fired upon by the rear guard of the enemy, who were leaving it; but although I pressed forward at a double-quick for some distance, I was unable to come within sight of them. I sent forward our cavalry, with orders to attempt to force them to halt by firing upon them, but failing in this, and night having come on, I halted, and remained in position until Colonel Russell reported that he had re-established his former line of pickets, when I returned to camp.

The enemy burned the academy at Unionville, which was occupied by Colonel Russell as his headquarters, and the tents and camp equipage of his command, and carried off with them a number of his wagons and a small quantity of provisions.

I regret to say that in the dash made by the enemy to our lines, 5 men who were on duty with my outer pickets allowed themselves to be captured. As the enemy were mingled with our cavalry, numbers of whom had already passed, the pickets probably mistook them for our own men, and incautiously allowed themselves to be surrounded and captured. The others who were on duty at the time at that post escaped. The reserve pickets had already been drawn up in line in readiness for action, but, owing to the nature of the ground, were unable to see what was going on at the advance post.

I may be transcending the line of my duty, but as it is a matter of considerable interest to the forces picketing on this road, I would respectfully call your attention to the fact that a large portion (almost half) of Colonel Russell's command are without arms, and that in case of an attack they are only an incumbrance and calculated to demoralize the others.

I am, major, &c., your obedient servant,

W. F. TUCKER,
Commanding Brigade.

Maj. D. E. HUGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—While I write, cannonading is heard in the direction of Franklin; supposed to be there.

MARCH 4–14, 1863.—Expedition from Murfreesborough toward Columbia, Tenn., including skirmishes (4th) at Rover and Unionville, (5th) at Chapel Hill, (9th) at Thompson's Station, and (10th–11th) at Rutherford Creek.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Cumberland.

No. 2.—Brig. Gen. James B. Steedman, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

No. 3.—Brig. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps.

No. 4.—Col. Robert H. G. Minty, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, commanding Cavalry Brigade.

No. 5.—Capt. William M. Flanagan, Third Ohio Cavalry.

No. 6.—Maj. Peter Mathews, Fourth Ohio Cavalry.

No. 7.—Itinerary of the Cavalry, Department of the Cumberland, Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley, U. S. Army, commanding, March 4–25.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Cumberland.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
March 16, 1863—11 p. m.

I have the pleasure to report the gallant conduct of our cavalry, under the brave Colonel Minty. They drove the rebel cavalry wherever they met them, captured one of their camps, 17 wagons, 42 mules, and 64 prisoners. They used the saber where the carbine would delay.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

No. 2.

Report of Brig. Gen. James B. Steedman, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

TRIUNE, *March* 6, 1863.

GENERAL: My command is at this point, occupying the junction of the Nolensville pike and Franklin roads, with my outpost 1½ miles toward Franklin. General Sheridan's command is in front of me, at the junction of the Nolensville and Shelbyville pikes. No enemy in force in that direction. I made a successful reconnaissance to the rebel camp, 2 miles beyond Chapel Hill, routing and driving Roddey's cavalry (two regiments) all across Duck River. We wounded 7 of the enemy, captured 60, with their horses and equipments, and returned to this point at 6 o'clock this morning, without loss or injury.

Bad news from Franklin; our loss heavy.

JAMES B. STEEDMAN,
Brigadier-General.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff.

No. 3.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps.

TWO AND ONE-HALF MILES FROM EAGLEVILLE,
March 4, 1863.

GENERAL: Colonel Minty surprised the enemy at Rover and Unionville this afternoon, capturing two of their camps, taking 45 prisoners,

12 wagons, and the camp and garrison equipage; also a large number of guns. He succeeded in carrying off all that was valuable, and burned the balance.

The Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry charged with the saber splendidly; they had no casualties. I advanced my division to within 3 miles of Rover while this was being done, then turned on an obscure road parallel to the Eagleville and Shelbyville pike, and a short distance from it, directing him to encamp at Eagleville to-night. Should they follow him, I will swing in on their rear. I also left one brigade at Versailles, to threaten Rover and watch the Middleton road. I heard some artillery firing in the direction of Triune to-day. I think Chapel Hill the point where the enemy have their strongest cavalry force. Minty captured 6 infantry pickets. The prisoners captured and wounded have all saber wounds.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Major-General McCOOK,
Comdg. Twentieth Army Corps, Dept. of the Cumberland.

—

CAMP TWO AND ONE-HALF MILES FROM EAGLEVILLE,
March 4, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose a note just received from Colonel Minty, which makes his success still greater than that heretofore reported to you. I am in camp about 1½ miles from him. He was not aware when he wrote the note that I was so near at hand. I will join him at Eagleville to-morrow morning at 4 o'clock.

I have not learned anything of General Steedman. If the artillery firing which I heard to-day was his, I may probably do some injury to the force which is resisting him. I have ordered the brigade which I left at Versailles to join me at Eagleville to-morrow morning at daybreak.

Your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Major-General McCOOK,
Commanding Twentieth Army Corps.

—

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Camp at Eagleville, March 5, 1863.

COLONEL: I am in receipt of a dispatch from the general commanding, dated this evening.

General Steedman drove the enemy from Chapel Hill to-day. I am sorry he did not open communication with me before he went on, as I could have thrown a brigade and the cavalry to Gidionville, and intercepted the force he was driving, said to be 2,500 men (cavalry). I have directed General Steedman to take position at Triune at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning, and will myself take position at the junction of the Chapel Hill pike and this pike (about 4 miles south of Triune). I can thus operate in the direction of Franklin, or in this direction, and be entirely secure if any infantry advance was made on me. This is a strong place, but there is no particular reason that it should be held.

I cannot make anything by a second dash on Rover at present, but can threaten the enemy in their attack on Franklin, which it is said they intend to make.

From all I can learn, no troops have left Shelbyville for Tullahoma.

Colonel Long was sent out to-day, as soon as I found from the scouts what had become of Steedman. Long was too late to intercept the enemy.

The enemy have again occupied Rover, in strong force, infantry, it is said.

Perhaps it is safest to send communications to me by Franklin road, via Triune.

Very respectfully,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Cumberland.

No. 4.

Reports of Col. Robert H. G. Minty, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, commanding Cavalry Brigade.

EAGLEVILLE, TENN., *March* 4, 1863.

GENERAL: I met the enemy, about 400 strong, at Rover, and tried to cut off their retreat to Unionville; but finding that they were falling back, I ordered the Seventh Pennsylvania to charge, and supported them with the Fourth Michigan and Fourth [U. S.] Cavalry. We drove them at a gallop through Unionville. Part of the Seventh Pennsylvania penetrated to the infantry pickets, 6 miles from Shelbyville, capturing 4 infantrymen.

At Unionville I found another camp with about 400 men. These were driven in the same manner. I have captured 52 prisoners, with horses, arms, &c., 17 wagons, 1 ambulance, 42 mules, &c. Five of the wagons I had to leave; the other 12 I have here, loaded with tents, provisions, &c. I sent an orderly to you from Unionville, but I fear he has been captured.

Riley [?], Starnes, and Roddey are reported to be within a short march of here, on the Chapel Hill road. I fully expected to find you here.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry.

General P. H. SHERIDAN.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Camp near Murfreesborough, March 14, 1863.

SIR: On the morning of the 4th instant, I reported to General Sheridan, on the Salem pike, with 863 men, being parts of the First, Second, and Third Cavalry Brigades, two companies of the Fourth Regular Cavalry, and Lieutenant Newell's section of artillery.

The general ordered me to drive the enemy out of Rover. A mile and a half from that place I met their pickets, and drove them in sharply. At Rover I found about 400 men, who appeared determined to make a

stand. I detached the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, with orders to gain the [Shelbyville] pike, between them and Unionville. The enemy, perceiving my design, commenced a retreat. I followed closely with the Seventh Pennsylvania and Fourth U. S. Cavalry, and, finding that the Fourth Michigan had failed in cutting them off, I gave the order to draw sabers and charge.

At Unionville I found a regular camp, and about 600 rebel cavalry, whom we drove before us at a gallop to within 5 miles of Shelbyville, where we ran into the infantry pickets, 5 of whom were captured.

The Seventh Pennsylvania had the good fortune to be in the advance, and were the only men engaged, with the exception of a few of the Fourth Michigan. We captured 51 prisoners (13 of whom were severely wounded, having received saber cuts about their heads), 17 wagons, 42 mules, 31 Sibley tents, 2 wagon-loads of bacon, meal, &c. Our only casualty was 1 man of the Seventh Pennsylvania slightly wounded in the foot.

I fell back to Eagleville, taking the captured property with me, and was there joined by General Sheridan next morning.

March 5, heavy firing was heard south of Franklin all day. I sent Colonel Long, with the Third Ohio and Seventh Pennsylvania, toward Chapel Hill, to open communication with General Steedman, and smaller scouts in various directions, to gain information of the whereabouts of the enemy.

March 6, moved to within a few miles of Triune.

March 7, marched toward Unionville for the purpose of feeling the enemy. When 4 miles beyond Eagleville, I received orders from General Sheridan to return to Triune forthwith. On my arrival there, the general ordered me to proceed to Franklin, without unnecessary delay. I camped within 9 miles of Franklin same night.

March 8, marched to Franklin and reported to Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger.

March 9, under orders from General Granger, marched at daybreak on Carter Creek pike, to make a circuit through the country and form a junction with General Green Clay Smith, at Thompson's Station, he having marched for that place the previous night. Six miles out I met the enemy's pickets, which were rapidly driven by the Fourth Cavalry.

A mile and a half from Thompson's Station I found a force of about 600 rebel cavalry (Armstrong's brigade) in position. My column was at this time very much scattered by a rapid march over a bad dirt road. After some delay in forming my men, I advanced toward the enemy, who declined fight by retreating rapidly. They were closely pressed by the Fourth Cavalry, to whose support I sent a part of the Seventh Pennsylvania. At Thompson's Station the rebels (Twenty-eighth Mississippi or Third [Fourth] Mississippi Cavalry) were re-enforced by Starnes' regiment (Third [Fourth] Tennessee Cavalry); but, after a short and sharp skirmish, the whole brigade (Armstrong's) was driven from the field by two companies of the Fourth Cavalry and about 50 men of the Seventh Pennsylvania, with a loss of 5 killed and 13 taken prisoners; but I regret to say that 3 gallant fellows of the Fourth Cavalry were killed and 1 wounded.

I sent a courier to General Smith, who was about 3 miles from Thompson's Station toward Franklin, and awaited his arrival. Camped at Spring Hill shortly before dark.

March 10, about 9 a. m., advanced toward Columbia. Found General Smith's command halted about 1 mile north of Rutherford Creek, the bridge over which had been destroyed. Was ordered by General Sheri-

dan to try if the ford 1½ miles above was practicable. Found the water very deep and rapid. While making the examination we were under fire of a rebel force posted behind stone walls, close to the bank of the creek. The Fourth Indiana had 2 men killed and 3 severely wounded. Camped at Moore's Ford, 1 mile higher up the creek.

March 11, General Forrest, with 500 men, advanced to the opposite side of the creek, when a sharp fire was opened on him by the Fourth Michigan, causing him some loss.

Having about this time received orders to cross the creek, if I found the ford practicable, Lieutenant Newell opened on them with his guns, and soon drove them to the woods. I then crossed the creek, the Fourth Michigan in advance. As I formed on the south bank, the enemy appeared in line in the distance, and, dismounting, advanced on foot, with their battle-flag flying. I sent the Fourth Michigan to the right, and requested General Smith, who was now crossing his force, to send a regiment to the left, for the purpose of getting in the enemy's rear. Perceiving our object, they remounted and fell back. I pursued them about 5 miles in the direction of the Lewisburg pike, and then marched for the Columbia pike, followed by General Smith. When 1½ miles from Columbia, I halted, it being now after dark, and sent Colonel Long, with the Third Ohio, to feel for the enemy's pickets. He arrived at Duck River without having met them, and there found that the entire force of Van Dorn's army had crossed during the day on a pontoon bridge and by the ferry-boat. I returned to our camp of the previous night.

March 12, returned to Franklin.

March 13, camped 2 miles west of Triune.

March 14, returned to Murfreesborough, arriving in camp at 3.30 p. m.

I must call the attention of the general commanding to the gallant manner in which Captain [C. C.] Davis, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, led the charge of his regiment on the 4th instant. He was well supported by both officers and men.

I have also to call the attention of the general commanding to the great gallantry displayed by Lieutenants [E. G.] Roys and [J.] Rendlebrock, of the Fourth Cavalry, and their brave men at Thompson's Station on the 8th instant. Inclosed herewith I hand you return of casualties.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Captain SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps.

[Inclosure.]

Return of Casualties in cavalry expedition to Unionville and Columbia, March 4–13, 1863.

Command.	Enlisted men killed.	Enlisted men wounded.	Aggregate.
4th Indiana	2	3	5
7th Pennsylvania		1	1
4th United States	3	1	4
Total	5	5	10

No. 5.

Report of Capt. William M. Flanagan, Third Ohio Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
Camp Stanley, March 15, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the recent scout of the Third Ohio Volunteer Cavalry:

Pursuant to orders, we marched on the morning of the 4th instant, at daylight, under command of Col. Eli Long, of the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, commanding Second Cavalry Brigade. Taking the Salem pike, we marched about 10 miles in the direction of Unionville, a small village located on the Nashville and Shelbyville turnpike. On arriving within 2 miles of the village, we encountered the enemy's pickets, driving them in and following close upon their rear.

The enemy, occupying that place in force, fled in haste on hearing of our approach. They did not escape in time, however, to prevent a loss of 50 prisoners and their camp and garrison equipage, consisting of tents, cooking utensils, wagons, &c. Not being prepared to carry any of our captured property with us, we remained in camp just long enough to destroy the same. Thence we were ordered toward Eagleville, on the Nashville and Shelbyville pike, where we bivouacked for the night, our horses under saddle, as we anticipated the enemy might follow in our rear; but they were judicious enough to approach and reconnoiter in small squads, which sufficed, however, to keep us on the alert, with our arms by our side, during the night.

We were called up quietly the next morning at 4 o'clock, and went as silently as possible about our respective duties. After we had breakfasted we fell into line, and, learning the enemy were occupying Chapel Hill, we marched for that point at 12 m.

We reached Chapel Hill about 4 p. m., but only to find vacated camps, as General Steedman, with his brave and hardy soldiers, had routed the enemy, killing and capturing a large number. Weary and disappointed, we then fell back to our encampment at Eagleville.

On the following morning we took up our line of march for Camp Stanley, but when 4 miles out were ordered to countermarch and proceed to Triune. From Triune we marched in the direction of Franklin, and, notwithstanding the roads were in bad condition from recent rains, we made a very expeditious march, encamping at night about 9 miles from Franklin. Resuming our march early next day, we reached Franklin about 12 m., where we encamped and remained over night.

Early next morning, with the First Brigade, we took the Maury County pike, and, traveling about 6 miles, turned to the left up a road leading up a narrow valley to Thompson's Station, expecting there to find the enemy in force; but, being disappointed in this, we marched 5 miles farther on, making a junction at Columbia pike with a heavy column of troops under command of General Granger. Taking the advance of the whole column, with the First Cavalry Brigade immediately in our rear, we started for Columbia, passing through Spring Hill, a point which the enemy's cavalry had just left, retiring toward Columbia. We pressed them closely, skirmishing with them along the way without any casualties on our part. On arriving near Spring Creek we found the enemy strongly posted, guarding every ford and disputing with spirit and energy our passage. After skirmishing for several hours with the enemy across the stream, we returned to camp for the night, the enemy still holding his position.

On the following day we were ordered to drive the enemy from his

position on the opposite side of the stream. The Third Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, by order of the colonel commanding, was dismounted and ordered to dislodge the enemy at the upper ford. I proceeded with my command to a point within 600 or 700 yards of the ford. I divided my command into three parts. I sent one-third, under Lieutenant [N.] Brewster, to the right of the road; one-third, under Captain [J. B.] Luckey, to the left, and the remaining one-third I placed under command of Lieutenant [E. A.] Haines near the road, under protection of a fence and a piece of woods, to cover the retreat of the right and left flanks in case a retreat should be necessary. I then ordered both flanks to advance cautiously, taking advantage of any natural cover that might be presented them.

On arriving within 100 yards of the ford, my right and left flanks were greeted with a brisk fire from the enemy, posted strongly on the opposite side of the stream, but the brave men of the Third did not falter, but returned the fire with energy and spirit, and finally drove him from his position and gained complete possession of the ford. Finding the ford impracticable, we returned and reported accordingly.

On learning that the enemy had been forced from his position, we were ordered to seek a more practicable fording, which we found a short distance below, and, crossing over, we consolidated with the remounted cavalry under General Granger's command, numbering about 3,500, and, being placed in the advance, we marched toward Columbia over a dirt road leading from our place of fording to the Columbia pike. After reaching the pike, one company, under command of Sergeant [James M.] Hipkins, was sent to ascertain the practicability of fording Spring Creek in our rear, at the pike crossing, which he reported practicable.

When within 1½ miles of Columbia the main column was halted, and the Third Ohio was ordered to proceed cautiously forward under cover of nightfall and ascertain, if possible, whether the enemy still remained in force this side of Duck River. We found the enemy had withdrawn his whole force across Duck River, taking the ferry-boats and his pontoons with him, and had planted his artillery on the opposite side of the stream. After waiting in silence to discover, if possible, any movements the enemy might be making, and finding all within his camp quiet, we returned and joined the main column. We then led, in the advance of the column, in countermarch to a point this side of Spring Creek, where we went into camp about midnight.

At dawn on the following day we took up line of march for Franklin, where we arrived at 2 p. m., and encamped for the night, and prepared ourselves with rations for [a march] to Camp Stanley.

On the morning of the 13th, we left camp and marched to a point within 2 miles of Triune, a distance of about 11 miles, and again encamped for the night.

We resumed our march next morning before daylight, taking in our course the Nashville and Shelbyville turnpike until we reached Eagleville, when we turned to the left, following a dirt road until we reached the Salem and Eagleville pike, leading to Murfreesborough.

We arrived at Camp Stanley about 4 p. m. on the 14th instant, without any casualties or disasters of any character.

I am proud to say that the officers and men of the Third bravely and heroically endured the toils, fatigues, and dangers of the expedition without the least murmur or complaint.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. FLANAGAN,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Lieutenant HEFLEBOWER, *Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.*

No. 6.

Report of Maj. Peter Mathews, Fourth Ohio Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
Camp Stanley, Tenn., March 16, 1863.

SIR: On the evening of March 3, I received orders from Colonel Long to have the Fourth Regiment in readiness to move at daylight on the 4th instant.

Early on the 4th, Colonel Long assumed command of the Second Cavalry Brigade, and I took command of the regiment. In the afternoon we took part in the skirmish at Unionville, and, after leaving that place, encamped at Eagleville for the night.

During the 5th, parts of the regiment, under command of Captain [M. B.] Chamberlain and Lieutenant [J. A.] Harris, were sent out to reconnoiter.

On the 6th, moved to Eagleville, but, receiving orders, countermarched in the direction of Franklin.

On the afternoon of the 8th, we reached Franklin and encamped.

Left Franklin at daylight on the 9th, marching on a mud road to the Franklin and Columbia pike. For some time before reaching the junction the cavalry were driving the enemy's pickets before them, and when we arrived at Thompson's Station, near the junction of the roads, part of the Fourth U. S. Cavalry had a severe skirmish, losing 3 men killed and several badly wounded. The enemy was dislodged by them, and we pushed on, encamping at Spring Hill for the night. In the morning we marched to Rutherford Creek, which was found to be impassable, on account of high stage of water. In the afternoon the Second Brigade was sent to reconnoiter a ford on the creek, and the Fourth Indiana Cavalry, being in advance, were fired upon from behind a stone wall and 2 of their number killed.

On the afternoon of the 11th, we crossed the creek, and, after skirmishing the ground in front, moved to the turnpike and toward Columbia, and kept moving in that direction until ordered to countermarch. The next day we arrived at Franklin and encamped for the night.

On the 13th, we marched to within 1 mile of Triune, and on the 14th reached camp, passing through Eagleville, having been absent eleven days.

As my command only formed part of the brigade, I cannot particularize. There were no casualties in the regiment during the trip, and men and horses returned in good condition.

The above statement I respectfully submit as my report.

Respectfully, yours,

P. MATHEWS,
Major Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

Lieutenant HEFLEBOWER, *Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Cav. Brig.*

No. 7.

Itinerary of the cavalry, Department of the Cumberland, Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley, U. S. Army, commanding, March 4–25.*

FIRST BRIGADE.

March 4, moved toward Rover, 863 strong, with about 300 men of the Seventh Pennsylvania and Fourth Michigan. Attacked and drove

* From "Record of Events," on returns for month of March, 1863.

the enemy, 400 strong. Followed them up closely to Unionville, 3 miles south, where we found an encampment of 600 more. The Seventh Pennsylvania charged them with the saber, and followed them to within 5 miles of Shelbyville, where they ran into the infantry pickets and captured 9. We captured the entire camp, camp equipage, and transportation of [A. A.] Russell's brigade (First and Fourth Alabama), together with 52 prisoners. Loss, 1 man slightly wounded.

March 9, advanced from Franklin via Carter Creek pike. Lieutenants Roys' and Rendlebrock's company, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, in the advance, drove the Third [Fourth] Mississippi Cavalry to Thompson's Station, where they were re-enforced by Starnes' regiment, Third [Fourth] Tennessee, all under General Armstrong. Attacked them with two companies Fourth U. S. Cavalry and 60 men Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry. Drove them with a loss of 5 killed and 13 taken prisoners. Our loss, 3 killed and 1 wounded.

March 10, in examining a ford on Rutherford Creek, was fired upon from an ambuscade across the creek, killing 2 and wounding 3 of the Fourth Indiana Cavalry.

March 11, crossed Rutherford Creek at Moore's Ford in the face of Forrest's forces, under Forrest in person, driving him from the field. Followed Van Dorn to Columbia. Found that he had crossed Duck River and destroyed the bridge.

March 20, proceeded to Milton, to assist Colonel Hall, One hundred and fifth Ohio, whose brigade was surrounded by Morgan's forces. Followed the rebels to Prosperity Church, taking 2 prisoners.

During the month picketed the Manchester, Wartrace, and Bradyville roads, and latterly the Shelbyville and Middleton, the enemy constantly skirmishing with the pickets.

SECOND BRIGADE.

March 4, the brigade (two regiments) went scouting to Franklin, Rover, &c. Had various encounters with rebel cavalry, routing their forces each time.

March 14, Saturday, returned to camp after an absence of eleven days.

March 17, review of all the cavalry in the department by Major-General Rosecrans.

March 26, the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry sent out to Bradyville on reconnaissance; returned the following morning.

THIRD BRIGADE.

March 22, engaged in a skirmish with the enemy, repulsing them. Our loss, 2 privates killed and 2 wounded.

During the month of March the brigade has done heavy work. Made a scout to Rutherford Creek during the first of the month. Loss, 7 men killed, wounded, and prisoners. Scouted all the month.

March 25, had a hard and bloody fight with Forrest, Starnes, Wharton, and Biffle.

During the month the brigade has captured over 100 prisoners, killed and wounded not less than from 400 to 600 rebels, and captured near 150 mules and horses. Have lost about 50 killed, wounded, and prisoners. Health of the brigade excellent.

MARCH 6–7, 1863.—Reconnaissance from Murfreesborough, including skirmishes near Christiana and at Middleton, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Richard W. Johnson, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps.
No. 2.—Lieut. Col. Fielder A. Jones, Thirty-ninth Indiana Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 3.—Col. Hans C. Heg, Fifteenth Wisconsin Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 4.—R. R. Gaines, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Hagan's Cavalry Brigade (Confederate).

No. 1.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Richard W. Johnson, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
March 6, 1863.

GENERAL: Agreeably to telegraphic orders, I have sent out two brigades. The First Brigade of my division, under Colonel Jones, to go to Middleton, via the old Nashville and Shelbyville dirt road; the other brigade, from General Davis' division, under Colonel Heg, moves down on the pike within supporting distance of Colonel Jones. I ordered Jones to remain in the neighborhood of Middleton until sent for, and to communicate with General Sheridan. Colonel Heg remains out under like orders. Both are instructed to communicate with me frequently, and report their respective operations. If my minute instructions are followed out, we will surely pick up a number of rebel cavalry.

I have called on General Stanley for a regiment of cavalry for duty with these two brigades. Your dispatch last evening, for General Sheridan, was received at 10.45 and forwarded at 11.15, by a squad of cavalry (10). With the regiment called for furnished, I will keep up a communication between Sheridan, Jones, and Heg. I sent a courier to General Sheridan this morning, informing him of the movements of my troops.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff.*

—

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Camp Sill, March 6, 1863—8 p. m.

MAJOR: From information received from Colonel Jones, commanding First Brigade, Second Division, I have the honor to report that we met the enemy, about 600 strong, composed of the Eighth Confederate and First and Second Alabama, about 3 miles north of Middleton, and drove them 2 miles beyond, meeting with considerable resistance at two or three points. Casualties of the enemy, as near as can be ascertained, were 5 killed and several wounded—number not known. Our loss, none killed, 5 wounded. Not deeming the position a good one, Colonel Jones fell back about 1 mile north of Middleton, on the Shelbyville dirt road, and went into camp for the night, where he was joined by a squadron

of the Fourth Regular Cavalry. Colonel Heg's brigade occupied Lee's Knob, on the Shelbyville pike, about 2 miles east of Colonel Jones, where he has gone into camp for the night. Communication is kept up between both brigades by means of cavalry. Colonel Jones has heard nothing of General Sheridan.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Major [J. A.] CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Twentieth Corps.

P. S.—The rebel wounded, some of whom fell into our hands, report a force (Chalmers' brigade) at Rover, 6 miles beyond Middleton.

The communication from General Sheridan has been sent to Colonel Jones, so he knows where General S. is.

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. Col. Fielder A. Jones, Thirty-ninth Indiana Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. 1ST BRIGADE, 2D DIVISION, 20TH ARMY CORPS,
Camp Sill, March 8, 1863.

I have the honor to report operations of First Brigade on the 6th and 7th instant.

My orders from Brigadier-General Johnson, at that time commanding Twentieth Army Corps, were to make a reconnaissance on the old Shelbyville stage road to Middleton, my command serving at the same time to cover the left flank of General Sheridan, who was supposed to be at or near Versailles, while my own left would be covered by a brigade to move forward on Shelbyville pike to Christiana. I left camp at 7 a. m. March 6, meeting no resistance until we arrived to within 4 miles from Middleton. Here we found the enemy posted in a strong position, which was carried handsomely by our troops. We drove the enemy through Middleton, and out of his camp, 1½ miles beyond the town. He made four different stands, but was quickly dislodged by our men. I never saw finer nor more intrepid skirmishing than was done by the Thirty-second and Thirty-ninth Indiana and Forty-ninth Ohio and about 70 men of the Third Indiana Cavalry. Great credit is due both to officers and men of those commands. The other two regiments of the brigade were held in reserve. The roads were so bad as to render our artillery almost useless. We lost 2 men wounded, 1 only severely. The enemy left 7 dead on the field, and 2, mortally wounded, fell into our hands, and were attended by our surgeons. These men reported, and their report was confirmed by citizens and others, that the force we fought consisted of the First and Second Alabama Cavalry and Eighth Confederate Regular Cavalry, numbering in all about 900 men, and under the command of Colonel [J. S.] Prather. They also reported a strong cavalry force at Rover, with one brigade of infantry at or near Unionville.

Learning from General McCook that General Sheridan had moved to Harpeth and Triune, I deemed it prudent to fall back to a strong position just north of Middleton, where we bivouacked for the night. At 2 a. m. of the 7th, I received orders from General McCook to return to camp, where we arrived about 9 a. m. of same date.

The country about Middleton is generally rough, diversified with small farms and dense cedar thickets, and intersected by a labyrinth of neighborhood roads, and has been entirely exhausted of forage.

Very respectfully,

F. A. JONES,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. T. CLARK, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division.*

[Indorsements.]

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
March 8, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded.

The service was handsomely performed, as is all service intrusted to the gallant Colonel Jones.

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
March 9, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded.

Colonel Jones is a gallant and intrepid officer, and deserves promotion.

A. MCD. MCCOOK,
Major-General.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, March 13, 1863.

Lieut. Col. F. A. JONES,
Comdg. First Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Corps:

SIR: The general commanding directs me to say that he has read with great satisfaction the report of the handsome services performed by the brigade under your command, on the 6th and 7th instant. He thanks you and the troops under your command for the gallantry and spirit displayed by all concerned, and the promptness and courage which characterized all their movements on that occasion.

You will please convey to them the good opinion which the general commanding entertains of their conduct.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY STONE,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 3.

Report of Col. Hans C. Heg, Fifteenth Wisconsin Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. 2D BRIGADE, 1ST DIVISION, 20TH ARMY CORPS,
March 7, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following movements and transactions of this brigade during the 6th and 7th instant:

Agreeably to instructions from headquarters Twentieth Army Corps, I proceeded toward Shelbyville, on the pike, at 7 a. m. on the 6th, with two days' rations and without baggage. Arriving at the Methodist

church about 8½ miles from Murfreesborough, I met the enemy's cavalry in considerable force, which were soon routed by skirmishers from the Twenty-first Illinois and Fifteenth Wisconsin Volunteers.

At the house of Captain Newman, near the brick church, the enemy's cavalry dismounted and endeavored to hold us in check, but the steady advance of our skirmishers drove them from their hiding-places. Falling back upon their reserve, they again made a stand along the crest of a high rocky bluff, well covered with timber, at a point where the pike runs through a gap of this bluff. It was evident the enemy were trying to post their artillery, it being for them a very strong position. I doubled the strength of the skirmish line by details from the Fifteenth Wisconsin and Twenty-first Illinois Volunteers, and gave orders to take and occupy the bluff. In the mean time Lieutenant [A.] Woodbury, commanding Second Minnesota Battery, brought up a section of his Parrott guns, and got them in position on the crest of the hill. The enemy, failing to obtain for his artillery the position he sought, planted two guns three-quarters of a mile farther back on the pike, and opened a lively fire on our lines. Woodbury replied with his Parrotts, and soon forced the enemy's artillery to retire.

My orders were to remain at this point, and, if possible, open communication with Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, commanding an expedition moving toward Middleton, on the Shelbyville dirt road. The communication was opened by a small detachment of the Third Indiana Cavalry, ordered out with me as an escort.

The enemy's force consisted of cavalry, who dismounted and fought as infantry.

I held the position indicated above until 3 a. m., March 7, when I received orders from Major-General McCook, commanding corps, to return to camp.

We captured a few guns and killed some of the enemy's horses. There was also some evidence of our artillery having played on them with effect.

Private Elijah Milan, of Company F, Twenty-first Illinois Volunteers, was mortally wounded during the skirmish. No other casualties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HANS C. HEG,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. T. W. MORRISON, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 4.

Report of R. R. Gaines, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Hagan's Cavalry Brigade (Confederate).

HEADQUARTERS HAGAN'S CAVALRY BRIGADE,
March 6, 1863—4 p. m.

MAJOR: Lieutenant-Colonel [James D.] Webb, commanding the regiment picketing this road (the Shelbyville and Murfreesborough turnpike), instructs me to inform you that, about 10.30 o'clock this morning, the enemy engaged his pickets along his whole left from the turnpike. He moved up his grand guard with one piece of artillery, when he opened upon them with his artillery. They replied, shot for shot, for fourteen shots—the firing at intervals which covered about one hour. They pursued the same course with small-arms, their skirmishers merely replying to ours.

Their force was large, consisting of all arms, and brought wagons. He has been compelled to fall back in consequence of the driving in of our forces on the left from Middleton to about the 10-mile post from Shelbyville. The enemy are now pressing in on our left. The Third Alabama Regiment, on our right, has also fallen back. Colonel [J.] Hagan is absent, having gone this morning to confer with Colonel [P. D.] Roddey, near Chapel Hill.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. R. GAINES,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Major [THOMAS M.] JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Polk's Corps.

MARCH 8, 1863.--Capture of forage train near Carthage, Tenn.

Report of Brig. Gen. George Crook, U. S. Army.

CARTHAGE, *March* 15, 1863.

GENERAL: I have awaited the return of the prisoners before making my detailed report of the capture of my forage train on the 8th instant, in order that I might get at the full particulars.

The forage train, consisting of 18 wagons, was guarded by two companies of the Eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Capt. George Johnson, of the same regiment. The escort numbered 55 men, making, with 18 teamsters, 73 men.

From the best information I can get, the circumstances of the capture were about these: The train was in a lane, near its destination, when the enemy's cavalry were first discovered. The captain got his men together, crossed over one of the fences into an open field, and drew them up in line. After the cavalry had surrounded him and commenced advancing, the captain gave the command to aim twice and then recover arms. The last time the enemy fired, and in return a few of his men fired without orders. The enemy then closed in and took them without further resistance.

Three of our men were slightly wounded, and 1 had his leg broken. There was a cover of woods a short distance in rear of our men, which they could have reached after they saw the enemy, and before the attack was made, from all accounts. The enemy were counted by several persons to be 140. The 3 commissioned officers and a few men were not paroled.

I have been in the habit of sending two companies as escort to my forage trains, and only two days previous one of my expeditions, from the direction of Rome and Alexandria, returned reporting no enemy. But, unfortunately, on the morning of the 8th, I was sick. Two companies from this regiment were ordered to escort this train. By some mistake two of the smallest companies in the regiment were sent, and, in addition, my quartermaster ordered the train some 1½ miles farther than it had been in the habit of foraging.

I would again report, for the information of the general commanding, my utter failure to accomplish any result here without cavalry. I have sent out several expeditions over this country without accomplishing anything. They could get reliable information of nothing only what they saw, and could only see a few scouts on distant hills.

All the suitable [stock] has been taken out of this country, so it is impossible to mount my men.

I have the honor to remain, your most obedient servant,

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff.

MARCH 8, 1863.—Skirmish on Harpeth River, near Triune, Tenn.

Report of Brig. Gen. James B. Steedman, U. S. Army.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Triune, Tenn., March 9, 1863.

GENERAL: Sunday morning my scouts advised me of the approach of the enemy with a large cavalry force. After getting my command in readiness to fight, I moved out to the Harpeth, 3 miles in front of my intrenchments, with 400 cavalry, a regiment of infantry, and one section of artillery, and discovered the enemy posted in the woods on the south bank of the river. He made several efforts to draw us across the river, and, failing in this, disclosed the position of his artillery, which was posted to rake the pike and ford at the crossing of the pike. After firing 25 or 30 rounds, and menacing our front by exhibiting a considerable force in line, he attempted to cross at a ford 1 mile below the pike, where a sharp skirmish ensued with three companies of the First East Tennessee Cavalry, posted at that point to protect the crossing. Our cavalry repulsed the enemy, wounding 5 or 6, and having 2 of our men wounded. While the skirmish at the ford below the pike was going on, a slight skirmish occurred on the left, and my battery caused his artillery to retire.

For some reason, either because he was satisfied we were ready to fight, and strong enough to make a dangerous, if not successful, resistance, or apprehended trouble in his rear from the direction of Murfreesborough, he fell back at 2 p. m., and during the night retreated in the direction of Spring Hill.

I have ascertained to a certainty that the force was that of Van Dorn and Forrest, the same that repulsed and captured Colonel Coburn and his command in front of Franklin. The enemy's force is variously estimated at from 6,000 to 8,000. I have, of course, no means of estimating it except to take the reports of those who saw it all, and from these I am satisfied it was between 5,000 and 6,000, all mounted, with six pieces of artillery.

I have patrolled the country in every direction south of Harpeth 5 miles, and can report positively no enemy within that circle, and nothing beyond that for 5 miles, except small squads of cavalry. I know positively that the enemy fell back in the direction of Spring Hill.

I have established my camp three-quarters of a mile north of Triune, on the Nolensville pike; have a very strong position, with rifle-pits covering my front, and feel a perfect confidence in my ability to hold the position. All quiet in the direction of Franklin.

With esteem, yours, truly,

JAMES B. STEEDMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Third Division.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Murfreesborough, Tenn.

MARCH 8–12, 1863.—Expedition from Franklin to Columbia, Tenn., including skirmishes at Thompson's Station (9th) and Rutherford Creek (10th and 11th).

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Brig. Gen. G. Clay Smith, U. S. Army.

No. 1.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS,
Spring Hill, March 9, 1863.

The rebels have scattered, most of them, in the direction of Nolensville and Chapel Hill pike. Our cavalry and Minty's made a dash on Thompson's Station, killing 4 and wounding 3. Shall I advance on to Columbia or return to look after Triune?

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

General ROSECRANS.

—

RUTHERFORD'S CROSSING,
March 11, 1863.

GENERAL: Succeeded in driving the enemy from one of the fords several miles above, after a sharp skirmish, and am now crossing the cavalry to turn their right flank. Creek still too high to cross either infantry or artillery. I fear most of Van Dorn's forces crossed Duck River last night; if so, I shall move back to Franklin to-morrow. Have heard nothing of rebel forces in the direction of Raleigh or Chapel Hill. The ground is so miry it is impossible to move artillery, except on the pike. Our men and animals suffered much from the terrible storm of yesterday and last night. Van Dorn greatly overestimates the strength of my force.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

Major-General ROSECRANS.

No. 2.

Report of Brig. Gen. G. Clay Smith, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Franklin, Tenn., March 19, 1863.

I have the honor to report the part taken by the Fourth Cavalry Brigade in the late expedition to Columbia.

On Sunday, the 8th instant, General Granger ordered me to take a portion of my force and move on the Columbia pike, and send a column on the Lewisburg road. The Second Michigan, Major Dickey commanding; Ninth Pennsylvania, Colonel Jordan commanding, and Seventh Kentucky, Lieutenant-Colonel Faulkner commanding, were with me; total force, 750 men. The Sixth and Fourth Kentucky, under Colonel Watkins, moved on the Lewisburg pike.

At about 3½ miles from Franklin both parties encountered the pickets

of the enemy. Colonel Watkins met with considerable opposition for 9 miles, when he was brought to a halt by the presence of a large force, on Monday afternoon, under Van Dorn, with artillery. He fell back, after a brisk skirmish, half or three-quarters of a mile; at the same time the enemy withdrew and moved toward Thompson's Station. On the same day about 1,000 rebels, with three pieces of artillery, appeared before me 1 mile north of Thompson's Station, where a heavy and spirited skirmish took place, in which the Second Michigan and Ninth Pennsylvania acted with great coolness, bravery, and promptness. The enemy were driven back, and about 800 of them moving to my right and toward my rear, compelled me to throw half of my force back and to their front, when the enemy were again repulsed. The entire number then fell back to Thompson's Station, and, I presume, the cause of no further resistance on their part was partly owing to the presence of Colonel Minty, with his column and artillery, close to the station and moving toward their rear. Unfortunately I was not aware of the whereabouts of Colonel Minty until he had entered the station, where he made a dash, as he told me, on about 300 or 400, losing 2 of his men killed and 2 mortally wounded.

From the station I proceeded to Spring Hill, where the rebels were again driven out, Van Dorn, Forrest, and Starnes having left some three hours before with the greater portion of their commands. Colonel Minty came up pretty soon. General Granger also came up with his command.

On the 10th, I proceeded to Rutherford Creek, driving about 400 rebel cavalry across the creek, which was high, rapid, and swelling; bridges all destroyed. Quite a lively skirmish was kept up for an hour or two along the creek by the sharpshooters of the rebels on the south side of the creek, and the Second Michigan and Ninth Pennsylvania on the north. They displayed their artillery on the opposite hills from me, and seemed determined to resist any farther progress of our forces. I informed General Granger, who came up very soon with his forces, General Sheridan, and Colonel Minty.

On the morning of the 11th, Colonel Minty and myself were directed to cross Rutherford Creek and feel the enemy on the right. Colonel Minty, having two pieces of artillery with him, shelled a number of skirmishers and sharpshooters from a house and cotton-gin opposite the ford we intended to cross. After they were driven away and the crossing watched by some infantry, we crossed the creek without any resistance, Colonel Minty in front some 600 yards beyond, and on the side of the hill about 500 or 600 yards from the rebels. Colonel Minty formed his men in line of battle, ready for a charge. I deployed the Seventh Kentucky on the left and the Second Michigan on the right, and dismounted the Ninth Pennsylvania. The Sixth and Fourth Kentucky were formed in line on the left of Colonel Minty, but the opportunity did not present itself for a charge, as the Seventh Kentucky, under Colonel Faulkner, and the Second Michigan, under Major Dickey, drove the enemy entirely away, and followed them about 1½ miles. From this place, after feeding, we proceeded to the Columbia pike, and after going toward Columbia about 1½ or 2 miles, Colonel Minty sent forward a portion of his men, who shortly returned with the news, "Nothing in front." The entire command returned across the creek, and the next day to Franklin, the Fourth Brigade passing from Spring Hill over to the Lewisburg pike, and scouring the country some 15 or 20 miles.

My command lost 1 private killed and 4 wounded, slightly. The enemy, at the station, lost 2 killed and 5 wounded; at Spring Hill, 1

wounded. Several were said to be killed and wounded at Rutherford Creek. Twenty prisoners were taken, and 25 or 30 horses and mules.

I call your attention, with great pleasure, to the coolness, firmness, and promptness with which every officer obeyed my orders, and the bravery of the men in advancing steadily on the picked and daring sharpshooters of the rebels. They were driven every time from their hiding-places—trees, stones, fences, and houses—by our men, and but for their intimate knowledge of the country would at all times fall a prey to the eagerness and courage of men who have forgotten what fear is. Colonel Watkins displayed great courage and skill in his movements on the Lewisburg pike before twice his number, and only joined me by order on the night of the 10th at Rutherford Creek.

You must permit me to say I would have been much more successful, and the result much greater, if I had been blessed with some artillery. Nothing is more unpleasant to me than to be shot at half or three-quarters of a mile with a 6 or 12 pounder shell and only be able to respond with a rifle, thereby requiring two or three hours to do what probably might be done in less than half the time if I could return shell for shell. What Colonel Minty did at Rutherford Creek in a short time and with safety to his men would have required much time, and probably several lives, on my part.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. CLAY SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

Captain SINCLAIR, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

MARCH 9, 1863.—Skirmish at Hazle Green, Ky.

Report of Maj. Gen. Horatio G. Wright, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Ohio.

CINCINNATI, *March* 14, 1863.

COLONEL: Brig. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, commanding District of Central Kentucky, in a report just received, states that a portion of Cluke's force, which recently entered Kentucky, was attacked on the 9th instant at Hazle Green by a detachment of the Forty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which he had ordered out from Richmond, and that 25 of the rebels and a number of horses and arms were captured without any loss on our side.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

Col. J. C. KELTON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. of the Army, Washington, D. C.

MARCH 9–14, 1863.—Reconnaissance from Salem to Versailles, Tenn.

Report of Brig. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, U. S. Army.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
March 16, 1863.

COLONEL: The following detailed report will show the movements of this division, under orders from the general commanding corps, since

leaving camp on the 9th instant on an expedition to the front—a reconnaissance to act as a unit with the movements of the Third Division, and to watch any movement the enemy might make:

Two brigades of this division (the First, commanded by Col. P. Sidney Post, and the Third, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel [W. P.] Chandler) were, in compliance with instructions, stationed at Salem on the 7th instant. Upon orders being received for a move forward, these brigades were held in readiness, and, upon the arrival of the Second Brigade at this camp from a scout (see Colonel Heg's report, herewith inclosed*), this brigade was moved forward to Salem. Whereupon the division, supplied with three days' rations, marched on the 9th instant to Versailles, 13 miles to the front, and bivouacked for the night. Brig. Gen. T. T. Crittenden having reported for duty, was assigned to the command of the Third Brigade.

In consequence of not receiving orders, which was afterward ascertained were sent me during the night of the 9th instant, regulating my movements, the command remained at Versailles until 10 a. m. of the 10th, but moved forward in the direction of Triune, through Eagleville, arriving at Triune at 9 p. m. same day, and bivouacked. Remained at Triune until the morning of the 13th. Three days' rations were obtained from General Steedman, stationed at Triune, and, in compliance with instructions received from corps headquarters, the march was resumed on the morning of the 13th, and arrived at Eagleville, where we bivouacked during the night.

On the morning of the 14th, General Sheridan, with his command, on return from his expedition in the direction of Franklin and Columbia, arrived at Eagleville, and when his command had cleared the road, in obedience to instructions, the march was again resumed, and arrived at Versailles same day, where we remained until the morning of the 15th instant.

On the morning of the 15th, there was slight picket firing, but no demonstration of attack. Between 200 and 250 rebel cavalry were discovered beyond our outpost, toward Rover, moving in the direction of the pike running to Eagleville, and one-half mile distant from this pike. They were dislodged by a reconnaissance made to the front for this purpose, and, in obedience to orders from corps headquarters, the march was resumed on the morning of the 15th, and arrived in camp at 3 p. m. Constant communication was kept up with corps headquarters and General Granger's command, which was acting as a unit to this division, and stationed, until the morning of the 14th, at Versailles.

I deem it my duty here to report, from conclusive evidence, the burning of a large store-house in Eagleville, on the 11th, by a part of the Third Indiana Cavalry, while under orders to join my command while at Triune, and, on return to Eagleville, the burning of two houses, more than probably by this same cavalry, on the evening of the 13th. Whereupon they were sent to the general commanding corps, with a statement in regard to the above facts, for his action.

The first four days of the expedition the weather was exceedingly inclement, and the troops suffered from exposure, being without tents and with but little baggage.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JEF. C. DAVIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding First Division.

Lieut. Col. G. P. THRUSTON, *Chief of Staff.*

---

* Not found.

MARCH 13, 1863.—Skirmish at Rover, Tenn.

Report of Brig. Gen. John A. Wharton, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS WHARTON'S CAVALRY,
Unionville, March 13, 1863—7 p. m.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that the table was turned upon the Yankee cavalry to-day, and they are running. A considerable bevy of Yankee cavalry came down to our picket stand at Rover. Captain Gordon, of my scout company, skirmished with them from near Eagleville to Rover. Captain [W. C.] Bacot, a most gallant officer of [A. A.] Russell's regiment (whom I have long known), was out on a scout, and charged the enemy on their flank while they were engaging our men in front. The enemy fled before Bacot, and, with Gardner's company, they were pursued to their reserves, 3 miles, capturing 1 prisoner, of Jeff. [Jefferson C.] Davis' division. Reached Eagleville to-day about noon, from Triune. I think he is on his way back to Murfreesborough; will know to-morrow. Sheridan's division is, from [all I] can learn, at Versailles. This point is important, and I shall concentrate more cavalry here. Please ask Captain [W. B.] Richmond or [H. C.] Yeatman to send me the latest papers.

Most respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. WHARTON,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK,
Commanding, &c.

MARCH 13–14, 1863.—Capture of Conscripts near Charlotte, Tenn.

Reports of Col. Sanders D. Bruce, Twentieth Kentucky Infantry.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN., *March* 13, 1863.

My cavalry found another party of rebel cavalry yesterday near Charlotte, capturing 13 prisoners with horses. Five are new conscripts, who claim to be Union men, and desire to take the oath. Instruct me.

S. D. BRUCE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff.

—

CLARKSVILLE, *March* 14, 1863.

We captured a few more rebels to-day. The country is clear. No danger on river. Their whole force has crossed Duck River low down for fear of being cut off.

S. D. BRUCE,
Colonel, Commanding.

General JAMES A. GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff.*

MARCH 19, 1863.—Skirmish at Richland Station, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Eleazer A. Paine, U. S. Army, commanding at Gallatin, Tenn.
No. 2.—Col. George P. Smith, One hundred and twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry.
No. 3.—Brig. Gen. Henry M. Judah, U. S. Army, commanding at Bowling Green, Ky.
No. 4.—Maj. Isaac R. Sherwood, One hundred and eleventh Ohio Infantry.

No. 1.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Eleazer A. Paine, U. S. Army, commanding at Gallatin, Tenn.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Gallatin, Tenn., March 25, 1863.

GENERAL: Herewith I send you the official report of Colonel Smith upon the railroad attack, on the afternoon of the 19th instant.

I wish to add that Colonel Smith and his regiment have been of invaluable service to me in hunting down the outlaws who infest the northern part of this county.

I have just received a dispatch asking why I did not report the occurrence to headquarters. Within ten minutes from my receipt of Colonel Smith's dispatch, I sent one to headquarters.

Respectfully submitted.

E. A. PAINE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[General ROSECRANS.]

—

GALLATIN, *March* 25, 1863.

GENERAL: Your dispatch of to-day is received. Within ten minutes from the time that I received the dispatch from Colonel Smith informing me of the attack, I sent the following:

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Murfreesborough:

GENERAL: A guerrilla band ran the passenger down train from Louisville off the track in Richland woods, about 16 miles from there, this evening. Colonel Smith sent some infantry; killed 1, wounded 3, and took 4 prisoners. I think they will get the train through to-night. Our loss, none. I shall go up as soon as we can get a locomotive.

E. A. PAINE,
Brigadier-General.

General, the above dispatch was sent to General Garfield that night and the next day I made a written report to General Garfield upon the matter, referring to my dispatch the evening before.

General, I never sent a dispatch or communication to a newspaper, except a few lines to a Chicago paper on the capture of Fort Donelson. I do not know what was in the Louisville Journal.

E. A. PAINE,
General.

General ROSECRANS.

No. 2.

Report of Col. George P. Smith, One hundred and twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. 129TH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
South Tunnel, Tenn., March 24, 1863.

DEAR GENERAL: As the finale of the rebel raid upon the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, of the 19th instant, near Richland Station (of which I apprised you by telegram of that date), I beg leave to report that the rebels were completely routed and driven from the ground in great disorder. We recaptured most of the mail, express goods, of which there was a large quantity, and $9,000 in money, which was taken from the train. We also captured 16 guns (Springfield rifle), and should have got a good many more, but whilst my men were pursuing the enemy, a force arrived at the scene of action on a train of cars from Bowling Green, Ky., who picked up the guns which the rebels had thrown away in their flight. Twenty-eight horses and 4 prisoners were captured. One rebel killed. In the retreat, as admitted by the rebels, 18 were wounded, some slightly, others more seriously. One of the prisoners, who was shot through the knee, was peremptorily taken from the corporal who had him in charge, by a medical officer, who claimed to be high in authority, and who, as he said, was going to Louisville.

General, it is but just to say of Companies A and K of my command, who are stationed at the stockade, 1½ miles from where the train was thrown from the track, that they made the distance and were firing against the marauders within twelve minutes from the time they heard the crash and firing upon the cars.

Company A was commanded by Lieut. J. F. Culver, a brave and efficient officer; Company K, by their first sergeant, Charles Margraff.

Most respectfully submitted.

Yours, obediently,

G. P. SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. E. A. PAINE.

No. 3.

Report of Brig. Gen. Henry M. Judah, U. S. Army, commanding at Bowling Green, Ky.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Bowling Green, Ky., March 21, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I forward herewith the report of Major Sherwood, One hundred and eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in command of the detachment sent by me to the scene of the recent attack upon the railroad, near Richland, Tenn.

Although the One hundred and twenty-ninth Illinois is serving in another department, I feel justified in directing the attention of the district commander to several facts developed in Major Sherwood's report. Among them, the rank of the officer in charge of so large a party; its abrupt departure, leaving to my detachment the duty of guarding the train, and the reported possession, on the part of two of the wounded rebels, of passes from Colonel Smith, One hundred and twenty-ninth Illinois.

My detachment left without supper or blankets, and, excepting a few crackers, were without food for nearly twenty-four hours, during which interval they faithfully guarded provisions of all kinds, including delicacies, a fact which speaks favorably for their discipline.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. JUDAH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. A. C. SEMPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Western Kentucky.

No. 4.

Report of Maj. Isaac R. Sherwood, One hundred and eleventh Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. 111TH REGT. OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Bowling Green, Ky., March 21, 1863.

SIR: On the evening of the 19th instant, I was placed in command of a detachment of 200 men from this regiment (One hundred and eleventh Ohio), with orders from Brigadier-General Judah to proceed immediately by railroad to a point on the Louisville and Nashville road, about 9 miles south of Franklin, between Mitchellville and Richland, where, it was said, the rebels had possession of a passenger train of cars. We reached the spot about 8 p. m.; found the rebels gone, and the train guarded by about 100 men of the One hundred and twenty-ninth Illinois, under command of a lieutenant. The spot where the train was thrown from the track is about 1¼ miles distant from the camp and stockade of a portion of Colonel Smith's (One hundred and twenty-ninth Illinois Regiment) command. The soldiers in camp were only notified of the outrage by hearing the crash of the falling engine, as it was precipitated over the embankment, and the discharge of musketry, as the rebels fired into the train.

About 10 p. m. the lieutenant in command of the men of the One hundred and twenty-ninth Illinois drew in his men and left for camp. I immediately threw out guards, and, upon learning that the express goods and baggage were left unguarded, sent men to protect it. We finished relaying the track at 11 a. m. the next day, and loaded the express goods and baggage on the freight train which went forward to Nashville, when I returned to Bowling Green with my command, arriving at 4.20 p. m. The major and adjutant of the One hundred and twenty-ninth Illinois visited the wreck about 9 a. m., the day after the outrage.

From the best information I could gather, the outrage was committed by from 60 to 75 men, under command of a Captain Jones, from Shelbyville, Ky. (formerly of John Morgan's cavalry). An obstruction was placed on the track at a short curve in the road, which threw the engine and two cars from the track. As soon as the train was stopped, the guerrillas fired into it. The passengers (women, civilians, and officers), numbering in all some 200, commenced scattering in all directions, leaving the rebels in quiet possession of the train. Plundering was immediately commenced. They cut open the mail-bag and robbed the mail; broke open the express safe and took out the money, and were just on the point of paroling the officers captured, when the men from the camp of the One hundred and twenty-ninth Illinois made their appearance and drove them from the train. In their flight they dropped

the largest portion of the money captured and a part of the mail. The men of the One hundred and twenty-ninth Illinois succeeded in capturing 6 men and 4 horses, and severely wounding 1 man. Not a soldier on our side, or a passenger, was injured. The money dropped by the rebels was found; also a part of the mail. Captain [T. C.] Norris, who commanded a scouting party from my command, found six guns and a small portion of the lost mail. The guns (two Enfield and two Springfield rifles) I hold subject to your orders; the mail I have forwarded. I was unable to learn from the express messenger the amount of money carried away. But little of the express goods were damaged, and only a small portion missing.

I also learned that the rebels were piloted to the spot by a man living 1½ miles distant (name not known), and that two of the men captured had passes from Colonel Smith, of the One hundred and twenty-ninth Illinois.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

I. R. SHERWOOD,
Major One hundred and eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. R. C. KISE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARCH 19, 1863.—Skirmish at Spring Hill, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Col. Thomas J. Jordan, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, U. S. Army.

FRANKLIN, *March* 19, 1863—9.20 p. m.

GENERAL: Cosby's division of Van Dorn's forces reached Spring Hill last night. To-day our cavalry drove them back across Rutherford Creek, with loss of 2 men. The pontoon bridge at Columbia is reported finished. I urgently beg that General Crook be restored to this command. My recruits are not receiving that instruction and drill which they require, by reason of working in the trenches and doing double work of this kind.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

General ROSECRANS.

No. 2.

Report of Col. Thomas J. Jordan, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
Franklin, Tenn., March 20, 1863.

SIR: I beg leave to report that, agreeably to orders, I moved on the morning of the 19th with 330 men, detachments from the Ninth Pennsylvania, Second Michigan, and Fourth and Seventh Kentucky Cavalry, toward Spring Hill, on the Columbia turnpike, at which place I was to

meet the command of Colonel [L. D.] Watkins that had been sent out on the Carter Creek road. About 4 miles from Franklin I captured 2 prisoners, who informed me that there was a division of cavalry (rebel) at Spring Hill.

After sending the prisoners under a guard, with a dispatch to yourself, to headquarters, I moved on carefully to Thompson's Station, and, finding no enemy, I proceeded forward to Spring Hill. My whole command, with the exception of 70 men of the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, was deployed as skirmishers and flankers.

Immediately on passing the town, I came in contact with the enemy, about 800 or 900 strong, drawn up on the wooded hill to the right of the road, and a most galling fire was opened by them upon Company A, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, killing 1 man and very seriously wounding another. I ordered my men to dismount and advance carefully, taking advantage of the fences and irregularities of the ground to shelter them, and, if possible, drive the enemy from their position.

After a sharp conflict the enemy withdrew, and I followed them about 1 mile, when I halted my command till Colonel Watkins came up, as I had information that he was near. We then joined our forces and drove the enemy over Rutherford Creek. By this time, as night was approaching, I ordered the horses to be fed, and as a great part of the command had run out of rations, marched back to camp at Franklin, at which place I arrived at 12 m.

The moment the enemy began to retire, I at once sent a dispatch to General Smith, notifying him of the fact.

Respectfully submitted.

THOS. J. JORDAN,
Colonel Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Capt. J. SPEED PERRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARCH 19, 1863.—Skirmish at Liberty, Tenn.

Report of Brig. Gen. John H. Morgan, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS MORGAN'S BRIGADE,
McMinnville, March 21, 1863—1 p. m.

GENERAL: A dispatch just received from General Morgan, dated Liberty, March 19, says:

Upon reaching Liberty, I found that Colonel [W. C. P.] Breckinridge was drawn up in line of battle near Liberty. The enemy advanced in force in our front, and also upon our left flank, and attacked our forage train, which is nearly in our rear. Those in our rear are cavalry; those in front, infantry and cavalry. Those in front I shall attack, and hope to capture to-morrow. Send a dispatch to General Wheeler or General Bragg that, from all the information I can get, the Federals are not falling back. The last news from Gallatin is that the trains to Louisville had soldiers to meet Morgan's command, who were reported to have crossed the Cumberland at Gainsborough, but, finding the real condition of things, returned by rail to Nashville. I am pretty certain that there is no probability, or I may say possibility, of their retreat.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
B. W. DUKE,
Colonel, Commanding.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.

P. S.—As I am not advised of General Wheeler's whereabouts, I have not been able to send this information to him.

MARCH 19, 1863.—Skirmish near College Grove, Tenn.

Report of Brig. Gen. John A. Wharton, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS WHARTON'S CAVALRY,
Unionville, March 19, 1863—9 p. m.

GENERAL: Your letter of yesterday has just been received. I have been pressing them for several days, but can discover nothing to induce me to believe they are evacuating Murfreesborough. They are still encamped at the junction of this and College Grove pike, and yesterday my men engaged them 1½ miles this side of Salem. To-day a body of 250 picked men from this command, supported by Roddey, drove the enemy away from the new bridge they had constructed over Harpeth, near College Grove, and burned the bridge. The fight lasted several hours. Your orders relative to pressing the enemy's pickets shall be carried out.

Most respectfully, general,

JNO. A. WHARTON,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry Corps.

MARCH 19–30, 1863.—The First and Second Divisions, Ninth Army Corps, transferred from Newport News, Va., to Kentucky.

Itinerary of Ninth Army Corps for March, 1863.*

March 19, the First Division broke camp at Newport News, Va., and embarked on transports between that date and the 24th for Baltimore, where they took cars for Cincinnati, Ohio, arriving there 24th to 30th. The First Brigade proceeded to Bardstown, Ky.; the Second, to Camp Dick Robinson, Ky., and the Third, with the two batteries, to Lexington, Ky. The Second Division embarked at Newport News, Va., 25th to 26th; proceeded to Baltimore, Md.; thence proceeded by rail to Lexington, Ky., via Harrisburg, Pa., to Columbus and Cincinnati, Ohio, crossing the Ohio River at Covington. The First Brigade, accompanied by Durell's battery, left cars at Paris, Ky., and marched thence to Mount Sterling, Ky., where they encamped. The Third Division left Newport News, Va., March 13 to 16, and proceeded by boat to Suffolk, Va.

MARCH 20, 1863.—Action at Vaught's Hill, near Milton, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Maj. Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds, U. S. Army, commanding Fifth Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.
No. 3.—Capt. Alexander A. Rice, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army.
No. 4.—Col. Albert S. Hall, One hundred and fifth Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

---

* From "Record of Events" in return of the corps for March 31, 1863.

No. 5.—Col. Henry A. Hambright, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, First Division.

No. 6.—Col. Robert H. G. Minty, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, commanding First Cavalry Brigade.

No. 7.—Brig. Gen. John H. Morgan, C. S. Army.

No. 8.—Capt. J. D. Kirkpatrick, Ward's Ninth Tennessee Cavalry (Confederate).

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
March 21, 1863—1 a. m.

General Reynolds reports from Colonel Hall's brigade, on a scout near Milton, on the road to Liberty, that he was attacked this morning by Morgan's and Breckinridge's cavalry, about eight or ten regiments. After a four hours' fight he whipped and drove them, with a loss to us of 7 killed and 31 wounded, including 1 captain. The rebel loss was 30 or 40 killed, including 3 commissioned officers, 150 wounded, and 12 prisoners, including 3 commissioned officers.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

No. 2.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds, U. S. Army, commanding Fifth Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. FIFTH DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
March 20, [1863]—1.45 p. m.

COLONEL: A brigade from General Granger's command is about starting to re-enforce Colonel Hall. General Thomas is not in. Will you authorize the movement? Have just heard from Hall. He was in a good position, and holding the rebels off, but I fear they will greatly outnumber him.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel [C.] GODDARD.

I have only about 500 men in camp, whom I have ordered out with four pieces of artillery.

—

HDQRS. FIFTH DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
March 20, 1863—2.15 p. m.

COLONEL: About 12.30 p. m. a messenger arrived from Colonel Hall, saying that he was attacked at Milton, and threatened with being surrounded by a large force of cavalry, and requesting our mounted men. The mounted men are all out foraging. I sent a request to General Stanley for 1,000 cavalry, which were ordered from department head-

quarters (General Stanley being out). General Granger offered to send Hambright's brigade, and I called to see General Thomas to authorize it, but found him out. It was authorized by department headquarters. I have only about 500 men in camp, and have sent them with four pieces of artillery to Hall's aid. Messenger arrived half an hour since. Hall had moved to a good position, and was holding his own, but evidently outnumbered. Hall is said to be about 12 miles from here.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE E. FLYNT.

—

HDQRS. FIFTH DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
March 20, 1863—11 p. m.

COLONEL: Dr. [O. Q.] Herrick and Captain Blair have just returned from Milton. Hall is all right. He was surrounded by a superior force of cavalry and five pieces of artillery. He took a good position, fought them four hours, and drove them off handsomely. Our loss 7 killed and 31 wounded. Among the killed is Captain [A. C.] Van Buskirk, One hundred and twenty-third Illinois. Rebel loss 30 to 40 killed and 150 wounded; among the killed 3 commissioned officers. We have taken about a dozen prisoners, including 3 lieutenants. Our re-enforcements are all up, and Hall may give the rebels a punch to-morrow morning. Morgan, Wheeler, and Breckinridge were present.

Very respectfully,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE E. FLYNT.

No. 3.

Report of Capt. Alexander A. Rice, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army.

HDQRS. FIFTH DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
March 20, 1863.

COLONEL: Colonel Hall has with him about 1,500 infantry and two pieces of artillery. Is 3 miles this side of Milton. Was attacked this morning in the rear. Says he has seen the enemy in large force both on his right and left, and thinks he is being surrounded. Says the enemy are all mounted, and asks for re-enforcements of cavalry. General Reynolds called on General Stanley for 1,000 cavalry, and is now gone to find General Thomas, to get a brigade of infantry from General Granger's division, as Colonel Wilder's brigade are all out. Strength of enemy not definitely known.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. A. RICE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 4.

Report of Col. Albert S. Hall, One hundred and fifth Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. 2D BRIGADE, 5TH DIVISION, 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., March 22, 1863.

SIR: Having completed the reconnaissance begun on the 18th instant, I hereby report the operations of my command.

I left camp, with two days' rations in the haversack and two on packmules, with the following force: One hundred and twenty-third Illinois Infantry, Col. James Monroe commanding, 18 officers and 313 enlisted men; Eightieth Illinois Infantry, Col. Thomas G. Allen commanding, 18 officers and 365 enlisted men; One hundred and first Indiana Infantry, Lieut. Col. Thomas Doan commanding, 19 officers and 353 enlisted men; One hundred and fifth Ohio, Lieut. Col. William R. Tolles commanding, 18 officers and 245 enlisted men; one section of the Nineteenth Indiana Battery, Capt. S. J. Harris commanding, and Company A, of Stokes' cavalry, Captain [Joseph H.] Blackburn commanding, giving me a total strength of infantry of a little over 1,300. My orders were to "reconnoiter the enemy and strike him, if the opportunity offers."

On the night of the 18th, I occupied Cainsville, taking 2 prisoners; making that night an unsuccessful effort to surprise a small rebel camp and failing by the mistake of a guide.

Early the next morning I took the Statesville road, finding the enemy's pickets; captured 2 of them. At Statesville my advance was met by a force of 150 or 200 rebel cavalry; a slight skirmish took place here, in which a sharpshooter from the One hundred and fifth Ohio mortally wounded one of [J. M.] Phillips' rebel cavalry. The enemy retired slowly down Smith's Fork toward Prosperity Church, on the pike. I followed very cautiously, skirmishing the ravines, and upon reaching the pike wounded 2 of Smith's ([Eighth] Tennessee) cavalry and captured 1. Half a mile from this spot, down the valley toward Liberty, a regiment of rebel cavalry, re-enforced by those whom I had driven from Statesville, was in line of battle across the valley. A small cavalry picket was also seen on the pike toward Auburn. I rested my command at Prosperity Church about two hours.

Becoming entirely satisfied that a large rebel force, under Morgan's command, was massed in the vicinity, and that I should be attacked by the next day at the farthest, I determined to choose my own ground for the engagement, and accordingly at dusk I moved my command to the high ground to the rear of Auburn, bringing me 3 miles nearer Murfreesborough, leaving the rebel regiment wholly unmolested, by skirmishing my way to Auburn with 40 or 50 rebels, whom I found had occupied the place during the afternoon. Of this force I wounded 1 or 2, and they retired on the Woodbury road. That night the enemy's pickets confronted mine on every road leading from my position, and a large force advanced in the night from toward Liberty and encamped in the vicinity of Prosperity Church. Knowing that the enemy largely outnumbered me, I determined to draw him as near Murfreesborough as possible, and to reach a fine position near Milton, 7 miles from my Auburn camp.

I moved at light, and upon reaching the high ridge, 3 miles from Auburn, halted twenty minutes to fill canteens and view the enemy's advance. He was 2 miles behind me, but showed himself in no great force. Making on this ridge some demonstrations which would indicate a purpose to stay there, I dropped suddenly down the slope toward

Milton, and passed 3½ miles of open, level country at a quick but steady step, occupying one hour, bringing me through Milton with the head of my column within 500 yards of the spot I desired to reach. Throwing two companies of the One hundred and twenty-third Illinois and half of Blackburn's company of cavalry into the edge of the town as skirmishers, and posting lookouts on my flanks and rear, I put a Napoleon into position, stacked arms, and awaited the enemy's pleasure. In twenty minutes his advance was visible in the angle of the pike, beyond Milton, about 1,500 yards away, and was promptly scattered by a shell from Harris. A few minutes later the enemy advanced, dismounted, and attacked my skirmishers in the village. By this time a large force was visible, and two heavy columns began passing, one to my right and one to my left, on the gallop. At this moment I started three messengers for the general, to apprise him of my whereabouts and to ask him for a re-enforcement of cavalry. Placing the Eightieth Illinois into position to take care of my right, and the One hundred and first Indiana my left, I drew my skirmishers gently back, re-enforcing them with three more companies of the One hundred and twenty-third Illinois, so as to cover the center, and set Harris to shelling each column as it passed, supporting his guns by the One hundred and fifth Ohio. As the heavy flank movements of the enemy made it necessary, I drew the whole command slowly back, converging my flank regiments to a line with my center along the top of the hillock, where I had determined to make a stand. The heavy column passing to my left was two or three times cut in two by Harris, but from the nature of the ground was enabled to pass out of range. The column on my right was forced to come nearer and run the terrible gauntlet of Harris' fire, which killed and wounded them at every shot, and finally ran against a volley from the Eightieth Illinois, which killed and wounded some 30 men and 8 horses, and but for an unwarrantable delay on the part of the officer commanding the Eightieth Illinois, in giving his men orders to fire, would have been substantially destroyed. As it was, the terrible raking given it by the artillery, and the volley from the Eightieth Illinois which it finally received, quite effectually extinguished its valor and boldness, so that a thin line of skirmishers and part of Blackburn's little company was all that was necessary to control them thereafter.

Each of my regiments came into position on the crest, just as I directed, without confusion or delay; but there was no time to spare on my left. Here the enemy dismounted, and advanced with all the precision, boldness, and rapidity of infantry drill. The blow struck the One hundred and first Indiana and the left wing of the One hundred and twenty-third Illinois. The first attack was at once repelled; but the enemy, quickly re-enforcing his line of skirmishers, renewed it with double force and determination, rapidly advancing his main line. At this moment some confusion was manifest in the One hundred and first Indiana, but the gallant example set the men by their field, line, and staff officers, by the unflinching One hundred and twenty-third Illinois, and the opportune arrival from the right of five companies of the Eightieth Illinois and one of Harris' guns, enabled me to check the disorder. Every man returned to his post and fought to the last. The enemy gained no advantage; the advance he made by it cost him dearly.

The enemy now opened on my center with four pieces of artillery, and vigorously attacked my rear, but was repulsed at the rear by Captain [W. S.] Crowell, with one company of the One hundred and fifth Ohio, and Captain Blackburn's company, dismounted. The enemy's artillery assisted in driving the enemy from my rear. The engagement was now

general. My line encircling the hillock, inclosing us within 5 acres of space, was entirely surrounded by the enemy, and every reachable spot was showered with shot, shell, grape, and canister. Meantime Harris was not idle; with one gun on the crest, he swung it as on a pivot, and swept them in every direction, and Lieutenant [W. P.] Stackhouse, with the other gun on the pike, swept everything within his range. Artillery was never better worked. Again and again the enemy tried to break our devoted circle, and continued the unequal contest upon me steadily from 11.30 a. m. till 2.15 p. m., when, seeing it was of no avail, he drew off his cavalry to my front, leaving but a small force on my flanks; and, desisting from the attack with small-arms, continued to play his artillery till 4.30 p. m., when he finally withdrew it also. He, however, continued to so far occupy the ground outside of my line as to prevent me from taking his slightly wounded or the arms left by him. He collected the most of them and took away all the men, except those within rifle range of my lines that were not dead or mortally wounded. The enemy left upon the field, of men and officers, 63, including 4 captains and 2 lieutenants, dead or mortally wounded; and from an interview with four surgeons, left by the enemy, I learned that the wounded carried away cannot be less than 300, among whom were many officers, including General Morgan, slightly wounded in the arm; Colonel [J. W.] Grigsby, arm broken; Lieutenant-Colonel [Thomas W.] Napier, thigh broken; Lieutenant-Colonel [R. M.] Martin, flesh-wound in the back, and many officers of lower rank. I am myself satisfied, from a personal examination of the ground, that the enemy's loss is not less than 400. To this could easily have been added a large number of prisoners if my cavalry re-enforcements had reached me in due time.

Colonel Minty, of the Fourth Michigan, commanding cavalry re-enforcements, reached me about 7 p. m., at dark, and after the enemy had wholly left. I am most credibly informed that Colonel Minty received his order to re-enforce me at about 1 p. m., and I submit to the inquiry of my superior officers why it should take Colonel Minty six hours to make the distance of 13 miles over one of the best roads in Tennessee. The gallant Colonel Hambright, with his brigade of infantry, reached me within thirty minutes after the cavalry had reported.

I have brought into camp fifty-three stand of arms, taken from the enemy, 10 prisoners, and 8 horses. The wounded and prisoners who fell into our hands represent nine regiments, including three of mounted infantry, and there were at least three regiments of the enemy held in reserve during the entire engagement, 1 mile in front. The total force of the enemy could not have been less than 3,500. The surgeons declined to disclose the force, and one wounded officer placed it at 4,000. Among the enemy's dead was a mulatto, killed on the advance line, fully uniformed and equipped. My loss is as follows: Killed, 1 captain and 5 enlisted men; wounded, 1 lieutenant and 41 enlisted men; prisoner, 1 enlisted man; missing, 7 enlisted men.

Of the number wounded but few are serious, and many will not need hospital treatment. The missing were all inside the lines when the engagement began. They undoubtedly ran away to the rear, and are either captured or are in the woods on the way to this camp.

The detailed reports of regimental commanders are forwarded herewith, together with a plat of the route passed over and of the field of battle.*

---

*Plat omitted as unimportant.

I directed the citizens to bury the rebel dead and brought my own into camp.

The hard fighting of the day was done by the One hundred and first Indiana and the One hundred and twenty-third Illinois, but I feel profoundly thankful for the prompt and gallant co-operation which every officer of the command gave me, and too much praise cannot be given to the men of the entire command for their soldierly conduct. Capt. W. R. Tuttle, of the One hundred and fifth Ohio, my acting assistant adjutant-general, and Lieut. Sanford Fortner, of the One hundred and first Indiana, my aide-de-camp, rendered me the most valuable assistance on every part of the field. Captain Blackburn, of the First Middle Tennessee Cavalry, deserves especial praise for his daring and efficient conduct during the scout and engagement. I desire also to make especial mention of Private J. H. Blackburn, Company A, First Middle Tennessee Cavalry, for the prompt and intelligent execution of my orders in bearing my dispatch from the point of attack to division headquarters, at Murfreesborough, and also of Private Edward Potter, Company E, One hundred and fifth Ohio, for the faithful and prompt management of my train of pack-mules, so placing them that not an animal was lost, and for his valuable assistance as an orderly on the field.

I have the honor to be, very truly, your obedient servant,

A. S. HALL,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.

Capt. ALEXANDER A. RICE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifth Division.

No. 5.

Report of Col. Henry A. Hambright, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, First Division.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
March 22, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the general commanding, that, in compliance with orders received from division headquarters, at 1 p. m. on the 20th instant, I placed my command in readiness to move immediately, provided with two days' rations and all reserve ammunition.

At 2 p. m. orders were received to report to Brigadier-General Reynolds, commanding Fifth Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and from him I received orders to move, as rapidly as possible, to re-enforce Colonel Hall, commanding a brigade, who had been attacked at Milton, 15 miles distant, and was reported as being surrounded by the enemy and out of ammunition.

In accordance with these instructions, I moved forward with my command on the [Cainsville] pike at 2.30 p. m. Forded Stone's River at a point near the pike, which occasioned a delay of about an hour, and, pushing rapidly forward, arrived at the point designated at 8 o'clock p. m.

After reporting to Colonel Hall, and being informed that our cavalry were unable to discover any traces of an enemy, I selected a position and bivouacked my command for the night, after throwing out proper pickets and taking necessary precautions against surprise.

On the morning of the 21st, a cavalry reconnaissance was ordered,

They scoured the country around as far as Liberty, and reported no enemy in sight.

From information received from citizens and others, I was convinced that the enemy had been warned of our approach, and, not wishing to renew the fight, had fallen back. Deeming it unnecessary to remain longer at that point, I ordered Colonel Hall, after taking care of his own killed and wounded, and the killed, wounded, and prisoners of the enemy, to take the advance and return to Murfreesborough. I moved next with my command, the cavalry protecting the rear.

I have no casualties to report in my brigade. I arrived in camp at 8 p. m.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. A. HAMBRIGHT,
Colonel Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Commanding.

Captain [WILBERFORCE] NEVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division.

No. 6.

Report of Col. Robert H. G. Minty, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, commanding First Cavalry Brigade.

CAMP NEAR MURFREESBOROUGH,
March 21, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to orders received from the major-general commanding cavalry, I marched with the First and Second Brigades at about 2.30 p. m. yesterday for Milton, for the purpose of assisting Colonel Hall, commanding a brigade of infantry, who was supposed to be surrounded by Morgan's force. I moved at the trot, and arrived at Milton a little after 6 p. m. I found that Colonel Hall had repulsed the enemy, who had retreated at 4 p. m.

I immediately moved to the front, and scouted the country thoroughly for a couple of miles, without finding any trace of the enemy. I bivouacked near the infantry, and covered them in all directions by strong pickets.

This morning Colonel Hall was full of the idea of surrounding and capturing the enemy's force, which he supposed was at Cainsville, Statesville, Auburn, Prosperity Church, Liberty, or Snow Hill. I declined moving until I could gain definite information of the direction of their retreat, and to that end sent out the following scouts: Colonel Long, with the Fourth Ohio, to Cainsville; Lieutenant-Colonel Sipes, with the Seventh Pennsylvania, to Statesville; Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, with the Third Ohio, to and beyond Auburn, and Captain Tolton, with the Fourth Michigan, to take position at the junction of the Liberty and Las Casas pikes, to protect Colonel Murray's rear.

The enemy had not been seen in Cainsville or Statesville for some days. At Auburn, Lieutenant-Colonel Murray found a scouting party of 6 men; pursued them for a couple of miles without result. He learned that Morgan had fallen back to Snow Hill, leaving Breckinridge's battalion as an outlying picket at their old camp, this side of Liberty.

Colonel Murray brought in 2 prisoners, a private of Duke's regiment, whose horse had broken down, and 1 of [R. M.] Gano's regiment, found at a house, wounded.

The force which attacked Colonel Hall was:

Duke's regiment	350
[Adam R.] Johnson's regiment *	250
Gano's regiment	350
Breckinridge's battalion (say)	250
Smith's and two other regiments from Wharton's brigade, most likely the Fourteenth Alabama [Battalion], under Lieutenant-Colonel Malone, and [John R.] Davis' Tennessee Battalion, say 350	1,050
Total	2,250

Two brass pieces (one rifled and one howitzer) and two small mountain howitzers.

The infantry left Milton for Murfreesborough at 12 m. My scouts returned at about 2 p. m., when I had horses fed and followed the infantry, arriving in camp at about 8 p. m.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Captain SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry.

No. 7.

Report of Brig. Gen. John H. Morgan, C. S. Army.

LIBERTY, *March* 21, 1863.

We attacked the enemy at Milton on yesterday morning; drove them 2 miles. They were largely re-enforced, and maintained their position. The fight lasted six hours. Our loss heavy in officers.

The Federals are reported advancing upon us again to-day. If they should, will fight them at this point. Will send a regiment to Lebanon to-day if enemy do not advance.

Colonel [R. M.] Martin, who has just returned from the Murfreesborough and Nashville pike, reports that the Federals are not falling back.

Respectfully,

JOHN H. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General WHEELER.

No. 8.

Report of Capt. J. D. Kirkpatrick, Ward's Ninth Tennessee Cavalry (Confederate).

AUBURN, *March* 20, 1863.

We have had rather a warm time to-day. Our loss is great; do not know how much yet; perhaps 125 killed and wounded. Do not know the enemy's loss. They were re-enforced with a large force, and we had to fall back. They are not pursuing us.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. D. KIRKPATRICK,
Captain, Commanding Ward's Regiment.

Colonel [D. H.] SMITH.

---

* This is a Kentucky regiment, and a large portion of it has returned to that State, and is now in Howard and Crittenden Counties.

MARCH 21, 1863.—Skirmish at Salem, Tenn.

Report of Brig. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, U. S. Army.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Salem, Tenn., March 21, 1863—8 a. m.

COLONEL: Since my last, at sunrise, considerable skirmishing has been kept up on my left. It resulted in our cavalry pickets being driven in on the Middleton road. The enemy's cavalry were for a short time in my rear, on the Salem pike. They have now, however, retired in the direction of Middleton; how far, I can't say. I hear artillery in that direction, which is evidently the enemy. Colonel Cook has not yet reported a word, though strictly ordered to do so frequently. I think a strong reconnaissance should be made on the Middleton road, which runs up the river. All quiet in the direction of Versailles and right of that road.

Yours, truly,

JEF. C. DAVIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Colonel [G. P.] THRUSTON,
Chief of Staff, Twentieth Army Corps.

MARCH 21, 1863.—Skirmish near Triune, Tenn.

Reports of Brig. Gen. John A. Wharton, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS WHARTON'S CAVALRY,
Unionville, March 21, 1863—8.30 a. m.

GENERAL: Your dispatch, with copy of General Wheeler's, has been received.

Yesterday morning I sent out Captain Gordon, with 40 men, to develop the movements and designs of the enemy. I have just received the accompanying dispatch from him.* He is still out and will report again soon. I have sent two regiments to feel the enemy at the forks of the roads. I have sent 2 men to La Vergne and 12 to capture couriers plying between Murfreesborough and Triune. They travel the road that leads off from the end of the Wilkinson pike, and not the old "dirt road," as they ought. Please send me late papers. I send Cincinnati Commercial of the 16th instant.

Most respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. WHARTON,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK,
Commanding at Shelbyville.

ADDENDA.

THREE AND A HALF MILES FROM MURFREESBOROUGH,
March 21, 1863. (Received Shelbyville, March 21, 1863.)

We have just driven in the pickets, but find them too strongly posted on Stone's River to be driven any farther.

JOS. WHEELER.

General POLK.

---

* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS WHARTON'S CAVALRY,
Unionville, March 21, 1863—8 p. m.

GENERAL: The enemy were driven to within 1 mile or less of Triune. Their outpost was of cavalry, 3½ miles this side of Triune. They were driven from their reserve camp, chased by Company C, of Texas Rangers, and two companies of Third Confederate, to their infantry. Steedman's division is at Triune, on the north side of town. They were drawn up in battle line, and presented too strong a front for a small cavalry command. There is no encampment of the enemy south of Triune. Citizens still report that the enemy are leaving Murfreesborough; but we get it all second and third handed, and cannot by any means be deemed reliable. The couriers ply between Franklin, Triune, and Murfreesborough by a road which is a continuance of the Wilkerson pike. They have a guard of 12 men. I have sent a party to that road to-night, and hope to obtain dispatches and information.

I am much obliged to you for the complimentary order in reference to Lieutenant Smith and party; it will do good.

Most respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. WHARTON,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK,
Commanding, &c.

MARCH 22, 1863.—Capture of Mount Sterling, Ky.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Col. R. S. Cluke, Eighth Kentucky Cavalry (Confederate).

No. 1.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore, U. S. Army.

LEXINGTON, KY., *March* 23, 1863—10.35 a. m.

GENERAL: Your information from the general is substantially correct. General Carter is at Danville, where he will concentrate his infantry. Wolford is in front of him. I will give him a mounted force as fast as I can concentrate it. Colonel [C. J.] Walker drove Cluke from Hazle Green on the 21st, capturing 60 men. A portion of Cluke's force returned to Mount Sterling and captured 100 men left there by Colonel Walker as a guard, which remained there in disobedience to my orders, which were to come to Winchester, where I had a force. Walker reports [Humphrey] Marshall with 1,800 near Salyersville.

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General [H. G.] WRIGHT, *Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., March 23, 1863.

SIR: I telegraphed you this morning what reliable information I had from the front, and also the recent news from Mount Sterling. The history of that affair may be briefly stated as follows:

On the 14th instant, knowing that Cluke was at Hazle Green with 800

or 900 men, I organized two expeditions against him, namely: Colonel Walker's command from Mount Sterling, comprising two battalions of the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry and one of the Second Ohio, and one of the Fourteenth Kentucky, all small, and aggregating some 600 effective men, and a detachment from Richmond, under Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, Forty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of from 400 to 600 mounted infantry, both to move on Hazle Green, and be under command of Colonel Walker.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson was ordered to report to Colonel Walker at Mount Sterling for detailed instructions, and to secure concert of action. The expeditions started in due time and in good condition.

On the night of the 20th, I received a dispatch from Colonel Walker, at Hazle Green, dated the 19th, that he had the rebels completely hemmed in, and that they had no other chance of getting out unless by way of Lexington. This dispatch came through Captain Ratcliffe, Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, commanding Colonel Walker's ineffectives, left at Mount Sterling. I at once moved forward the Seventh Ohio Cavalry to Winchester, and sent instructions to Captain Ratcliffe to that effect, and that he should "keep his scouts well to the front in the direction of Hazle Green, and to keep his entire command ready to move to Winchester," as he was "not strong enough to fight Cluke." Captain Ratcliffe did not come to Winchester as directed, but on the 22d sent a request to Colonel Garrard at Winchester for re-enforcements, and said he could hold the enemy in check until they arrived. Colonel Garrard had no instructions to move beyond Winchester, but did so, arriving at Mount Sterling too late to be of any use. Captain Ratcliffe's entire squad of near 200 men have been either captured or dispersed, and a portion of the town burned. So much for disobedience of orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT,
Commanding Department of the Ohio.

P. S.—I have reliable information that Captain Ratcliffe could have saved his command, as he was strongly posted in the court-house, had not the citizens importuned him to surrender to save the town.

ADDENDA.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 30. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, March* 27, 1863.

Capt. W. D. Ratcliffe, Company E, Tenth Regiment Kentucky Cavalry, for his disgraceful surrender of Mount Sterling, is, subject to the approval of the President, dishonorably dismissed from the military service of the United States. The manner in which his command was paroled being entirely irregular, and in direct violation of General Orders, No. 49, from the War Department, no duplicates being exchanged for the men, and other essentials being wanting, the parole is declared void, and the officers and men thus paroled will report at these headquarters for duty. The railroad companies and steamboats will furnish transportation.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 55. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, April* 30, 1863.

Capt. W. D. Ratcliffe, Tenth Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, having been honorably acquitted, by the court of inquiry, from the charges preferred against him for his surrender of Mount Sterling, he is cleared from all imputations upon his character as a soldier, and will report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment. General Orders, No. 30, current series, from these headquarters, is hereby revoked.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.

Report of Col. R. S. Cluke, Eighth Kentucky Cavalry (Confederate).

ROCKVILLE, ROWAN COUNTY, KY., *March* 24, 1863.

DEAR SIR: I reached the above place last evening, just from Mount Sterling. On the morning of the 21st, I moved with my command in the direction of Mount Sterling, where I learned there were between 300 and 400 of the enemy, guarding a large supply of commissary and quartermaster's stores, together with the good citizens of that place, my object being to surprise and capture the place. After crossing Licking River, I found the roads in such a condition that it was almost impossible to move my artillery. I placed three companies to assist and guard it, with directions to move on without delay to Mount Sterling. I then moved on with my command to Mount Sterling, which place I reached about daylight the next morning, where I found the enemy quartered in the court-house and the adjoining buildings. I immediately demanded a surrender of the place, which request they refused to comply with. I then gave them twenty minutes to remove the women and children from town. That they refused to do also, and fired upon the flag of truce from the court-house and several other buildings immediately around the court-house. My artillery not coming up in time, I was compelled to fire the town to dislodge the enemy. After several houses had been burned, they surrendered the place; but before surrendering they kept up a continual fire from the buildings upon my men, who were protected by the fences, stables, and outbuildings around the town. I paroled 287 privates (Fourteenth Kentucky Cavalry) and 14 officers—I paroled them to report to you within thirty days, which I herewith send you—besides capturing between 450 and 500 horses and mules; 75 wagons loaded with arms, ammunition, and commissary stores, which I destroyed by burning; several buildings containing arms, ammunition, commissary stores, saddles, and bridles were also burned. The property destroyed, belonging to the enemy, I think will reach $500,000.

My loss was 1 man, belonging to Colonel [R. G.] Stoner's battalion, killed; Captain [R. C.] Terrill, wounded through the hip; Captain [V. M.] Pendleton (ball entered his left arm and lodged near the back bone)—I am afraid, mortally wounded; Lieutenant [G. W.] Maupin, of Captain Terrill's company, wounded in the groin, and Orderly Sergt. James Y. Scott, of Company I (my regiment), wounded in the thigh. The enemy's loss was 10 killed and some 8 or 10 burned to death in the houses. All of the Yankees were shot through the head, that being the only portion of their person they would expose.

I occupied the town about six hours, when my scouts reported a large force advancing from Winchester. I immediately moved in the direction of Owensville. I had not proceeded more than 5 miles when they made their appearance some 2 miles in my rear, numbering about 2,500 men, with several pieces of artillery. They would not advance upon me, and I quietly moved on to Owensville without pursuit, and from thence to the above place. When I left West Liberty for Mount Sterling, the enemy, numbering 1,300 men, with four pieces of artillery, were at Hazle Green, in pursuit of my force. They reported and dispatched a courier to Mount Sterling, stating they had me completely surrounded; but I surprised them by making my appearance where I was not expected.

General Marshall is in 40 miles of this place, moving on with 1,600 cavalry. He lost his artillery the other night. The guard placed over it went to sleep, and some Home Guards slipped in on him and carried off the gun, leaving the carriage and caisson.

Cal. [Calvin C. Morgan] is trying to effect an exchange between Capt. W. D. Ratcliffe and Charlton [Charlton H. Morgan], but we have not received an answer as yet.

I send you 3 prisoners, which you will take charge of until you hear from me again—one by the name of Voris; charge, desertion; Captain McKee, who has persecuted every person in Bath, Montgomery, and Clark Counties, and is provost-marshal; and Thomas, who is a ———, acted as a spy. My command is elegantly mounted and clothed; in fact, in better condition than they ever have been.

If your command was here, you could clean the State of every Yankee.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. CLUKE,
Colonel, Commanding.

General JOHN H. MORGAN.

MARCH 22–APRIL 1, 1863.—Pegram's Expedition into Kentucky.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

March 24–26, 1863.—Skirmishes at Danville, Ky.
28, 1863.—Skirmishes at Danville and Hickman's Bridge, Ky.
30, 1863.—Action at Dutton's Hill, near Somerset, Ky.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Ohio.
No. 2.—Maj. Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore, U. S. Army, commanding District of Central Kentucky.
No. 3.—Brig. Gen. Mahlon D. Manson, U. S. Army.
No. 4.—Brig. Gen. John Pegram, C. S. Army, commanding expedition.
No. 5.—Col. J. S. Scott, First Louisiana Cavalry.

No. 1.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Ohio.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 25, 1863—3.30 p. m.

The enemy took possession of Danville yesterday, our troops retreating to this side of the Kentucky River, holding Hickman's Bridge.

Much to my disappointment, none of my corps have yet arrived. It is not known definitely whether this movement of the enemy is a raid or an invasion. I hope we will find no difficulty in holding the line of the Kentucky River, and as far in front of Louisville as Lebanon, until the arrival of re-enforcements, when we will try to drive them back. The troops in this department were necessarily very much scattered, but I shall concentrate them as soon as we get troops enough. I have requested reports from the Governors of the States as to the forces in process of organization. Can I have authority to order out such of them as are ready for the field? Would it not be well to send all the prisoners held in this department to the Eastern force? It will render available in the field a considerable force that is now on guard duty. Has anything been done toward the organization of the 20,000 Kentucky troops allowed by law of Congress?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

—

HEADQUARTERS,
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 29, 1863—7.15 p. m.

Our forces, under command of General Gillmore, attacked the enemy yesterday, and drove them from in front of Hickman's Bridge and across Duck River, in the direction of Crab Orchard. General Carter's cavalry is now in pursuit. I will telegraph more fully during the day.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

—

CINCINNATI, OHIO,
March 30, 1863—10.30 p. m.

Our advance has driven all the enemy that is south of the Kentucky River to Somerset, and I hope to drive them out of Eastern Kentucky soon. You can scarcely realize how much we need the other division of the Ninth Corps. I have offered to send troops to Cox, on the Kanawha, if it is necessary. Although it is out of my department, I will help him all I can. I hope you will be able to send the other division very soon, which will, I think, enable me to make an important move, which I will explain by letter.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

—

LOUISVILLE, KY., *April* 1, 1863—2.10 p. m.

After concentrating a portion of General Gillmore's force at Hickman's Bridge, and a portion of General Boyle's at Lebanon, I ordered them to make a simultaneous attack on Saturday morning upon Pegram's command, which was at Danville and in that neighborhood, with a view to capturing his force or driving them over the Cumberland.

General Gillmore crossed the Kentucky, and drove that portion of the enemy in front of Hickman's Bridge across Duck River, they burning the bridge to prevent pursuit. On the same day a portion of General Manson's force from Lebanon took Danville, the remainder moving down through Hustonville to co-operate with General Gillmore. The enemy

retreated in the direction of Somerset, General Gillmore pursuing with his cavalry. After frequent skirmishes, they made a stand at Somerset, where General Gillmore attacked them successfully, the details of which attack are explained by the following dispatch:

SOMERSET, KY., *March* 31—9 p. m.

I attacked the enemy yesterday in strong post of his own selection, defended by six cannon, near this town; fought him for five hours, driving him from one position to another, and finally stormed his position. Whipped him handsomely, and drove him in confusion toward the river. His loss is over 300 in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The enemy outnumbered us nearly two to one, and were commanded by Pegram in person. Night stopped pursuit, which will be resumed in the morning. We captured two stand of colors. Our loss in killed, wounded, and missing will not exceed 30. Scott's famous rebel regiment was cut off from the rest and scattered.

GILLMORE,
Brigadier-General.

General Manson is in pursuit of portion of the force which became separated from the main body, and will probably overtake them at Burkesville, on the Cumberland River. It will be seen by this that the entire rebel force has been driven out of Central Kentucky, and much of their plunder recaptured. Their reported force has been greatly exaggerated, as well as the amount of plunder taken by them. I have this moment received this second [dispatch] from General Gillmore, dated this morning, from Stigall's Ferry, on the Cumberland River:

STIGALL'S FERRY, *April* 1.

I underrated enemy's force in my first report of yesterday's fight. They have over 2,600 men, outnumbering us more than two to one. During the night their troops recrossed the Cumberland River in three places. We have retaken between 300 and 400 cattle. My infantry is not yet up, and will be halted. Pegram's loss will not fall short of 500 men. I will be in Lexington to-morrow.

GILLMORE.

The alacrity with which the troops were concentrated, and the vigor and gallantry of their attacks, are highly commendable.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

—

LEXINGTON, KY., *April* 3, 1863—2.35 p. m.

The number of prisoners taken by Gillmore will exceed 500.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

No. 2.

Report of Maj. Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore, U. S. Army, commanding District of Central Kentucky.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
Hilton Head, S. C., November 1, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, for record in the War Department, the following report of the battle of Somerset, Ky., March 30, 1863, between the forces under my command and the enemy under General Pegram:

My entire strength was 1,250 men, all mounted, and six pieces of field artillery, of which four were mountain howitzers, and of no use to us.

Pegram's force numbered about 2,600 men, also mounted, and six pieces of artillery. The data for this report are all derived from official reports and other documents in my possession.

I had received information, through spies, as early as March 18, that the enemy was concentrating a mounted force in Wayne County, variously estimated at from 3,000 to 5,000 men.

On the 21st, Colonel Wolford, First Kentucky Cavalry, who held the front, and whose scouts were in Pulaski and Wayne Counties, telegraphed me from Stanford as follows:

The rebels, under Scott, numbering 3,500 men, are at Stigall's Ferry, ready to cross the Cumberland River near Somerset. There is no mistake in this. My scouts were not deceived.

Also that the enemy had seven pieces of artillery. I had at that time but 1,000 effective men south of the Kentucky River, of which only 600 were mounted. There were extensive hospitals and quite a large amount of valuable stores at Danville to be protected.

I at once ordered re-enforcements to the front, and sent Brigadier-General Carter forward to take command, with verbal instructions to send the sick and the stores back from Danville if he thought the place could not be securely held by him. He was to make Dick's River his line of defense, while securing the safety of the public property by transferring it to the north side of the Kentucky River.

The enemy, under General Pegram, crossed the Cumberland River March 21 and 22, drove in our pickets to within 3 miles of Stanford, and were reported by Colonel Wolford's scouts to comprise 7,000 cavalry and three regiments of infantry. They advanced in two principal columns, one on the Waynesburg and the other on the Crab Orchard road.

On the 24th, General Carter telegraphed to me from Danville that the enemy was trying to flank him, and that he was falling back to Dick's River. There had been some brisk skirmishing. At that time he had a train of 150 wagons to protect, which he brought safely to the north side of the Kentucky River, over Hickman's Bridge. I re-enforced him at this place on the 25th with 600 mounted infantry, under Colonel Runkle, Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who came from Richmond by way of Lancaster and Camp Dick Robinson.

The most trustworthy information which we had at that time fixed the strength of Pegram's command at 3,500 men (all mounted) and six pieces of artillery. At this juncture the rebel Colonel Cluke was roving about in the vicinity of Mount Sterling with about 750 men, and General Humphrey Marshall was near Hazel Green with 1,500 men, both commands being mounted. To oppose these mounted forces, numbering, in the aggregate, nearly 6,000 men, I had 2,300 mounted men, many of them very badly mounted, too.

Some of the worn-out horses were hastily replaced by better ones, and, on March 27, I telegraphed to department headquarters at Cincinnati, requesting authority to leave Lexington, which was the headquarters of my district (Central Kentucky), with a view of taking command in person of the troops on the Kentucky River, and forcing Pegram to fight or retreat before he could form a junction with Cluke. I received the following reply:

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *March* 27, 1863.

Brigadier-General GILLMORE:

Move Carter's force across the Kentucky River to-night or early to-morrow morning, and tell him that he must attack the enemy vigorously. We ought to capture or disperse the whole of Pegram's force. I have ordered Boyle to concentrate a force at Lebanon, to co-operate with you, and have also ordered him to have a force at Leba-

non and Bardstown Junction, to prevent the enemy from crossing Salt River. I expect you to capture or break up the entire force. Order Walker to attack Marshall and Cluke with his forces, and such re-enforcements as you can give him. Order both commands to attack vigorously. I have just issued an order dismissing the commanding officers who surrendered at Mount Sterling. Look out for Frankfort and Paris. You can take command of either column of attack, if you wish.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

On March 28, I telegraphed orders to General Carter, then at Hickman's Bridge, to advance by way of Lancaster. I started, myself, on the same day, with a battalion of the Seventh Ohio Cavalry, and two Rodman rifles, to join him.

Orders had previously been sent to Colonel Walker, Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, to operate as vigorously as possible against General Humphrey Marshall and Colonel Cluke.

At daybreak on the 30th, I overtook General Carter's command at Buck Creek, 10 miles north of Somerset, on the Crab Orchard road, and learned from him that the enemy had retreated before him from the time the advance commenced, on the 28th, and was at that moment immediately in his front; that in the pursuit his own infantry had all been left more than one day's march behind, and that the entire strength of his mounted command, all of which was present with him, did not exceed 900 men.

The re-enforcements which I had brought with me increased the force to about 1,250 men, comprising the Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry (mounted), Colonel Runkle; a portion of the Forty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry (mounted), under Major Mitchell, which formed part of Runkle's command; the First Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, Colonel Wolford; the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Colonel Garrard; one section of Rodman rifles, and four mountain howitzers.

As soon as the horses were fed, I ordered an advance, and we soon became engaged with the rear guard of the enemy, forcing it back gradually, until about noon, when the position of the main body was developed, strongly posted on Dutton's Hill, 3 miles north of Somerset. It then became evident that we were greatly outnumbered, and that if it had been the intention of the enemy to draw us from beyond the support of our infantry, so as to place us under a disadvantage, he had apparently succeeded. I formed line of battle by placing Wolford (dismounted) on the right, in the woods, Garrard and the artillery on open ground in the center, and Runkle (dismounted) on the left, with open ground in his front, and the Somerset road between him and the center.

The entire command was placed in one line, but a fictitious reserve was improvised by posting the horses of the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in rear of the center, partially concealed in the woods. It was ascertained after the action that the enemy regarded this as a strong cavalry reserve, and it consequently counted passively as such during the action.

The fight commenced by artillery firing on both sides, about 12.30 p. m. About the same time a column of mounted troops was seen to leave the enemy in front of our center and disappear in the woods in front of our right. Wolford was almost immediately hotly engaged with them, and, unable to hold his own, was slowly forced back to his left and rear toward the road. A small force of the enemy, passing entirely around Wolford's right, gained the road in my rear, across which the line was formed, and captured three horses from the ambulances attached to the command.

At this juncture I ordered Runkle, on the left, and a portion of Gar-

rard's cavalry, in the center, under Major Norton, to storm the hill. This was done with great coolness and gallantry, and with but trifling loss to us, as most of the enemy's musketry fire passed over the heads of the advancing troops. As the fighting still continued with great spirit in the woods on my right, where our success in carrying the hill was not yet known, I dispatched a portion of the Seventh Ohio Cavalry, by the same route which the enemy had taken to make his detour in that direction, to attack him in the rear, at the same time informing Colonel Wolford of this movement, with orders to make the best fight he could until this succor arrived. The action was soon brought to a successful close in that part of the field, for the enemy, finding himself attacked in the rear, and knowing from this that we must have carried the right and center of their line on the hill, fled in confusion by two roads toward the fords of the Cumberland River. A rapid pursuit was ordered as soon as the troops for that purpose could be got together, and the enemy was found posted behind temporary defenses in another strong position about 3 miles south of Somerset.

As night had already set in, and as my effective command had been reduced to about 900 men by killed, wounded, stragglers, and detachments to guard prisoners, it was not deemed proper to make a night attack. The enemy withdrew during the night and recrossed the Cumberland River.

The only report which I made at the time of the action at Somerset was contained in two telegraphic dispatches to Major-General Burnside, commanding Department of the Ohio, which he communicated to the General-in-Chief, as follows:

LOUISVILLE, KY., *April* 1, 1863.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington:

The following dispatch has been received from General Gillmore, giving the details of his successful attack upon the enemy in Central Kentucky:

SOMERSET, KY., *March* 31, 1863—2 a. m.

I attacked the enemy yesterday in a strong position of his own selection, defended by six cannon, near this town, fought him for five hours, driving him from one position to another, and finally stormed his position, and drove him in confusion toward the river. His loss is over 300 in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The enemy outnumbered us two to one, and were commanded by General Pegram in person. Night stopped the pursuit, which will be renewed in the morning. We captured two stand of colors. Our loss in killed, wounded, and missing will not exceed 30. Scott's famous rebel regiment was cut off from the rest and scattered.

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brigadier-General.

The entire rebel force has been driven out of Central Kentucky, and much of their plunder has been recaptured. Their reported force has been greatly exaggerated, as well as the amount of plunder taken by them. I have this moment received a second dispatch from General Gillmore, dated this morning, from Stigall's Ferry, on the Cumberland River, as follows:

I underrated the enemy's force in my first report of yesterday's fight. They had over 2,600 men, outnumbering us more than two to one. During the night their troops recrossed the Cumberland in three places. We have retaken between 300 and 400 cattle. Pegram's loss will not fall short of 500 men. I will be in Lexington to-morrow.

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brigadier-General.

The alacrity with which the troops were concentrated, and the vigor and gallantry of their attack, are highly commendable.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

Soon after the battle of Somerset, I turned over the command of the District of Central Kentucky to Brig. Gen. O. B. Willcox, and was subsequently assigned to duty elsewhere.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Major-General, Commanding.

No. 3.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Mahlon D. Manson, U. S. Army.

LEBANON, *March* 25, 1863.

Rebels took Danville at 4 o'clock yesterday. Colonel [F.] Wolford made a gallant stand, but was driven back. Rebels said to be under command of Breckinridge. Estimated strength of rebel force, 12,000. I have no artillery, but will hold my position until rebels come in.

MAHLON D. MANSON,
Brigadier-General.

Brig. Gen. J. T. BOYLE.

—

LEBANON, *March* 27, 1863.

Eighty of the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry made a dash into Danville yesterday evening; drove in rebel pickets, capturing their guns. Returned this morning. Whole rebel force not over 2,500. First Georgia in Danville.

MAHLON D. MANSON,
Brigadier-General.

Brig. Gen. J. T. BOYLE.

—

LEBANON, *March* 29, 1863—6 a. m.

One hundred men of the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry took Danville yesterday evening, killing 1 man and capturing 15. Main rebel force yesterday, at 11 o'clock, at Lancaster, with 2,000 beeves. Train not in, and have received no orders. Had I not better move at once without baggage to Stanford, by way of Hustonville, to prevent them from crossing at Hall's Gap? I am all ready to move.

MAHLON D. MANSON,
Brigadier-General.

Brig. Gen. J. T. BOYLE.

No. 4.

Report of Brig. Gen. John Pegram, C. S. Army, commanding expedition.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Near Stigall's Ferry, Ky., April 1, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the expedition of my brigade into this State for the purpose of obtaining beef-cattle for the Confederate Army:

On Sunday, the 22d ultimo, I commenced crossing my command at this ferry, and early on Monday morning had the whole force, numbering about 1,550 cavalry and [G. A.] Huwald's battery of three pieces, on the north bank of the river. I immediately commenced a forced march over a very muddy road, and, moving nearly the whole night, reached and attacked Danville about 2 o'clock on the next day. The enemy, though numbering five regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and seven pieces of artillery, after a slight resistance, retired from before the town, and commenced retreating by the road toward Camp Dick Robinson. We attacked their rear by charging them in the streets of Danville.

The First Louisiana (Lieutenant-Colonel [James O.] Nixon commanding) led the column. On entering the suburbs of the town, it was met by a heavy fire from an infantry ambuscade in a thicket not more than 50 yards distant. The regiment stood this fire for several minutes with the most admirable composure, and then, the infantry retiring, charged on into the town, followed by two companies of the Second Tennessee, led by their gallant colonel ([H. M.] Ashby), and by the First Georgia (Colonel [J. J.] Morrison). The street fight was brisk for some twenty minutes; rendered more so from the fact that some of the citizens fired at us from the windows. Just as the enemy left the town, I was handed an intercepted dispatch from Colonel [Benjamin P.] Runkle (Federal) to General [S. P.] Carter (Federal), saying he would arrive in Lancaster that night, and would try to join him on the main Lexington road running by Camp Dick Robinson. Ordering Colonel Nixon to follow up the rear of the enemy closely, I at once sent to recall the remainder of the command, and started for one of the fords over Dick's River, with the view of throwing my command between Carter and Runkle near Camp Dick Robinson, but 61 miles and a sharp fight in twenty-eight hours had already proven too much for the horses, and I found it impossible to reach the desired point in time. Besides a few stores, we captured in Danville about 60 prisoners, among them being Lieutenant-Colonel [Silas] Adams, of [Frank] Wolford's cavalry.

Learning from the citizens that the enemy regarded my force as the advance of a heavy infantry column, and having in view the clearing the three counties—Lincoln, Boyle, and Garrard—for some days, I pushed my command, with the exception of the First Louisiana Regiment (left at Danville to watch the Lebanon and Frankfort roads), up to within 2 miles of the Gibraltar, at the Kentucky River bridge, which was occupied by the enemy with a force composed of the three arms, and greatly superior to my own in numbers. I played this game of bluff, occasionally skirmishing with the enemy, until the cattle had been collected, and then, burning the two bridges over Dick's River (now much swollen by recent rains), I commenced falling back slowly by the Stanford and Somerset road.

On the morning of the 29th, I received a dispatch from Colonel Ashby, who had been sent by way of Crab Orchard, that the enemy was pressing him in heavy force. I immediately hurried the command on to Somerset, within 2 miles of which, on the morning of the 30th, I selected a strong position to resist the enemy. This step was imperative, both because the cattle were scarcely half crossed over the Cumberland River, and because, that river being only 6 miles in my rear, the safety of my command somewhat depended upon giving the enemy a good check.

Leaving the Sixteenth Tennessee Battalion to watch the road toward Stanford, I placed the First Louisiana and First Tennessee Regiments, under Colonel [J. S.] Scott, at the junction of the Stanford and Crab Orchard roads. I then placed the First Georgia (dismounted) on the right of the selected position, Major [Theophilus] Steele's battalion (of General John H. Morgan's command) in the center, and the Second Tennessee on the left. [G. A.] Huwald's pieces were placed on commanding points. The action commenced by an artillery fight, in which, though ours had 40 feet command over that of the enemy, theirs got the best of it. This was due both to the inferiority of our ammunition and to the want of practice of our cannoneers, most of whom were for the first time under fire; yet all of my men stood the heavy fire of artillery and small-arms with unflinching courage. Seeing very soon that the enemy was turning all of his force against that position, I ordered up Colonel

Scott with his command. On arriving upon the field, he suggested I should allow him to move around the enemy's right flank and to charge his rear. I told him to do so, but to act promptly, as everything depended upon his quickness. After he left, I held the position for more than an hour. His movements should have occupied ten minutes, and yet he never obeyed the orders given him. The enemy, forming his two infantry regiments in line of battle (his infantry was mounted, and of course dismounted for this formation), charged up the hill under cover of some undergrowth. My men stood until the enemy were within 30 yards, and then gave way from right to left. All efforts of myself and of the gallant officers assisting me failed to rally the men at that point.

Our loss was small in killed and wounded, but rather heavy in prisoners, owing to my being obliged to detach parts of three companies of the Second Tennessee to occupy a thicket to the left, which a regiment of the enemy was trying to get possession of.

All officers who came under my notice behaved with great gallantry, most conspicuous of whom were Colonels [J. J.] Morrison and [H. M.] Ashby, Lieutenant-Colonel [A. R.] Harper, and Captain [W. M.] Footman. The last-mentioned brave man was commanding a detachment of the First Florida Cavalry, which came up just in time to make the most gallant efforts to resist the advance of the enemy, and which lost very heavily. Captain Footman had his horse killed under him. He has, during this expedition, rendered the most efficient service, being constantly in front when we were advancing, and in rear on the retreat.

Before reaching the town (1 mile distant), the command was put in order, and marched through the streets in perfect order at a walk, with the exception of a few stragglers. I placed the command in the next good position for defense, 2½ miles from Somerset, where I awaited the advance of the enemy for three hours—until night. They advanced cautiously, threw a few shells, skirmished lightly, and then retired. At nightfall I withdrew my command, excepting a rear guard. As there was but one ferry-boat at Stigall's Ferry, I ordered Colonel Morrison with his regiment 3 miles below to Newell's Ferry.

By sunrise the next day the battery, Second Tennessee, and Sixteenth Battalion had all crossed, excepting some 20 horses. Colonel Morrison also lost about the same number of his horses in crossing. The enemy appeared about 8 o'clock, but in no great force.

The entire loss of my brigade in killed, wounded, and missing during the expedition will be slightly over 200 men, being greatest in the First Louisiana. The enemy is reported to have buried 80 of his men, but this is mere rumor. His loss, however, must have been heavy, as shown by his want of readiness in following us up. During the expedition we took and paroled 178 prisoners from the enemy.

As regards the object of the expedition (the beef-cattle), the agents found many less in the counties we entered than had been represented. This was because large numbers had recently been driven out by the agents of the United States Government. We started with about 750, and crossed over the river 537.

In the difficult matter of crossing the command, I wish especially to bring to your notice Lieut. Tucker Randolph, acting on my staff. By his personal efforts during the whole night he rendered such service as commanded the admiration of all who saw him. During the action of the morning, this officer and Lieutenants [J. F.] Ransom and [George] Yoe, and Volunteer Aides D. Henley Smith and D. C. Freeman, jr., were always in the thickest of the fight, bearing orders with promptness and coolness, and doing all they could to encourage the men.

For Colonel Scott's operations, I refer you to the accompanying report. Touching this curious document, I have only to say that I cannot but admire the ingenuity with which Colonel Scott has attempted to account for disobedience of orders and dilatoriness of action, which, it is my sincere belief, lost us the fight.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Brigadier-General, Provisional Army Confederate States.

Capt. J. G. MARTIN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of East Tennessee, Knoxville.

No. 5.

Report of Col. J. S. Scott, First Louisiana Cavalry.

APRIL 4, 1863.

SIR: In accordance with orders, on March 30, while you were engaged with the enemy on the Crab Orchard road, I moved from your left with my own and Colonel [James E.] Carter's regiment, to attack the enemy in flank and rear. After advancing about 1,000 yards, and reaching the head of a ravine that opened on the Crab Orchard road immediately in rear of the enemy's batteries, I came in contact with a regiment moving in column, dismounted, bearing guns with fixed bayonets. I ordered my men to front into line for a charge, but soon discovered that I had but 30 men with me. On inquiry as to what had become of my command, I was informed by Captain [G. A.] Scott, who had pushed up from the rear, that it had been cut off by Lieutenant [J. F.] Ransom, one of your aides, ordered to countermarch, and resume the position which I had left. The enemy, whom I met at the head of the ravine, fled without firing a gun, and with my 30 men I marched back in the direction of where my command had been ordered by your aide. Before reaching them, however, I learned that you had ordered them back to me, and renewed the order to charge the enemy's rear. After my command had returned, I found that my movements were discovered by the enemy, and he had made such preparation as rendered it impossible to attack him as near his front as first intended. After moving a few hundred yards farther to the rear, I divided my command into three parts, placing six companies of the First Louisiana Cavalry under Lieutenant-Colonel [James O.] Nixon, and four under Captain [Samuel] Matthews, with orders to charge down at right angles to the Crab Orchard road, while Colonel Carter, by making a detour to the left, would strike the same road several hundred yards farther to the rear, and charge up it. Owing to the unevenness of the ground, the two detachments of the First Louisiana were unable to reach the road, mounted, and finding the enemy in force on their front, a part of the regiment was dismounted, which engaged him briskly, while Colonel Carter gallantly drove through a regiment of infantry and dispersed a detachment of cavalry. But finding the enemy in front of Colonel Nixon too strong, he filed to the right and formed in rear of the First Louisiana, who at that time were engaging the enemy with spirit and determination. Lieutenant-Colonel Nixon fought them until his ammunition was exhausted, when he retired to the rear of Colonel Carter, who gave them a heavy volley as the cavalry

charged; but, being overpowered by numbers, was compelled to give way. On the Stanford road I again rallied my men, and with a few rounds of ammunition checked and drove back the enemy with some loss, and retired toward the Cumberland.

After the charge of Colonel Carter, a fight could have been avoided, and the two regiments been brought off without the loss of 10 men; but both officers and men seemed to feel that upon an effort made there devolved the safety of the brigade, and all were willing to submit to any sacrifice to insure its safe crossing at the river. It was for this reason that I attempted to make a stand against a force fully five times my number, and that had already flanked me on both wings.

My command did not number over 330 men. Of that number the First Louisiana lost 71 men and 4 commissioned officers, and Colonel Carter's lost 5 commissioned officers and 32 men.

The individual acts of gallantry and heroism were so numerous as to preclude the possibility of my detailing them. Colonel Carter and Lieutenant-Colonel Nixon displayed great coolness on the field. The former was at one time completely surrounded, and made his escape by use of his pistol. The latter had his bridle-reins seized by a Yankee officer, but succeeded in making his escape with a slight wound in his hand.

This is the first time that the First Louisiana Cavalry has ever turned their backs on an enemy, and I assure you I feel as much mortified as any soldier could who thinks he has done his duty. But for the unfortunate circumstance of cutting my command in two when I thought I had an advantage of the enemy, the disasters of the day might have been very much lessened, and I would very respectfully suggest that aides in the future be instructed to bear your messages to me in person, instead of halting my column in a charge and in the face of a powerful enemy.

Very respectfully,

J. S. SCOTT,
Colonel First Louisiana Cavalry.

Brigadier-General PEGRAM,
Commanding Cavalry.

MARCH 23, 1863.—Skirmish near Thompson's Station, Tenn.

Report of Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, U. S. Army.

FRANKLIN, *March* 23, 1863.

GENERAL: Our cavalry has driven the rebel advance back to Thompson's Station, where their main body is strongly posted, covering the three points. We made an effort to dislodge them, but failed, with a loss of 1 officer and 4 men. I will keep the cavalry feinting them and watching their movements.

This post can take care of itself, although they may fall upon Brentwood and damage our communications. To-morrow, I think, will develop their movements.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

General J. J. REYNOLDS.

MARCH 25, 1863.—Actions at Brentwood and on the Little Harpeth River, Tenn.

REPORTS

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Cumberland.
No. 2.—Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, U. S. Army, commanding Army of Kentucky.
No. 3.—Brig. Gen. G. Clay Smith, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Cavalry Brigade, Department of the Cumberland.
No. 4.—Col. Thomas J. Jordan, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry.
No. 5.—Lieut. Col. Edward Bloodgood, Twenty-second Wisconsin Infantry.
No. 6.—Brig. Gen. Robert B. Mitchell, U. S. Army.
No. 7.—Brig. Gen. James B. Steedman, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.
No. 8.—General Braxton Bragg, C. S. Army.
No. 9.—Brig. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest, C. S. Army, commanding First Division, First Cavalry Corps.
No. 10.—Return of Casualties, C. S. forces.
No. 11.—Brig. Gen. Frank C. Armstrong, C. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, First Division.
No. 12.—Col. James Gordon, Fourth Mississippi Cavalry.
No. 13.—Lieut. Col. James H. Lewis, First [Sixth] Tennessee Cavalry.
No. 14.—Maj. William E. De Moss, Tenth Tennessee Cavalry.
No. 15.—Col. James W. Starnes, Third [Fourth] Tennessee Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade.

No. 1.

Reports of Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Cumberland.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
March 26, 1863—12 noon.

The following has just been received from Major-General Granger:

FRANKLIN, TENN., *March* 25, 1863.

The force at Brentwood was captured early this morning by two or three brigades of rebel cavalry. They crossed the Harpeth, 12 miles below, near Tank, and destroyed the railroad bridge and telegraph. Pickets were attacked early and vigorously on all approaches to this place, on the south side of the river. I immediately dispatched cavalry, under General Smith, to save railroad train and Brentwood. The rebels had completed work; were moving westward; pursued and overtook them, 6 miles out; sharp engagement; recaptured wagons, ambulances, and arms (one hundred) taken from us, and two hundred stand in addition. When success seemed certain, Forrest came with a strong force on the left. We were compelled to fall back to Brentwood, burning a portion of the wagons and destroying such arms as we could not bring away.

General Smith reports 350 to 400 of the enemy killed. Brought in 40 prisoners. Our loss does not exceed 50.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., April 6, 1863.

GENERAL: Inclosed I transmit a report from Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, with sub-report from Brig. Gen. G. C. Smith, respecting the

affair at Brentwood. It shows that Colonel Bloodgood and his command were captured with such feeble resistance as to reflect disgrace on all concerned. The block-house was one which could have been defended against any cavalry or infantry attack they were able to bring against it. Colonel [W. P.] Innes and 290 men defended themselves in a small corral of rails, brush, and wagons at La Vergne against a more formidable attack.

The cavalry appear to have behaved gallantly, I am glad to observe, and call attention to the evidences of its increasing effectiveness. With proper officers and arms, it will soon be able to cope with its rebel foes effectually.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

No. 2.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, U. S. Army, commanding Army of Kentucky.

FRANKLIN, TENN., *March* 25, 1863.

Courier posts Nos. 3 and 4, 5½ and 7½ miles in the direction of Triune, were attacked and driven off between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning. One got back to the post in this direction, and reports that a column of rebel cavalry, 800 to 1,000 strong, passed on in the direction of Brentwood. I at once telegraphed Lieutenant-Colonel Bloodgood at that place to be on the alert, and found the wires already cut. Soon after daylight my pickets on the Columbia, Carter Creek, and Hillsborough roads were attacked, and skirmishing has been going on since. I have re-enforced my pickets on the south side of the river, and sent the balance of the cavalry back on the Nashville pike, to look after the train and guards at Brentwood.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

General W. S. ROSECRANS, *Murfreesborough.*

(General Steedman please read this, and forward it rapidly to General Rosecrans. The wires are cut.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Franklin, Tenn., March 25, 1863.

The force at Brentwood and at the creek this side of the place were captured early this morning by two or three brigades of rebel cavalry, which crossed the Harpeth some 12 miles below, near Tank, destroying the railroad bridge and telegraph. Our pickets were attacked early and vigorously, on all the approaches to this place, on the south side of the river. The courier line at Stations No. 3 and No. 4, between this place and Triune, were routed at nearly the same hour. At the time this information was received I was re-enforcing the advance cavalry pickets; had already crossed some 300 men. It at once occurred to me

that Brentwood and the morning train were the objects to be attacked by the force that passed between this place and Triune. I accordingly immediately dispatched the remainder of the cavalry, under General Smith, to save the train and Brentwood, if possible. The rebels had completed their work, and were moving westward on his arrival there. He pursued and overtook them some 5 or 6 miles out, when a sharp engagement took place; recaptured the wagons, ambulances, the arms taken from our people, and about two hundred stand in addition, belonging to the killed and wounded of the enemy. At this juncture, and as success seemed certain, Forrest came in with a strong brigade on the left, and General Smith was forced to fall back on Brentwood, burning a portion of the wagons, and destroying such arms as he could not bring away.

General Smith and Colonel Watkins report that at least 350 to 400 of the enemy were killed and wounded. Brought in 40 prisoners. Our loss will not exceed 50; among them several officers.

I have recalled the cavalry, and moved at once across to the Hillsborough pike at Boyd's Mill, hoping to intercept them.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Murfreesborough.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Franklin, Tenn., April 3, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose herewith the report of Brig. Gen. G. Clay Smith, commanding the Fourth Cavalry Brigade, of the operations of a portion of our cavalry under his immediate command on March 25. The report speaks for itself, and I submit the same without comment.

At daylight on the morning of March 25, our pickets on the Lewisburg, Columbia, Carter Creek, and Boyd's Mill roads were vigorously attacked, those on the Columbia by artillery, and were being rapidly driven back. Fortunately, I had ordered all the cavalry, on the evening previous, to be in saddle at the dawn of day, for the purpose of making a heavy demonstration on both his flanks, in order to develop his force and exact position. The cavalry being in hand, I commenced pushing it over the river to re-enforce our pickets and force the enemy to show his hand. As soon as some 300 had crossed the river, one of the couriers from post No. 3, Triune line, came in and reported that posts Nos. 3 and 4 of their line had been routed between 3 and 4 a. m. by the enemy's cavalry, numbering from 800 to 1,000, which was moving in the direction of Brentwood. While listening to this report, a messenger, a Union man living in the vicinity, arrived from near Tank, and reported that a heavy cavalry force, under Forrest and Wharton, had crossed Harpeth some miles below this place, and was moving in the direction of Nashville.

It now became evident that their intentions were to capture Brentwood and the morning train from Nashville. I had in reserve but about 600 cavalry, and accordingly dispatched Brig. Gen. G. Clay Smith to save Brentwood, guards, and train, cost what it would, and that I would re-enforce him at the earliest possible moment.

For several hours the rebels pressed back everything sent against them in our front. The telegraph wires had been cut in the direction

of Nashville for several hours, and everything indicated a general attack in our front and rear, a thing which we desired, as we regarded our position one not to be trifled with. However, I drew back nearly all the cavalry from the front, in order to re-enforce General Smith, and had dispatched him to that effect, when I received a message from him saying that he had fallen back on Brentwood, and was then waiting orders. I was greatly surprised, for I expected him to harass the enemy's rear until re-enforcements could come up and enable him to take the offensive. I had infantry and a battery also in readiness to push up rapidly, and had the cavalry hung heavily upon their rear and forced them to move slowly, which they would have been compelled to do with the Harpeth River to cross in their rear, our re-enforcements would have come up, and, I believe, the rebel expedition would have been scattered to the four winds, and our milk and water soldiers under Bloodgood and Bassett, who did not defend themselves nor the stockade at Brentwood, must have been recaptured.

From all I can ascertain, Lieutenant-Colonel Bloodgood surrendered Brentwood, and Captain [E. B.] Bassett the stockade, unnecessarily, after firing but very few shots, and without having a man either killed or wounded. Had they fought for one hour, our cavalry and infantry would have arrived on the spot and cut the rebels to pieces. I visited the stockade in person, and found it very strong—capable of holding 200 men—and it could easily have been defended for a long time, but not a mark of a bullet could be discovered on it.

As many of the men had scattered off to Nashville, I am unable to report our exact loss at present, but it must amount to about 600.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 3.

Report of Brig. Gen. G. Clay Smith, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Cavalry Brigade, Department of the Cumberland.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Franklin, Tenn., March 27, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the result of the cavalry engagement on Wednesday, the 25th instant.

Early in the morning the enemy were pressing our pickets on the roads in front, when General Granger directed me to re-enforce them sufficiently to push forward and ascertain the movements of the rebels. About 8.30 a. m. it was discovered that 1,000 or 1,500 rebel cavalry, under Colonel Starnes, had crossed the Big Harpeth some 8 or 10 miles to the left, and were marching on Brentwood, 9 miles to the rear. General Granger ordered me with the remainder of my cavalry to that station. Upon reaching the railroad bridge, half a mile this side, it was found that the rebels had accomplished their work, burned the bridge, captured the infantry posted there, destroyed the camp, and were moving westerly with our wagons, guns, and prisoners.

My force was between 560 and 700 men. I directed Colonel Watkins, with the Sixth Kentucky, 200 men, and two companies of the

Second Michigan Cavalry, to move forward rapidly on their rear; two companies of the Second Michigan I sent to the right, by Brentwood, to join us in pursuit, the Ninth Pennsylvania and Fourth Kentucky following closely in the rear of Colonel Watkins and a little to the left. The enemy were overtaken about 3½ miles from Brentwood, when a running fire was begun and kept up, the rebels falling back for 2½ miles. We recaptured all the wagons and mules, about four hundred stand of arms, a large number of knapsacks, and two loads of ammunition, with one hundred stand of arms dropped by the fleeing rebels. Six miles from Brentwood, where several roads come together and cross the Little Harpeth, Colonel Starnes succeeded in bringing the larger portion of his command to a stand, but in ten or fifteen minutes they were driven back, which gave us command of the cross-roads and a strong position.

At this point a general engagement followed, lasting about one and a half hours. They were again driven back from the woods, ravines, and brush. The men were exhilarated with hope and success, and pushed forward in gallant style, when Wharton, with 1,500 cavalry and mounted infantry, appeared close upon the right, and General Forrest, with a large command, on the left. These re-enforcements gave Colonel Starnes new courage, and his men rallied in my front. They made, from the front and left, three charges upon the Second Michigan and Sixth Kentucky and two companies of the Ninth Pennsylvania, but were handsomely repulsed with great loss each time. After a hot engagement for near an hour, and finding they could not break my front or drive me back, they attempted to surround me, when it was thought advisable to fall back. This began in good order and slow, the Second Michigan, part of the Sixth and Fourth Kentucky, and Ninth Pennsylvania on foot. The rebels pushed forward with great fury and tremendous shouting, but still my men fell back slowly from tree to tree and rock to rock. For 2 miles at least did they follow, but their flank movements were checked and their charges repulsed at every point, and they eventually withdrew.

I fell back to Brentwood and halted, where I rested my men and horses, and after receiving orders, late in the evening, returned to camp. The teams of the recaptured wagons had been so tightly pressed in the chase that three of them failed to pull, when I ordered the wagons to be burned, also the contents, with about twenty cases of ammunition and three hundred guns. The others were safely brought off, with two of our own ambulances, recaptured, and two belonging to the rebels.

Our loss was as follows:

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
2d Michigan	1	8	2
6th Kentucky	2	6	1
9th Pennsylvania	.....	2	1
4th Kentucky	1	3	.....
Total	4	19	4

The loss of the enemy was not less, in the judgment of my officers and myself, than from 400 to 500 killed, wounded, and prisoners. Forty-six prisoners were brought in, and from the number of men seen lying on the field, and number of empty saddles observed, and the busy

squads packing the dead and disabled to the rear, makes the above estimate very reasonable. My men shot with wonderful and fearful aim. The five-shooters of the Second Michigan, and the rapidity with which the Burnside carbine could be loaded, poured such a constant and deadly volley into their ranks, and felled so many, that but for such overwhelming forces, numbering not less than 5,000, our success would have been unquestioned, and our captured men, under Colonel Bloodgood, retaken. It may well, however, be the boast of that small force of 600 men that they drove more than twice their number, with two pieces of artillery, over 6 miles, perfectly dismayed and whipped, and fought, for over two hours, almost ten times their strength, and successfully resisted their charges for 2 miles, when we came to a halt, and the enemy thought proper to desist.

They captured 380 of our infantry, but were sorely punished. By and by we will recover ours; but they had an equal number made useless to them hereafter at Little Harpeth.

I cannot speak too earnestly of the coolness, courage, and daring gallantry of Col. L. D. Watkins, Sixth Kentucky Cavalry. He was prompt in the execution of every order, and rendered me great assistance throughout the whole engagement. Attention is also called to the unexceptionable conduct and bravery of Maj. W. H. Fidler and Lieuts. George Williams, Dan. Cheatham, and Mead, Sixth Kentucky. To Lieuts. Williams, Cheatham, and Mead, who with 12 men were cut off in one of the charges made by Colonel Watkins, and gallantly fought their way out, killing 7 rebels, wounding several, and capturing 6 prisoners, making their way to Nashville, where they arrived safely with their prisoners, I call especial attention. Such men deserve promotion in the army. I must also direct attention to Major Gwynne, Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, who bore himself with great gallantry, and did much in resisting the bold attacks of the enemy. Also Captains Weatherwax (commanding Second Michigan Cavalry) and Johnston, Lieutenant Robinson, and Orderly Sergt. [J. N.] Stephens, Company L, same regiment, deserve the highest consideration for their conduct on that day. I recommend their promotion. Major Jones, of the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, whom I ordered to charge with his battalion and maintain his position on the left, deserves my highest praise. His horse was shot under him. Captain Kimmel, of the same regiment, when falling back, came across a number of loaded guns—some fifteen or twenty. He stood, fired, and broke, until all were unloaded at the enemy and broken over a tree. It was a good deed, and he deserves praise. I held Colonel Jordan, with a portion of his regiment, in reserve, to re-enforce such points as should need it. His men, whenever called upon, behaved well.

In conclusion, I must thank the members of my staff who were with me, Capt. J. M. Porter, and Lieuts. G. Clay Goodloe, C. E. Terry, and Dr. H. Mallory, for valuable and faithful services. Also Lieut. O. B. McKnight, who commanded my escort, for the good fighting he and his 30 men did on several occasions when the enemy were pressing heavily.

My wounded were all brought off, and 2 (reported killed) died after getting to camp.

I am, captain, your most obedient servant,

G. CLAY SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. W. C. RUSSELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, April 1, 1863.

Major-General GRANGER,
Commanding at Franklin:

GENERAL: The general commanding, having read General G. Clay Smith's report of the cavalry battle of Little Harpeth, between 600 or 700 of the Second Michigan, Ninth Pennsylvania, Fourth and Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, and the rebel cavalry under Forrest, Starnes, and Biffle, desires publicly to express to General Smith and the officers and men under him, engaged in the fight, his thanks for the spirit and gallantry of their behavior. He congratulates them, as well as himself and the country, that our cavalry thus show themselves worthy of the cause in which they combat.

Soldiers, we fight an arbitrary and despotic rebellion, whose motto is rule or ruin all who oppose their selfish schemes. They have ruined the South, and, were they able, would ruin us also. May all our troops emulate your conduct in this action, fighting like brave men, long and well, and we shall soon conquer a peace with liberty and national unity.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

No. 4.

Report of Col. Thomas J. Jordan, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
Franklin, Tenn., March 26, 1863.

SIR: The part taken by the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry in the action of yesterday, though of small moment, I beg leave to report.

At about 10 a. m. we came in sight of the rear of the enemy, retreating in the direction of Harpeth River. The Sixth Kentucky and Second Michigan Cavalry preceded my regiment in the column, the rear being brought up by the Fourth Kentucky, under the command of Major Gwynne. By order of General Smith, the column was moved forward at a trot, and the passage of the creek in our front threw us some distance in the rear. I at once ordered my men into a gallop, which was continued for between 4 and 5 miles, when I caught up with the rear of the Second Michigan. For more than half an hour the Sixth Kentucky had been skirmishing with the enemy and taking prisoners.

At a road called Granny White's turnpike the enemy made a more determined stand, though before this they had lost the wagons of ammunition and arms captured from the United States forces at Brentwood. As I came up, Colonel Watkins, with the Sixth Kentucky, and Captain [Weatherwax], with the Second Michigan, were deployed as skirmishers, moving upon the enemy in our front, and I at once moved forward to support them by a charge of cavalry, when I saw, on the Granny White turnpike and about 700 or 800 yards to our right flank, a body of the enemy, fully equal in size to our whole force, with a smaller one on our left flank. I at once determined to charge the head of my column upon the force to the right, and moved my men upon the turnpike for that purpose, when I discovered that they were filing off to their right along a high stone fence, from which they could most effectually stop

my charge. At the same moment an order came from General Smith not to charge, as he, on the hill where he was posted, had seen the force. The enemy at once began to flank the Sixth Kentucky and Second Michigan, when the general ordered the recall to be sounded. The enemy, however, came on with loud cheers, but were met with a withering fire from said regiments, which caused them to scamper off at double-quick. During this time I had, by orders, dismounted my men and ordered them to hold the stone fence in their front. The enemy in front, who but a few moments before had been a mass of disorganized men, throwing away their arms and seeking safety in flight, now took courage and again advanced (but out of range) to our left flank, while those in front were slowly closing up, with a heavy body thrown toward our right flank. By order of General Smith, we began to retire slowly and in order, now and then turning upon the enemy and driving them a respectful distance from our rear.

The enemy succeeded in killing 6 of the horses of the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry and wounding 7, but, strange to say, did not kill or wound a single man. Major Jones had his horse shot under him.

Respectfully submitted.

THOS. J. JORDAN,
Colonel Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Capt. J. SPEED PEAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 5.

Report of Lieut. Col. Edward Bloodgood, Twenty-second Wisconsin Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SECOND REGT. WISCONSIN VOL. INFTY.,
Benton Barracks, Saint Louis, Mo., May 23, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report:

On March 25, the situation of my camp at Brentwood, Tenn., was as follows: According to orders, I had placed my camp as near the forks of the Wilson and Franklin pikes as would command those roads and the railroad store-house. Pickets were placed at proper distances upon the Franklin pike, south of the camp. The same on Wilson pike (south), at the railroad store-house and through the woods (west), and also on the Franklin pike, about 100 yards north of the bridge, where the Franklin pike crosses the railroad. I had fallen trees on three sides, close to my camp, as a defense against a dash of cavalry by night. A detachment of the Nineteenth Michigan Regiment (infantry) was stationed at the stockades near the railroad bridge, about 1½ miles south from Brentwood.

On the morning of the above date, a messenger from the stockades rode into camp with information that the enemy were upon them, and were destroying the railroad. My command, comprising but about 400 effective men, was soon in line. Three companies were immediately directed to move forward to the assistance of those at the bridge; but after advancing but a short distance from camp, the enemy, in superior force, were discovered deploying from the pike into line of battle on both sides of the road, and moving upon us. I immediately deployed three companies, and placed them under charge of Major Smith, of our

regiment, and rode back to place the remaining three companies in position. I then endeavored to telegraph to Franklin, but found the wires had been cut both in front and rear. I then ordered two couriers to Nashville, to take the news of my attack, and ask for re-enforcements. Only one succeeded in getting out. Whether he got through the enemy's lines I never knew.

At this time a flag of truce was sent by the enemy, announcing that General Forrest had surrounded us with his entire command, demanding our unconditional surrender, and threatened to cut us to pieces if we attempted resistance. Word was sent back to General Forrest to come and take us. Previous to this I had given orders to have the wagons loaded and moved toward Nashville, as I feared, from the superior force of the enemy thus far developed, I might be compelled to fall back in that direction. The last wagon had not left the camp when those in front were stopped by the enemy. In the mean time the advance companies had opened fire upon the enemy. I had barely time to post the other companies before I discovered we were completely surrounded by the enemy in overwhelming force. I disposed of my men so as to keep them at bay as long as possible; but they advanced rapidly, pressing me closely, and soon brought a battery of two pieces of artillery close up to my lines. I had no artillery to keep them at bay; my position was without defense, natural or artificial, available for the protection of my men. I had no hope of aid from any quarter. The force that surrounded me was evidently five to ten times my number. I was satisfied that in fifteen or twenty minutes we must be overwhelmed, after great sacrifice of life, without, in consequence of our inferiority in numbers and equipments, inflicting adequate injury on the enemy. I therefore deemed it best for the interest of the service, and but justice to my men, to surrender, which I accordingly did.

The contest, from the opening of our fire up to the time the enemy had succeeded in surrounding me and was about bringing his artillery to bear, was from twenty-five to thirty minutes in duration. After my capture, I learned that the enemy had not attacked the force at the railroad bridge before coming upon me, but had rode by it. They surrounded and took this force after my surrender. I then found the enemy's force to be three or four brigades of mounted infantry, numbering from 5,000 to 8,000 men, under the command of Brigadier-General Forrest, General Armstrong, Colonel Starnes, and including an independent Arkansas regiment [Tennessee Cavalry Battalion], under the command of Major [E. J.] Sanders, all of which officers were on the field with their commands. Also at that time I learned that the enemy had sent a force to Nashville and Franklin to drive in our pickets. A body of our cavalry came up and made an ineffectual dash at the enemy some two hours after we were captured.

Four of my command were wounded, and left upon the ground with two of our regimental surgeons. The loss of the enemy, so far as I learned, was 3 killed, including a lieutenant, and 5 wounded. The enemy, while in action, with the exception of a sufficient number acting as cavalry, were dismounted, and fought on foot. They had made a forced march during the night and came in through the country to the west of our camps and about a mile beyond our pickets. I was informed by General Forrest that he had captured a courier sent to me by General Baird that morning, with orders to fall back immediately with my command to Nashville, Tenn., but I did not see the courier among the captured. My command, after being taken, was marched to Tullahoma, Tenn., and there sent by rail to Richmond. The men were paroled there

and sent to Annapolis, Md. After being exchanged, with other officers, I had to go to the hospital at Annapolis, and from there was ordered to report to my regiment, at Benton Barracks, Saint Louis, Mo.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, sir, yours, very respectfully,

E. BLOODGOOD,
Lieut. Col. Twenty-second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. A. BAIRD.

No. 6.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Robert B. Mitchell, U. S. Army.

FORCES IN THE FIELD, *March* 25, 1863.

GENERAL: A part of the Thirty-third Indiana, part of the Twenty-second Wisconsin Volunteers, and part of the Nineteenth Michigan Volunteers, numbering about 300, were all captured near 9 a. m. to-day; 5 killed and wounded. Rebels lost 6 killed. All Government property taken.

General G. Clay Smith, with Second Michigan Cavalry, from Franklin, 12 miles the other side of Brentwood, attacked part of the rebel force, and drove them for 6 miles, where they joined the main force, commanded by Forrest, Wheeler, and Starnes. General Smith was obliged to fall back. He lost 4 officers and about 15 men in killed, wounded, and missing. General Smith recaptured all wagons and ambulances. Being hard pressed, he burned wagons and destroyed everything except ambulances, which were sent to Franklin. I met General Smith here; had 560 men. Rebel force about 5,000. Without 1,000 more cavalry at Nashville, the rebels can do anything outside of our pickets.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

General JAMES A. GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Nashville, Tenn., March 25, 1863.

GENERAL: I have just returned from Brentwood. About 10 this morning a courier arrived from there, bringing a verbal message that the enemy were surrounding the place.

At 1.30 this p. m. I arrived at Brentwood with my *immense* cavalry force (about 180) and two regiments of infantry, with section of artillery. Two more regiments of infantry in rear. My arrival was too late to enable me to effect anything, the enemy being mounted and 7 miles away before I reached Brentwood.

The enemy had moved off, heading toward Harpeth Shoals. General Smith, commanding cavalry brigade, having with him 560 men, came from Franklin and drove the enemy for nearly 6 miles, when they formed a junction with the main force under Forrest and Wheeler, and General Smith was forced to retire. I met him upon arriving at Brentwood.

From all I can learn concerning the affair, it was a very disgraceful one for the commanding officer of our forces (Lieutenant-Colonel Bloodgood, Nineteenth Michigan [Twenty-second Wisconsin] Volunteers). With a position easily reached from his encampment, he could have held

the enemy, in almost any numbers, at bay till the arrival of re-enforcements; but, with a loss of 1 man killed and 4 wounded, he seems to have surrendered without an effort to change position or to make a resistance worthy the name of a fight.

A detachment of the rebel forces, during the affair at Brentwood, drove away or captured 9 of the negro woodchoppers some 3 miles this side of Brentwood.

The railroad bridge near Brentwood was burned.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff.*

Return of Casualties in the Union forces engaged at Brentwood, Tenn., March 25, 1863.

[Compiled from nominal list of casualties, returns, &c.]

Command.	Enlisted men wounded.	Officers captured or missing.	Enlisted men captured or missing.	Aggregate.
19th Michigan	.....	8	222	230
22d Wisconsin	3	18	500	521
Total	3	26	722	751

No. 7.

Report of Brig. Gen. James B. Steedman, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Triune, Tenn., March 26, 1863.

GENERAL: From 1,500 to 2,000 of the enemy's cavalry passed between Franklin and this point, between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning, and captured the garrison at Brentwood. My cavalry were at the Harpeth, 4 miles in front of my position, during the night, and at Petersburg at 5.30 this morning, but I learned nothing of the enemy's movement toward Brentwood until 9 a. m. I immediately went in the direction of the Wilson pike, with 400 cavalry, two regiments of infantry, and one section of artillery; but learning the enemy, after capturing our troops at Brentwood, had gone to the right of Franklin, my troops were ordered back to camp.

I intend to go to Starnes' Mill foraging to-morrow with 150 wagons, escorted by a brigade, and will most probably encounter some of the enemy's cavalry.

My works are strong, and I can hold my present position against a force of 10,000.

Respectfully, yours,

JAMES B. STEEDMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Third Division.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff, Dept. of the Cumberland.

No. 8.

Report of General Braxton Bragg, C. S. Army.

TULLAHOMA, *March* 27, 1863.
(Received at Richmond, Va., March 28, 1863.)

General Van Dorn reports Forrest made a successful visit to Brentwood with his division; burned the bridge, destroyed and took all property and arms, and captured 800 prisoners, including 35 officers. Lost 3 men killed and 5 wounded.*

BRAXTON BRAGG.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

No. 9.

Report of Brig. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest, C. S. Army, commanding First Division, First Cavalry Corps.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FIRST CAVALRY CORPS,
April 1, 1863.

MAJOR: I respectfully submit the following report of expedition to Brentwood:

On the 24th ultimo I ordered Colonel [J. W.] Starnes, commanding Second Brigade, to proceed with his command in the direction of Brentwood, leaving Franklin on the left and crossing Harpeth River at Half-Acre Mill, 6 miles east of Franklin, and to pass through fields and by-roads thence to Brentwood, ordering him to throw out a squadron on the pike and railroad between Brentwood and Franklin, cutting the telegraph wires, and tearing up the track of the railroad, sending two regiments forward to attack the stockade, and posting the balance of the Third [Fourth] Tennessee Regiment so as to cut off any retreat of the enemy toward Nashville and Triune. He was ordered to bring on the attack at daylight on the 25th, at which time I was to join him with General Armstrong's brigade, with the Tenth Tennessee Cavalry, temporarily attached to his brigade, which marched on Brentwood via Hillsborough and the Hillsborough pike. I failed to reach Brentwood with General Armstrong's command at the appointed hour, owing to delay in getting the artillery across Harpeth River. I arrived there, however, at 7 o'clock in the morning, sending one squadron of the Tenth Regiment down the Hillsborough pike to protect my rear, and another to the left and rear of Brentwood to prevent any retreat of the enemy toward Nashville, and give me timely information of any re-enforcements from Nashville. With the other six companies of the Tenth Tennessee and my escort, I moved to the right of the road running from Hillsborough pike to Brentwood, ordering General Armstrong, with his brigade and a section of Freeman's artillery, to move to the left of that, and attack the Federals at Brentwood.

After disposing of my troops as stated, I moved rapidly on with my escort to the Franklin pike, capturing a courier with a dispatch to the commander of the Federal forces at Franklin, asking for help. I found

*See General Bragg's congratulatory order, p. 118.

the enemy had thrown out his skirmishers on the pike and on the surrounding hills. A flag of truce was sent in, demanding an immediate and unconditional surrender. The colonel commanding replied that we must come and take him. By this time the other six companies of the Tenth Tennessee, commanded by Major [William E.] De Moss, had arrived at the pike. He was ordered to dismount his men and attack in front, while messengers were sent to General Armstrong to move up and open upon them with his artillery in the left and rear. Major De Moss promptly attacked them. As soon as this was done, with my escort I moved rapidly to the right of the pike, and, gaining a high position, found the enemy were preparing to make their escape toward Nashville. My escort was ordered to advance to the pike and engage them. By this time the firing in front between the enemy and Major De Moss became general. The enemy had been driven inside of their works, and I ordered my escort to charge them. Just as this order was given, and General Armstrong had taken position on the left, the enemy hoisted a white flag, and surrendered, with all their arms, wagons, baggage, and equipments.

I ordered General Armstrong to send off the prisoners, arms, wagons, &c., as quickly as possible to the Hillsborough pike, and to destroy by fire all the tents, camp equipage, &c., that could not be transported. With the Fourth Mississippi Cavalry and the Tenth Tennessee and the pieces of artillery, I moved on the stockade at the bridge across Harpeth River, about 2 miles south of Brentwood. After getting position and firing one gun, they surrendered. We captured there 275 prisoners, 11 wagons, 3 ambulances, with all their arms and equipments.

We moved off as soon as possible to the Hillsborough pike, after destroying the railroad bridge and all the tents and supplies which could not be removed.

Before leaving Brentwood to attack the stockade, I ordered Colonel [J. H.] Lewis, of the First [Sixth] Tennessee Cavalry, to dash down the pike with his command toward Nashville. He ran their pickets in at Brown's Creek, capturing some negroes and a sutler's wagon within 3 miles of the city. He there turned to the left with his regiment, making a circuit around Nashville from the Franklin to the Charlotte pike.

Before the rear of my command reached the Hillsborough pike, they were attacked by a force of Federal cavalry. They succeeded in getting possession of several of the wagons captured at the stockade, and cut out and stampeded the mules.

As soon as the lines were formed, the enemy were repulsed and driven back to Brentwood; but having no harness or mules for them, several of the wagons were burned, and not knowing what forces might be marching on us, I deemed it expedient to move off with the prisoners as rapidly as possible.

I will here remark that Colonel Starnes reached the stockade at daylight; but, not knowing the force of the enemy, and being without artillery, and ignorant of the whereabouts of my portion of the command, moved over to the Hillsborough pike, where he remained until after the capture was made.

I refer you to official report of killed and wounded on our side, which is very small indeed. The enemy lost about 15 killed and 30 wounded and 800 prisoners. We captured and brought away 3 ambulances and harness, 9 six-horse wagons and harness, 2 two-horse wagons and harness, 60 mules, and 6 horses, which were placed in charge of Major [N. C.] Jones, assistant quartermaster First Brigade, who was ordered to turn them over to quartermaster at Columbia. Many of the men in the

command who were unarmed got guns on the field, and many who had inferior guns, muskets, shot-guns, &c., exchanged them on the field, placing (or, at any rate, so ordered) their old guns in the wagons in lieu of them.

I ordered Colonel [J. H.] Edmondson's regiment and [E. J.] Sanders' battalion to take charge of the prisoners and wagons, and proceed direct to Columbia, via Williamsport. With the balance of the division I moved toward Spring Hill, regulating my march so as to keep on the flank of the commands with the prisoners, so as to meet promptly any attempt at recapture by the enemy's forces at Franklin.

Respectfully submitted.

N. B. FORREST,
Brigadier-General.

No. 10.

Return of Casualties, C. S. forces.

[Compiled from nominal list.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Brigade:							
4th Mississippi	.....	.....	1	4	.....	11	16
Second Brigade:							
9th [19th] Tennessee	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	5
10th Tennessee	1	.....	1	2	.....	19	23
11th Tennessee	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3
Swingley's squadron	.....	.....	1	2	.....	9	12
Total	1	3	3	13	.....	39	59

No. 11.

Report of Brig. Gen. Frank C. Armstrong, C. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, First Division.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
Spring Hill, Tenn., April 6, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with instructions from division headquarters, I have the honor to inclose the reports of the several regiments of my brigade engaged at Brentwood.

The reports show what part was taken by each regiment. I have no report to make, except to state that the captures were all made by my brigade, with [N. N.] Cox's Tenth Tennessee Regiment temporarily attached; that no other brigade was present.

I have the honor to be, with respect, your obedient servant,
FRANK C. ARMSTRONG,
Brigadier-General.

Captain [C. W.] ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 12.

Report of Col. James Gordon, Fourth Mississippi Cavalry.

MARCH 28, 1863.

GENERAL: In pursuance of orders from brigade headquarters to report the part performed by the Fourth Regiment Mississippi Cavalry in the expedition to Brentwood Station, I report as follows, viz:

I moved with the division on the 24th instant, under Generals [N. B.] Forrest and [F. C.] Armstrong, and reached the neighborhood of Brentwood about 8 a. m. of the 25th instant. My regiment was left as a rear guard, and I remained a half mile in the rear when the camp of the enemy was attacked. After its surrender, I was ordered to move forward, but to leave a strong rear guard. I left Captain [J. J.] Perry in command of Companies B, C, F, and I, and moved forward at a gallop with Companies D, G, H, and K. I followed the column in front of me, which formed in line of battle on the Franklin pike. General Forrest ordered me to move off by the right flank, and move in rear of a stockade fort which was in front of us. The general led the advance in person, followed by one piece of artillery and my squadrons. I formed in line of battle in rear of the fort. The gun was unlimbered, and, after the firing of one shot, the fort surrendered. I was then ordered by General Forrest to burn the railroad bridge and destroy the enemy's camps, &c. I loaded all the wagons, ambulances, &c., with arms and army stores, and sent them off, under a guard, as rapidly as possible. After everything was removed or destroyed, I moved off, but had not proceeded over a mile when I learned that the enemy were close upon my rear. I halted Company D, commanded by Lieut. H. L. P. McGee, and gave the enemy a very effective fire, which emptied a number of saddles and checked them until I could form again on the next hill, and gave them another fire from Captains [John] Gaddis' and [J. T.] Pitts' companies, the latter commanded by Lieutenant [J. Y.] Smith. I then formed Lieutenant McGee's command (on foot) behind a stone fence, and gave them another volley. The enemy here charged me while my guns were empty, and I was forced to make a precipitate retreat. The enemy's fire was very close and severe at this point. I lost 20 men killed, wounded, and captured. How many were killed, if any, I cannot say. There were 5 wounded that I know of, 4 of whom were captured.

Captain [J. B.] Hall, whose company had been sent off in squads with his lieutenants with the wagons, remained himself, with about a dozen men, until he received a painful wound through the foot. Had my full command been present, or if the regiment in front of me had halted and assisted me, I have no doubt but that the enemy might have been easily repulsed. With a handful of men, I gave them three fires, two of which checked them long enough for me to reload and form. And after the third volley, I am mortified to confess, I was forced, by overwhelming numbers, to become a part and parcel of the disgraceful number who stampeded in front of me without ever firing a gun.

My thanks are due Lieutenant McGee for the coolness and skill displayed by himself and command under the most disadvantageous circumstances. My thanks are also due to Captain Swingley (I believe), of [N. N.] Cox's regiment, who in vain attempted to assist me, but could not stop his men, although my regiment contested every inch of ground until pressed by the foe and not a loaded gun left. The censure, by other commands, of stampeding, falls heavily upon it. With a consciousness of having performed my duty, and confident that justice will

yet be done my regiment, I leave its fame in the hands of my commanding general.

After the retreat of the enemy, I moved on with the command, and reached Spring Hill on the evening of the 26th ultimo.

Very respectfully,

JAMES GORDON,

Colonel, Comdg. Fourth Regiment Mississippi Cavalry.

Brig. Gen. FRANK C. ARMSTRONG, *Comdg. 1st Brig., 1st Div.*

No. 13.

Report of Lieut. Col. James H. Lewis, First [Sixth] Tennessee Cavalry.

MARCH 28, 1863.

GENERAL: In obedience to orders received, I have the honor to forward to you a report of the part taken by the regiment under my command at Brentwood and around Nashville.

We were not engaged with the enemy at Brentwood, but were present at the capture. Immediately after the enemy's surrender, I was ordered by Adjutant and Inspector General [Assistant Adjutant-General] [Samuel M.] Hyams, jr., to report to you, which I did, and by your order reported to General [N. B.] Forrest, who directed me to move rapidly in the direction of Nashville from Brentwood; if possible, capture a lot of 150 negroes, and other property I might find that belonged to the enemy, and drive in their pickets, &c. I moved rapidly in the direction of Nashville; found that the enemy had been notified of the attack upon Brentwood; their pickets had been alarmed, and upon our approach fled. A portion of the regiment galloped up within 2½ or 3 miles of Nashville, in plain view of the enemy's encampment near the city; captured a sutler of One hundred and thirteenth Ohio, 1 two-horse wagon and team, and 10 negroes, who were in possession of the enemy. I then moved across to the Charlotte pike, making half the circuit of Nashville across the different turnpike roads, at a distance of 3½ to 5 miles from Nashville; had a plain view of the city and capitol, and moved down the Charlotte turnpike to a point 8 miles from Nashville, near the Cumberland River, where I remained from 3 p. m. until 9 p. m., momentarily expecting the arrival of yourself with General Forrest, who had informed me that they would certainly come to that point. Hearing nothing from you, I moved off at 9 p. m., and arrived here yesterday, 27th instant, with all the property captured. No loss to the regiment, except the bad condition of horses.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JAS. H. LEWIS,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding First [Sixth] Tennessee Cavalry.

Brigadier-General [FRANK C.] ARMSTRONG,

Commanding First Cavalry Brigade.

No. 14.

Report of Maj. William E. De Moss, Tenth Tennessee Cavalry.

CAMP NEAR SPRING HILL, TENN., *March* 28, 1863.

SIR: Being temporarily attached to your brigade, I have the honor to make the following report of the part enacted by the Tenth Tennessee

Cavalry, in the engagement with the enemy at Brentwood and vicinity, on the 25th instant:

After a disagreeable march of some 18 miles from Hillsborough, on the morning of the 25th we arrived in the vicinity of Brentwood about 8 a. m., when our regiment was detached from your brigade and marched, under the direction of General [N. B.] Forrest, to the right on to the pike leading from Brentwood to Franklin, and we struck this pike half a mile south of the enemy's encampment. Here the enemy's infantry were discovered in force in a skirt of timber on the left of the pike. A refusal was given to the demand for surrender, made by General Forrest. Our regiment, being drawn up in line of battle, was ordered to dismount and engage the enemy immediately. This was promptly done, and a brisk fire opened upon him, partially protected as he was by the trees and undergrowth on the slopes opposite the encampments. Our fire was replied to with animation, but our men continued to advance rapidly upon the foe, driving him from his shelter to within the breastworks, where he surrendered in about thirty minutes from the first fire. Here some 500 men yielded to the Tenth Regiment. We were immediately ordered to mount and march upon the stockade fort, 1½ miles on the railroad, in the direction of Franklin. Upon arriving in range of the fort, I ordered my men to dismount, and, not being apprised of the fact that Major [C. W.] Anderson was in negotiation (under a flag of truce) on the subject of a surrender, I ordered a fire to be opened upon the enemy outside of the fortifications. A few rounds were given without eliciting a reply, when a shell was thrown from Captain [S. L.] Freeman's battery, and speedily a white flag was discovered, and about 200 of the enemy surrendered.

There were captured in all some 12 or 15 wagons and teams, 4 ambulances, and a considerable quantity of arms, army stores, and medical supplies. No regiment, except the Tenth, took any active part in either engagement, that I am aware of.

After destroying the camp equipage and whatever else that could not be brought off, we were ordered to bring up the rear. Through the entreaties of Surgeon [Julius] Johnson, our regiment was detained a few minutes to procure an ambulance and get off the wounded. This was accomplished, and, after proceeding something like 2 miles from the scene of action, suddenly and unexpectedly a cry was raised that the enemy were firing upon our rear, by a company of stragglers from other commands, who came dashing headlong through our regiment, causing the greatest disorder and confusion. Steps were taken as soon as possible to form a line and prepare for the reception of the foe, but very soon the panic spread over the whole regiment, and all efforts of the officers were unavailing to get any considerable number in battle array.

Among the most conspicuous in rallying and encouraging the troops should be mentioned Capt. Thomas [S.] Easley, Company G, who displayed most signal presence of mind and courage, and who, in company with Lieuts. [J. T.] Crews and B. [A.] Powell, Privates John Sargent, Sullivan, and Caswell Cock (of Captain Swingley's squadron), and others, whose names cannot now be recollected, under charge of our gallant Adjutant [E. A.] Spotswood, remained firm and undaunted, and joined in the column, led on by General Forrest, in routing and pursuing the enemy within sight of the burning tents of Brentwood.

Our loss, as appears from the surgeon's report, is slight. First Lieut. A. F. Nesbitt, Company E, the only man killed, fell, gallantly leading his men in the attack on Brentwood. Five were wounded and 31 missing of the regiment.

Of Captain Swingley's squadron (temporarily attached to our regiment), 2 were wounded and 18 are missing. Of all the missing it were fair to conclude that not more than a fifth or sixth fell into the hands of the enemy.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. E. DE MOSS,
Major, Commanding Tenth Regiment Tennessee Cavalry.

Major [S. M.] HYAMS, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Armstrong's Brigade of Cavalry.

No. 15.

Report of Col. James W. Starnes, Third [Fourth] Tennessee Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
Near Spring Hill, April 6, 1863.

In obedience to orders, I left camp on the evening of March 24, with Colonel [J. B.] Biffle's regiment, part of Colonel [J. H.] Edmondson's, and the Third [Fourth] Tennessee Cavalry Regiment, under command of Captain [William S.] McLemore, moving to the right of Franklin and crossing Harpeth River 6 miles above at Davis' Mill simultaneously with General [N. B.] Forrest, who passed with the remainder of his division to the left of Franklin. It being intended to make a concerted attack on the Abolition command at Little Harpeth Bridge and their forces at Brentwood, I crossed the river at about midnight, and sent forward 15 men to capture the enemy's pickets and couriers. In attempting this, Sergt. Thomas R. Tulloss and Private William W. Ozburn, of the Third Tennessee Regiment, were wounded, the detachment capturing 4 of the enemy's horses.

At 2.30 a. m. I passed on to the Wilson turnpike, and turned down it in the direction of Brentwood, after sending one squadron to destroy the railroad track near Mallory's Station, and cut the telegraph wires, which they did very effectually, and afterward remained on picket on the Franklin turnpike, at Hollytree Gap. I sent forward six companies, under command of Captain [P. H.] McBride, to take position behind the top of a hill some 350 yards east of the enemy's encampment, to be ready for the attack according to your order. I then left Colonel Edmondson with his command on the hill at Benjamin Smith's blacksmith shop, to guard my rear, as my rear guard had informed me that we were followed by some Yankee cavalry. After making these arrangements, I left the turnpike with the remainder of my command, and passed across a field to a thicket, about 400 yards distant from the enemy's encampment, and there awaited the arrival of General Forrest until 7.30 o'clock. Owing to the weakened condition of my command, I did not deem it prudent to attack the stockade without artillery, as it was of great strength against small-arms, and I did not think that its capture would compensate for the loss that I would sustain in taking it.

Having given out [up] General Forrest, I moved across to the Hillsborough turnpike without meeting him, and found that he had passed on early in the morning. I remained where he left the Hillsborough turnpike for Brentwood until the arrival of General [F. C.] Armstrong's brigade and Major [William E.] De Moss' regiment, who halted there with the prisoners. While there I was informed by my pickets that there

was a foraging train about 2 miles down the turnpike, and took Colonel [J. B.] Biffle, with four companies of his regiment and four companies of the Third [Fourth] Tennessee Regiment, and went in pursuit of them. Finding after going about 3 miles that it was a wood train and unattended, I halted all but two companies that went forward after it. Half an hour after sending the two companies forward, a courier informed me that the enemy had followed us and that fighting was going on. After sending for the two companies that had gone forward, I returned with all possible speed, and on coming in sight found that our forces were falling back rapidly and the enemy following them with great vigor on horseback and on foot. I moved the force I had with me rapidly on the enemy's right, and charged them with considerable vigor, which caused them to fall back to their position on the hill with great precipitation. They soon rallied, and commenced to deploy for another attack, and I dismounted Colonel Biffle's regiment and part of the Third [Fourth] Tennessee Regiment and moved on them; but finding they were falling back too rapidly to be followed on foot, I made a flank movement on their right wing with three companies under Captain Allison, pouring a heavy fire into their right and rear. They were retreating very rapidly when General Forrest ordered us to return.

The casualties on our side were very slight, having been stated in a report of killed, wounded, and missing.

Respectfully submitted.

J. W. STARNES,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.

Maj. C. W. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARCH 25, 1863.—Affair with Union gunboats near Florence, Ala.

Report of Col. George G. Dibrell, Eighth [Thirteenth] Tennessee Cavalry.

SPRING HILL, TENN., *April* 11, 1863.

In obedience to an order issued by General [B.] Bragg, the Eighth [Thirteenth] Tennessee Cavalry was ordered by General [N. B.] Forrest to move rapidly to Florence and Tuscumbia, Ala., to protect the several manufacturing establishments in that section and prevent the destruction of the same.

The Eighth [Thirteenth] moved on February 24, with Captain [J. W.] Morton's battery. Before reaching Florence, Col. [F. M.] Burdino [Cornyn], with a force of United States cavalry, had been up as far as Tuscumbia, doing much damage, but had retired to Corinth before our arrival. We were much embarrassed on account of heavy rains and high waters, but, with the aid of a steamboat sent down from Decatur to Lamb's Ferry, we crossed the Tennessee and marched to Tuscumbia and Bear Creek, but too late to overtake the enemy. We then recrossed the Tennessee River, and established our camp at Florence, Ala., keeping pickets and scouts well out down the river, as far as Eastport, and scouting as far as Waynesborough and Savannah.

On the morning of April [March?] 25, our scouts reported three wooden gunboats ascending the Tennessee above Savannah. We placed a strong picket to guard a factory 10 miles below Florence, who had a lively skirmish with a force that landed from the gunboats. I had started down to re-enforce them with the main part of the regiment and Captain Mor-

ton's battery, when we discovered two of the gunboats ascending near Tuscumbia Landing. I immediately ordered Maj. [Jeffrey E.] Forrest, with five companies and one piece of Morton's artillery, back to our works at Florence, and with three companies and the other gun, under Lieutenant [T. S.] Sale, reached the river below the gunboats, when we opened fire upon them with small-arms and shell. As soon as they discovered our artillery was below them, they turned down stream and left in great haste.

It is proper to state that General [S. A. M.] Wood, with Colonel [M. W.] Hannon's regiment, was pouring volley after volley into the boats from the opposite side. We continued to scout and picket without serious difficulty until we received orders to return to the command on March 26, 1863.

It affords me great pleasure to add to this report the proceedings of a public meeting held in Florence by the leading citizens of the place, testifying to our good conduct while stationed at that place, when they learned we had been ordered away, to wit:

At a meeting of the citizens of Florence, Ala., held at the court-house on the 27th day of March, 1863, Hon. R. M. Patton was called to the chair, and W. J. Tapp appointed secretary.

On motion of R. W. Walker, a committee of five was appointed to report suitable resolutions expressing the sense of this meeting. The chair appointed the following gentlemen—Hon. R. W. Walker, Col. T. L. Chisholm, Hon. B. F. Foster, B. F. Kaisure, esq., and Capt. J. L. Sloss—on said committee, who made the following report:

Whereas we have learned that the cavalry regiment under command of Col. G. G. Dibrell, which has been stationed at this point for several weeks past, has been ordered to report for duty elsewhere; and whereas we, the citizens of Florence, are desirous of testifying in some form to the officers and men of said regiment the favorable impression they have made upon this community, and our high sense of their unexceptionable deportment and uniform good conduct during their stay among us: Therefore,

Resolved, That this community has heard with sincere regret that orders have been issued for the removal from this place of the Eighth [Thirteenth] Tennessee Cavalry, under command of Col. G. G. Dibrell, now stationed here.

Resolved, That the admirable discipline enforced by the officers of said regiment, the orderly deportment of the men, their freedom from dissipation and violence, and strict respect for the rights and feelings of private citizens, furnish a complete refutation of the slander that the Confederate cavalry are always disorderly and licentious; and we feel that we express the universal sentiment of our community when we say that no equal number of troops in the Confederate Army could have given more general satisfaction to our people or have inspired greater confidence in this community.

Resolved, That for their marked propriety of conduct, their uniform good order, and gentlemanly bearing while stationed in our town, the members of said regiment are fairly entitled to, and we hereby tender them, the special and grateful thanks of this community; and we beg to assure both the officers and men of the regiment that we shall see them leave our town with the sincerest regret, and that wherever the fortunes of war may carry them hereafter they will always be kindly remembered by this community, and our best wishes for their health, safety, and success will always accompany them.

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting communicate a copy of these resolutions to Colonel Dibrell, with the request that he have them read to his regiment.

The foregoing resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

R. M. PATTON,
Chairman.

W. J. TAPP, *Secretary.*

We did not leave Florence until the 10th instant, and arrived yesterday.

I am, major, yours, respectfully,

G. G. DIBRELL,
Colonel Eighth [Thirteenth] Tennessee Cavalry.

Maj. J. P. STRANGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARCH 25–26, 1863.—Skirmishes near Louisa, Ky.

Report of Brig. Gen. Julius White, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS EASTERN DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Louisa, Ky., March 30, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that on the evening of the 24th instant I was informed that the enemy was advancing on this place, being distant 20 miles, on the West Liberty road, at sunset. I immediately ordered a reconnaissance by cavalry, under the immediate charge of Col. G. W. Gallup, of the Fourteenth Kentucky Infantry, who met the enemy 10 miles out, advancing rapidly, with an evident intention of surprising this command at or before daylight of the next morning. A short skirmish ensued, after which both parties halted till morning, when the enemy resumed the advance, the detachment under Colonel Gallup, in obedience to my orders, falling back, skirmishing with the enemy toward the position I had selected for defense, and where during the morning I had placed my artillery in position (four 6-pounders) and made such dispositions of the troops as was in my opinion best. The enemy appeared in sight, just outside the range of my guns, at about 3 p. m. of the 25th, and, after reconnoitering my position, went into camp. During the night of the 25th, desultory firing was kept up between the outposts, the enemy, as I supposed, endeavoring to effect lodgment as near as possible on the right flank of my line, with a view to a general attack at daylight on the 26th. No demonstration having been made, however, I ordered a reconnaissance, which showed that the enemy had retired. After ordering the cavalry and part of the Thirty-ninth Kentucky Mounted Infantry in pursuit, with directions to attack and harass the rear guard of the enemy if overtaken, but to refrain from attack, if the whole force should be present, till the remainder of my command could reach supporting distance, I prepared the latter with three days' rations, loaded all the spare mules and horses with forage, and moved out with all my available force to the attack. Reaching a point about 10 miles distant, I learned from the advance that the enemy had encamped 20 miles out the night previous, and had taken up the line of march again. Being all mounted, the pursuit by infantry, which constituted a large part of my command, was hopeless, especially as my men had been under arms most of the time for forty-eight hours. I then countermarched the command and returned to camp. The enemy numbered by actual count between 1,700 and 1,800, all mounted infantry. My force consisted of about 750 effectives, exclusive of the Second Battalion Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, which, being armed only with pistols and sabers, is in this mountainous region comparatively useless, except for guard or outpost duty. The enemy, dismounting, take the steep, broken hillsides, which are inaccessible for cavalry, and, keeping out of pistol range, render light cavalry little more than spectators.

The conduct of the troops under my command was in all respects satisfactory. The skirmishing which occurred demonstrated to the enemy that he would not obtain possession of our position without a severe struggle.

Among officers whose conduct was admirable, I deem it proper to mention Col. G. W. Gallup, Fourteenth Kentucky; Major [R.] Rice, First Squadron Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and Captains [C. S.] Rogers and [L. M.] Clark, of the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, who fully evinced the qualifications requisite to gallant and efficient officers.

Our loss is 1 killed, 2 wounded, and 4 missing, prisoners captured on picket duty by the enemy's advance and paroled by Marshall. The loss of the enemy is reported to me by citizens living on their line of retreat at 7 killed and over 20 wounded. We took but 1 prisoner.

Marshall is now at Paintville, about 40 miles up the Sandy River from here. He has been joined since his retreat by 500 men under [A. J.] May and Janes, and will soon be strengthened by about 800 more, under [Benjamin E.] Caudill, from Breathitt County. The roads will soon be in condition so that he can move artillery, when he will move again on this place. Such is the latest information I have, which comes from sources that have heretofore proved truthful. I shall endeavor to be ready for him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Ohio.

MARCH 27, 1863.—Skirmish on the Woodbury Pike, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. William B. Hazen, Forty-first Ohio Infantry, commanding brigade.
No. 2.—Maj. Charles B. Seidel, Third Ohio Cavalry.
No. 3.—Col. Baxter Smith, Fourth [Eighth] Tennessee Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Col. William B. Hazen, Forty-first Ohio Infantry, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,
March 27, 1863.

GENERAL: The cavalry you sent out to-day have had a fight with two regiments of cavalry near Burton's, on the Woodbury pike. Lost 1 officer and 10 men. Considerable loss to the enemy.

W. B. HAZEN,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff.

No. 2.

Report of Maj. Charles B. Seidel, Third Ohio Cavalry.

HDQRS. SECOND BATTALION, THIRD OHIO VOL. CAV.,
Readyville, March 28, 1863.

DEAR SIR: On the evening of March 27, I was ordered to take my battalion and advance on the Woodbury pike, to observe the enemy's movements, who was reported advancing on to our lines, and, if possible, to check his advance. I had advanced but a short distance on the

above-named pike when I ran against a squad of rebel cavalry, numbering about 50 men. I at once attacked them, and in a short time had them fleeing before me. I had driven them about 1½ miles, when they were re-enforced. My advance had already engaged them, when I saw a force advancing on my left. I immediately gave orders to fall back. We had retired but a short distance when my advance gave me intelligence I was cut off. I immediately brought my men in line of battle, and at the same time was vigorously attacked by Colonel [Baxter] Smith, who commanded in person. We returned their fire, and, knowing that I had no time to lose whatever, gave the command to draw saber and charge, which was bravely done by my men. The enemy received our charge with their pistols, but being too vigorously attacked, fled in every direction. I then having accomplished my object, rallied my men and pursued the fleeing foe, when I saw the enemy's reserve charging down the pike on me; but, taking the offensive with a small number of men, I repulsed his charges three times, and, by falling back carefully, took all my men safely into camp, with the exception of 10 enlisted men and Lieutenant [S. J.] Hansey, of Company F, whom, I suppose, were captured by the enemy's reserve. We took about the same number of prisoners, including a major, but being too far from camp and not able to get re-enforcements, were obliged to give them up again.

The enemy's loss must have been very heavy, for I saw as many as 20 horses without riders. The rebel force, to the best of my judgment, numbered about 400 men, while I had only 65 men. My men deserve much praise for their bravery.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. B. SEIDEL,
Major, Comdg. Second Battalion Third Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

Col. J. W. PARAMORE,
Commanding Second Cavalry Brigade.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY,
April 1, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded.

The gallant conduct of the major and his little command is commended. The attention of the general commanding is called to it. The question is raised whether these cavalrymen are altogether treated fairly. Could not an infantry support have saved us the loss of a lieutenant and 6 good men? It appears to me that cavalry patrols in a country of copse and thicket should be used with more discretion than they have been at the post of Readyville.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

No. 3.

Report of Col. Baxter Smith, Fourth [Eighth] Tennessee Cavalry.

WOODBURY, *March* 27, 1863—11 a. m.

GENERAL: I moved out from camp this morning at 2 o'clock, on two roads, to attack the enemy's cavalry, who have been in the habit of sending scouts up the pike. Lieutenant-Colonel [Paul F.] Anderson drew the enemy out on the pike, and I fell in their rear with a squadron, and

we had a brisk skirmish with them for about an hour. We captured a first lieutenant and 12 or 15 men, and sent them to General Wheeler. They lost 1 killed and some wounded; I don't know the number. We followed them to within 1 mile of Readyville, and then returned slowly to camp. The amount of picketing and other duty leaves me but few men to operate with. I had 1 man wounded. Captain [J. M.] Phillips was taken prisoner and subsequently recaptured, after having his horse killed and having a slight saber scratch. Had several horses killed and wounded, myself. No other loss. No news from * * *

Yours, &c.,

[BAXTER SMITH.]

Brig. Gen. J. A. WHARTON,
Commanding Cavalry Division, Unionville.

P. S.—Captain [C. H.] Ingles desires that you send him an order for discharge for Private James A. Cole, of his company, who was detailed in the ordnance department January 20, 1862, at Knoxville, and has not been with the company since. Adjutant [M. H.] Royston suggested this course to Captain Ingles.

MARCH —, 1863.—Skirmish at Madisonville, Ky.

Report of Col. John W. Foster, Sixty-fifth Indiana Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS,
Henderson, Ky., March 30, 1863.

GENERAL: Lieutenant [G. W.] Carey, of my command, reports a company of 50 guerrillas in vicinity of Madisonville. He attacked them, and captured 6 of the party. I have out a force sufficient to drive them out. Guerrilla bands are increasing in my district. Am anxious that my horses should be sent down as speedily as possible. I will be vigilant in preventing concentrating and organizing.

JOHN W. FOSTER,
Colonel, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. J. T. BOYLE.

MARCH 31, 1863.—Skirmish near Franklin, Tenn.

Report of Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, U. S. Army.

FRANKLIN, TENN., *March* 31, 1863.

GENERAL: Our cavalry moved out on the Lewisburg and Columbia pike to-day, encountering the rebels some 7 miles out, and, skirmishing for several hours, took 5 prisoners from them. I learn that Van Dorn is still in our front, and that a part of his force is somewhere on a scout. Can learn nothing of rebel movements in any quarter. Orders were given last night for cooking four days' rations for a scout. Jackson, Armstrong, and Cosby were in front to-day.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

General W. S. ROSECRANS.

MARCH 31–APRIL 1, 1863.—Skirmishes near Eagleville, Tenn.

Report of Brig. Gen. James B. Steedman, U. S. Army.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Triune, Tenn., April 1, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that on yesterday, in a skirmish with the enemy's cavalry, the mounted battalion of the First Brigade had 4 men captured and 3 wounded. The loss of the enemy, it is believed, was fully equal to ours, but we have no means of knowing accurately what it was. This morning, supposing the enemy would increase his force and attempt to draw my men in, I ordered out two regiments of infantry, with a section of artillery, to march across the country from our camp, to strike the Shelbyville pike south of Eagleville, and sent 200 mounted men on the pike. Unfortunately, Colonel Walker approached the pike on the north side of Eagleville, immediately in front of a regiment of rebel cavalry, who were frightened off at the sight of the infantry. Had the colonel gone 1 mile farther before he approached the pike, as I directed him to do, the expedition would have been a success, and resulted in killing and capturing a large number of the enemy. Colonel Walker is not to blame, however, for the mistake. It occurred from a want of knowledge of the country. As it was, the enemy received an admonition that will make him more cautious in approaching our outposts. Colonel Walker pursued the enemy 2 miles south of Eagleville, and returned to camp without loss.

I sent a forage train of 120 wagons down the Harpeth 7 miles, with an escort of three regiments of infantry, a section of artillery, and a small body of cavalry. The expedition returned to camp at 5 o'clock, with all the wagons loaded, without seeing an enemy.

I sent 250 cavalry on the Chapel Hill pike as far as Riggs' Cross-Roads, and the officer in command reports having seen only a squad of 15 or 20 cavalry, who retreated rapidly in the direction of Chapel Hill.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES B. STEEDMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Third Division.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff.

APRIL 1–8, 1863.—Expedition from Murfreesborough to Lebanon, Carthage, and Liberty, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Col. John T. Wilder, Seventeenth Indiana Infantry, commanding expedition.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
April 8, 1863—10 p. m.

Colonel Wilder's brigade went to Carthage; from thence returned, via Snow Hill and Liberty. Chased Wharton's brigade out of Smith-

ville. Captured his rear guard. Destroyed 5,000 bushels of wheat and a large quantity of bacon, and sends in about 350 horses and 70 or 80 prisoners. General Palmer went within 10 miles of McMinnville, and ran the rebel cavalry, bringing in a number of prisoners. Van Dorn is at Spring Hill, and, it is said, means to attack Granger at Franklin tomorrow. We hope to make it expensive to the rebels.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

No. 2.

Report of Col. John T. Wilder, Seventeenth Indiana Infantry, commanding expedition.

HDQRS. 1ST BRIG., 5TH DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Murfreesborough, April 9, 1863.

SIR: I have to report that, in obedience to orders received, I started with my command, consisting of the Seventeenth Indiana, Seventy-second Indiana, and Ninety-eighth Illinois Mounted Infantry, Lilly's battery of four 3-inch rifled guns and four mountain howitzers, Seventy-fifth Indiana, One hundred and first Indiana, and One hundred and twenty-third Illinois Infantry; in all about 2,500 men. Taking up the line of march, 2 p. m., April 1, moved out the Lebanon pike to Stone's River, crossing on the pontoon bridge, kindly furnished me by Brigadier-General [J. St. C.] Morton, and went into camp for the night. Moved at 6 a. m., April 2, the infantry, with the battery, taking the pike for Lebanon, under command of Colonel Monroe, One hundred and twenty-third Illinois, with the mounted force and the howitzers. I took the Las Casas and Cainsville road. At the latter point I communicated with Colonel Monroe, at Baird's Mills, on the Lebanon road, directing him to arrive at Lebanon at 5 p. m. Moved forward with my command, scouring the country for animals with good success; also capturing several prisoners. My party of scouts, Sergeant Birney with 7 men, found and engaged [J. M.] Phillips' rebel company, capturing 1 man and 8 Enfield rifles, killing 1 man and wounding several, and dispersing the company without loss on our part. Took three of Morgan's men, with their horses and arms, at the house of Esquire Doaks. Arrived on the Lebanon and Alexandria road at 4 p. m., 3 miles from town. Sent the Seventy-second Indiana, under Major Carr, on the old or main road from Cainsville to Lebanon. Sent the Ninety-eighth Illinois, Colonel Funkhouser, over on to the New Middleton road, retaining the Seventeenth Indiana with myself. All instructed to arrive in town at 5 p. m. The commands met on the public square, but found no enemy. The Seventeenth Indiana, going in, took two wagons laden with corn, on the road to Liberty, for the enemy. Went into camp for the night. Destroyed a small quantity of wheat and bacon collected for the enemy.

Friday morning, the 3d instant, sent out parties to collect animals, which were highly successful, but marred by the loss of one man in the Ninety-eighth Illinois, by the accidental discharge of a gun, rendering necessary the amputation of the thigh, from the effects of which he died.

Sent the Seventeenth Indiana, Lieutenant Colonel Jordan, to Rome, via Jennings' Fork, and in the afternoon the command, except the

Seventy-second Indiana, moved out the Rome road to the Big Spring Farm, and encamped for the night. The Seventy-second Indiana, Major Carr, took the Hartsville road, leaving it at a point 9 miles out, crossing over through Taylorsville (where, having no transportation, he destroyed a large quantity of wheat and bacon, collected for the enemy) to Big Spring Farm, and camped. Near Taylorsville he was attacked by a small force of the enemy, who succeeded in taking 2 of his men. He returned their fire, with what effect is not known, but drove them away. It being dark, pursuit was useless. The two men were inhumanly butchered by their captors the next day, near Lebanon. Their names are known, and will be reported in another communication.

On the morning of the 4th instant, the command moved on to Rome. I there took the Seventeenth Indiana, and went on to Carthage, where I procured supplies, and turned over to the provost-marshal 30 prisoners, a lot of goods taken from a contraband trader direct from McMinnville, and three wagon-loads of manufactured tobacco, the latter being part of a lot seized by my order on the road from Big Spring to Rome. I had received information from several sources that the owners had disposed of it to the Confederate Government, and had received pay therefor; also that they were noisy and violent secessionists. This proves to have been a mistake, so far, at least, as one of the firm is concerned, Mr. Fuqua. I had distributed about one-third of the lot to the command. Mr. Fuqua's claim will doubtless be presented for adjudication.

On the morning of the 5th, the infantry and battery came up from Rome to Carthage, the Ninety-eighth Illinois and Seventy-second Indiana scouting the country for stock. The next day, the 6th instant, both commands moved to New Middleton, where rations were distributed. All the animals and prisoners turned over to the infantry, which marched to Alexandria, the mounted force, with a section of Lilly's battery and two howitzers, moving up Caney Fork, over a hilly and broken country, going into camp at Smith's Fork, where we destroyed a large quantity of wheat and flour collected for the enemy, and rendered the mill unfit for further use, cutting off this source of supplies.

Tuesday, 7th instant, we started for Liberty, where we had information of the arrival of General Wharton's brigade the night previous. I took the Ninety-eighth Illinois and Seventy-second Indiana, and went forward, sending orders to the Seventeenth Indiana (some distance to the rear and unavoidably detained) to come up with dispatch, and to take the road to and over Snow Hill, and to the rear of the [enemy], guided by Captain [Joseph H.] Blackburn, of Stokes' cavalry, who knew the country perfectly. The enemy, having learned of our coming, fled before the movement could be executed to cut off their retreat. All escaped us but one company of 39 men, commanded by a lieutenant, who were taken. In the mean time I had communicated with Colonel Monroe, at Alexandria, directing him to move up to Liberty with his command, which he did with alacrity, skirmishing occasionally with small parties of the enemy, and driving them in so that they fell into our hands. We pursued the enemy over and beyond Snow Hill, but failed to overtake him. We again went into camp. While foraging in the evening, Major Carr, Seventy-second Indiana, surprised and captured a party of 10 rebels, and brought them into camp. We also found in the town a small mail, already sent to your headquarters.

The morning of the 8th, having our hands full of animals, prisoners, and negroes, it was deemed best to return to Murfreesborough, to shoe our horses and rest the command, where we await your further orders.

I must be permitted to make mention of the readiness and alacrity which characterized the actions of each and every man in the command, and to report that all did their duty.

The fruits of the expedition are about 400 horses and mules, 194 negroes, and 88 prisoners of war, brought to camp.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. T. WILDER,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

APRIL 2, 1863.—Expedition from Readyville to Woodbury, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. William B. Hazen, Forty-first Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-first Army Corps.

No. 2.—Lieut. Col. Isaac C. B. Suman, Ninth Indiana Infantry.

No. 3.—Lieut. Col. Aquila Wiley, Forty-first Ohio Infantry.

No. 1.

Report of Col. William B. Hazen, Forty-first Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-first Army Corps.

HDQRS. 2D BRIGADE, 2D DIVISION, 21ST ARMY CORPS,
Readyville, Tenn., April 4, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the expedition made on the 2d instant, under my command, to Woodbury:

The expedition was to have consisted of Cruft's brigade, which should report to me at this post by 10 p. m. of the 1st, and my own. That would enable me to put two columns in motion at 11 p. m., for the purpose of flanking and getting in the rear of Woodbury by daylight.

The brigade of Cruft's did not report till something after midnight, enabling me to start one column, composed of the Forty-first Ohio Volunteers and Sixth Kentucky, under Lieutenant-Colonel Wiley, of the former regiment, at 1 a. m., which went to the right of Woodbury, and a column composed of the Ninth Indiana Volunteers and First Kentucky, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Suman, of the former regiment, at 1.30 a. m., to proceed to the left of Woodbury. The One hundred and tenth Illinois, under Colonel Casey, accompanied this column as far as the point on the map accompanying, marked A, where they were to turn to the right, and proceed cautiously to the Woodbury pike, in rear of the picket post of the enemy marked B, where 60 men were on picket, and remain concealed till the main column, composed of the Second Kentucky and Ninetieth Ohio, with Standart's battery and the Second Battalion of Third Ohio Cavalry, all commanded by Colonel Enyart, First Kentucky, which started at 3 a. m., should have driven them on to this regiment, that would capture them. The delay of two hours in this brigade to report made it nearly that length of day before the different columns arrived at the points intended. The One hundred and tenth Illinois, in consequence, did not reach the pike in time to be of service. I, however, directed the cavalry to charge this post, which they did in fine style, sabering and capturing a dozen of this picket. We pushed on through the town, and came upon the main body of the enemy

at 6 (one regiment, [Baxter] Smith's cavalry, of about 600), drawn up to receive us, about 1 mile beyond.

Keeping my main column concealed, I permitted the advance to parry with him for about an hour, giving more time for the columns to get in position. I then pressed him forward, and about 4 miles from town, upon Wiley's column. Upon seeing troops at this point, they at once scattered through the hills in all directions. The columns all gained their positions promptly, correctly, and unknown to the enemy, marching about 16 miles to do so. Had I not been delayed two hours, the results of the day would probably have been much more satisfactory, as then my original plan, which was to capture entire their main picket and regulate the speed of all the columns so as to have gathered upon the camp at dawn, would have probably succeeded perfectly. As it is, I have to report 3 of the enemy killed (his wounded is not known), 25 prisoners, 50 horses, 4 wagons, 8 mules, with all their baggage and provisions. Colonel Suman captured one picket post almost entire, as did also Colonel Casey.

I have to speak in the highest terms of the battalion of the Third Ohio Cavalry, commanded by Major Seidel. A brigade of such cavalry, well mounted, armed with revolvers and sabers, would be invaluable. Colonel Suman reports to me that the First Kentucky, in command of Major ———, straggled in going out, so as at one time to be a mile long, and detaining him nearly an hour. We returned to our camp at 12 m. See inclosed map, with routes of the columns.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. HAZEN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. J. R. MUHLEMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division.

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. Col. Isaac C. B. Suman, Ninth Indiana Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Readyville, Tenn., April 3, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command, consisting of the Ninth Indiana Volunteers, Major Lasselle, One hundred and tenth Illinois Volunteers, Colonel Casey, and First Kentucky Volunteers, Major ———, in the expedition against Woodbury on the 2d instant:

The Ninth Indiana moved at 1 a. m., followed by the One hundred and tenth Illinois Volunteers. At half a mile from camp I was joined by the First Kentucky Volunteers, which I placed in the rear of the Ninth Indiana and in advance of the One hundred and tenth Illinois. I followed the Woodbury pike to the crossing of Louk's Creek; then turned to the left, and up the creek between its banks 4 or 5 miles. Finding that my guide did not know where Somers lived, that being the point where I was to leave the One hundred and tenth Illinois (where the Auburn road crossed the one we were then on), I called up a citizen about 1 mile this side of where the roads crossed, and learned from him that the enemy had a picket post of 2 men on the east side of the road. Lieutenant [L. S.] Nickeson having command of the advance guard, dispatched 4 men with the guide, to go in their rear.

---

* Omitted as unimportant.

I here found that the First Kentucky Volunteers had not come up. I waited about three-quarters of an hour, and directed Major Lasselle to go back and order them forward; he found them within 1 mile, coming up. I then ordered the Ninth Indiana forward, when the enemy's vedettes challenged my advance guard. Lieutenant Nickeson ordered his men to fix bayonets and charge them. The moon had gone down, and it was quite dark.

The enemy's reserve finding my men coming in with their vedettes, jumped from their beds and ran, leaving 7 horses, saddles, and bridles, several guns, 3 pairs of boots with spurs on, 8 or 9 coats, and 5 pairs of pants, with their bedding.

Being then 5 miles northwest of Woodbury, I ordered my command forward. When I came up with the 4 men who had been sent in the rear of the vedettes, I found that they had only killed 1 horse, and had captured none of the rebels, who dashed by them when they found there were only a few of them. I then moved rapidly forward till I reached a hill between the Half-Acre road and the McMinnville turnpike. From that point I could see the enemy passing out in the valley beyond. Believing pursuit useless, I ordered my command to move toward Woodbury, then distant 4 miles. Having 10 of my men mounted on the captured horses, I ordered them to scour the country and drive in toward Woodbury all the stragglers of the First Kentucky Volunteers. It appeared that the officers had no command over their men. They would sit down in the presence of their officers, and, when ordered forward, would reply, "I am tired," and remain behind.

When the column arrived at Woodbury, I halted it about an hour and a half, when General Hazen arrived and ordered it to camp. The Ninth Indiana Volunteers lost 1 man, who straggled from his company and has not yet returned to camp. I have no means of knowing whether the First Kentucky Volunteers brought in all their men or not. Their stragglers brought in 1 prisoner, who had lost his horse (killed in the morning). They found him somewhere in the country as they straggled through.

Respectfully,

I. C. B. SUMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ninth Indiana Volunteers.

Maj. R. L. KIMBERLY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brigade, Second Division.

No. 3.

Report of Lieut. Col. Aquila Wiley, Forty-first Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT, OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
April 4, 1863.

MAJOR: In compliance with orders, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the detachment I commanded in the attack on the rebel cavalry posted 2 miles east of Woodbury, on the 2d instant:

The detachment consisted of the Forty-first Ohio Volunteers (12 commanding officers and 305 enlisted men) and Sixth Kentucky Volunteers (14 commanding officers and 215 enlisted men), Lieutenant-Colonel Shackelford commanding. It marched from camp at Readyville at 12.30 a. m. on the morning of the 2d instant, the Sixth Kentucky on

the right, with the advance guard, rear guard, and flankers necessary to prevent surprise, and proceeded, according to instructions, about 3 miles east on the Woodbury pike; then took a road leading to the right, and passing about 2½ miles south of Woodbury, and again striking the Woodbury and McMinnville pike 5 miles east of Woodbury. It was 6.30 o'clock in the morning when we reached the McMinnville pike, having marched 16 miles in six hours, about half the distance the road being the bed of a stream in which the water was about a foot deep. The moment our advance guard struck the McMinnville pike they met the advance guard of the rebels' retreating forces, who ran as soon as they discovered us. One entire company of the Sixth Kentucky was immediately deployed on each side of the road, two companies were held in column by platoon about 100 yards in rear, in the road, in reserve, and the rest of the regiment in line still farther to the rear, with skirmishers on the flanks, and the Forty-first Ohio Volunteers about 200 yards farther to the rear, in double column, with skirmishers on the flanks and a rear guard. In this manner we advanced about 100 yards, when we came on their train of 3 wagons, which they had abandoned, only succeeding in carrying off 1 mule.

The escort, consisting of about 30 cavalry, had fled across the fields. As we advanced we could see the rebels, in squads numbering from 5 to 10, retreating on the ridges and in the ravines, from one-fourth to one-half mile from the road. After proceeding in this manner about 2 miles, as the skirmishers were ascending a hill, two squads of rebel cavalry, one about 10 and another about 20 in number, appeared in quick succession on the brow of the hill, and were fired on by the skirmishers, killing 1 man and wounding 2 others, and killing and wounding 4 horses. The men who were uninjured fled down a ravine on the south side of the road, and were soon out of our reach. Our cavalry, who had attacked in front, now coming up, ended the affair. Two of the captured wagons we brought with us, having first transferred to them part of the load of the third, which we had to abandon. Two men of the Forty-first Ohio Volunteers and 2 men of the Sixth Kentucky fell out of the ranks from exhaustion during the night, and have not returned. Officers and men deserve great credit for the cheerfulness and good order with which they marched six hours at the top of their speed, without rest, over a rough and difficult road. The duties of the advance, rear guards, and flankers were especially fatiguing.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

AQUILA WILEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel Forty-first Ohio Volunteers.

Maj. R. L. KIMBERLY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

APRIL 2, 1863.—Skirmish on the Carter Creek Pike, Tenn.

Report of Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, U. S. Army.

FRANKLIN, *April* 2, 1863.

GENERAL: Our cavalry made a small haul to-day; two lieutenants, 8 privates prisoners, and killed 1 captain and private.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS.

APRIL 2-6, 1863.—Reconnaissance from near Murfreesborough to Auburn, Liberty, Snow Hill, Cherry Valley, Statesville, Cainsville, and Lebanon, and skirmishes (April 3) at Snow Hill, or Smith's Ford, and Liberty, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Cumberland.
No. 2.—Col. Robert H. G. Minty, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, commanding First Cavalry Brigade.
No. 3.—Col. James W. Paramore, Third Ohio Cavalry, commanding Second Cavalry Brigade.
No. 4.—Lieut. Col. Douglas A. Murray, Third Ohio Cavalry.
No. 5.—Col. Eli Long, Fourth Ohio Cavalry.
No. 6.—Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, C. S. Army, of affair at Liberty, April 3, 1863.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Cumberland.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
April 6, 1863—4.45 p. m.

General Stanley has returned from his scout, bringing in some 40 or 50 prisoners and 300 serviceable horses and mules. He drove Morgan's cavalry from the Peninsula, whipped them from their stronghold, Snow Hill, north of Smithville, and, but for their precipitate retreat and the difficult nature of the country, would have had a force in their rear and captured their artillery and animals. The enemy left quite a number of dead, and fled toward McMinnville, losing many horses, saddles, and guns.

Report will be forwarded by mail. I trust our cavalry will soon begin to show its virtue in a way the rebels will not relish.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

No. 2.

Report of Col. Robert H. G. Minty, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, commanding First Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Camp near Murfreesborough, April 8, 1863.

SIR: On the morning of the 2d instant I marched with my brigade, consisting of Lieutenant Newell's section, 1 officer and 38 men; Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Sipes, 18 officers and 238 men; Fourth Michigan Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Park, 11 officers and 210 men; First Middle Tennessee Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Galbraith, 9 officers and 130 men; Tenth Ohio Cavalry, Colonel Smith, 24 officers

and 398 men; brigade staff and provost guard, 5 officers and 23 men. Total, 68 officers and 1,037 men.

Taking the advance on the Liberty pike, I met the enemy's pickets near Auburn, and drove them to Prosperity Church, where I found the enemy in force, and showing a bold front. I directed Colonel Paramore, with the Second Brigade, to cross Smith's Creek and meet a force that was moving up the left bank of that creek to attack our flank, and directed him to throw his left well forward, and to move down the creek until he arrived in line with my advance on the right bank. I dismounted one company of the Fourth Michigan, and directed them to dislodge the enemy's sharpshooters from the woods in our front, which duty was performed in good style by Captain [J. C.] Hathaway.

Major-General Stanley, having now come up, ordered the artillery to the front, and the enemy fell back.

April 3, advanced on Liberty, the First Brigade again in advance; drove a small force from near Prosperity Church to Liberty, where the enemy was discovered in force, and holding a strong position on the opposite side of the river, with the hill back of Liberty covered with sharpshooters.

The Second Brigade having been sent across the river higher up, effectually turned the enemy's flank, and caused them to retreat rapidly in the direction of Snow Hill. I followed closely. When about three-quarters of a mile from the base of the hill they took position, and attempted to make a stand, opening on us with four pieces of artillery. I pushed forward to the attack, the Seventh Pennsylvania directly up the road, the Fourth Michigan through the fields to the right, the artillery, Tenth Ohio, and First Middle Tennessee following the Seventh Pennsylvania. I dismounted the Fourth Michigan and placed them in the woods, on a rough hillside, close to the rebel position, on which they opened fire with telling effect. I now directed the Seventh Pennsylvania to charge. The enemy fired a volley and retreated on the run.

The enemy had now fallen back to their stronghold, on Snow Hill, and the general ordered up the infantry. As soon as they had taken position, he directed me to move about 1½ miles up Dry Creek. Shortly after this the enemy fell back from the hill, and a little before dark I marched back to Liberty, and went into camp for the night.

April 4, marched to Alexandria, my brigade taking the rear. Bivouacked at Cherry Valley for the night.

April 5, the Fourth Michigan and Seventh Pennsylvania crossed the country toward Statesville, and joined me near Baird's Mills the same night.

With First Middle Tennessee, Tenth Ohio, and artillery, I took the advance, and, when within a few miles of Lebanon, heard that there was a small force at that place; went forward at a gallop, and captured 7 of Morgan's men.

Camped for the night near Baird's Mills. The Seventh Pennsylvania and Fourth Michigan brought in 10 prisoners.

April 6, returned to camp, arriving at 8 p. m.

My casualties were 1 enlisted man of the Seventh Pennsylvania killed and 1 wounded, and 1 enlisted man of the Fourth Michigan taken prisoner.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. W. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General of Cavalry.

No. 3.

Report of Col. James W. Paramore, Third Ohio Cavalry, commanding Second Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Camp Stanley, April 7, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to forward, for the information of the general commanding cavalry, the following report of the part taken by the Second Cavalry Brigade in the recent scout through Auburn, Liberty, Alexandria, and Lebanon:

We left camp on the morning of the 2d instant, at 6 o'clock, with about 400 men, 150 of the Third Ohio and 250 of the Fourth Ohio, the balance of the brigade being on detached and picket duty or dismounted. The portion of the Third Ohio was under the immediate command of Lieut. Col. D. A. Murray, and the Fourth was commanded by Colonel Long.

We marched on the Liberty pike, in rear of the First Brigade, till we came to Prosperity Church, 3½ miles beyond Auburn. There a body of Confederate cavalry was encountered by the First Brigade, and, after a short skirmish, the rebel cavalry moved over to the left of the position occupied by the First Brigade, and crossed the river toward their flank. I was then ordered by Colonel Minty to take my brigade across the river and dislodge them from that position, which I did after a short skirmish, in which we killed 1 and wounded 2 or 3 others. We drove them about 1½ miles, when darkness closed the pursuit, and we foraged for our horses, and, returning to the vicinity of the church, encamped for the night; furnished three companies for picket.

On the morning of the 3d instant, in accordance with instructions received, I moved on a by-road about 1½ miles to the left of the Murfreesborough and Liberty pike, and parallel with it (with a line of skirmishers covering the front of my column and connecting with those of the First Brigade), until I reached the Lebanon and McMinnville pike. I then moved down that pike, toward Liberty, coming in the rear of the First Brigade. When we arrived at Liberty, I received orders to cross the river to the right and dislodge the enemy's sharpshooters, that were occupying a high hill to the east of the town, and opposing the advance of the First Brigade. I did so, by dismounting a squadron of my command and sending them up the hill as skirmishers, who soon gained its summit and dispersed the rebels. It was accomplished with difficulty, however, as it was a rough, rugged hill, and almost impassable even for footmen. I moved the column over through a kind of a gap through the mountain till I struck a cove leading down to the pike. I followed that down to the pike, where I met the First Brigade moving up, and there I received orders to again move to the right across another mountain and occupy a ravine to the right of Snow Hill, where we expected the rebels would make a stand. I accomplished that also in safety by climbing the mountain in single file (there being no road), and leading our horses. After we had gained that position and closed up in line of battle, the First Brigade moved up along the pike and formed in the ravine to our left. During this time skirmishing was going on between the rebels and our infantry and artillery moving up the pike, but with what success I could not learn, as they were then concealed from my view. About this time I learned from Lieutenant [W. L.] Hathaway, of the First Middle Tennessee, that there was a path accessible for horsemen, by which we could gain the summit of the hill and get around to the rear of the rebels

and cut off their retreat. Thinking that another dose of flank movements might do them good, I determined to make the trial, and started, which, I am happy to state, proved an entire success. "Bonaparte crossing the Alps" was an insignificant affair to our passage over that mountain. But we gained the summit in safety, and shortly met the advance of the enemy coming to drive us back, as it appears they had observed us ascending the mountain. We drove them steadily before us till we came within about 1 mile of the pike, where they had concentrated their whole force, consisting of seven regiments, numbering between 2,500 and 3,000 men, commanded by Colonel Duke, who had just arrived from McMinnville. Colonels Gano and Breckinridge were also present.

Here was a place that required nerve, as well as plenty of ammunition. To have retreated down that mountain would have been exceedingly disastrous, and almost an impossibility. After canvassing the ground, and observing that it was a narrow passage or backbone, with a deep ravine on each side, thus preventing them from getting around to our rear, I determined to attack them vigorously, making as much show of force as I could; also feeling confident that we could whip any force that could get in our front. Accordingly, after consultation with Colonel Long and other officers, we opened the attack by dismounting the Fourth Ohio, and sending them on under shelter of logs, trees, &c., to within easy carbine range, when they opened the most terrific fire upon the enemy for so small a number of men that I ever heard. I then placed the led horses in rear, and brought up the Third Ohio, and kept them mounted in rear of the dismounted men, ready for pursuit in case they should retreat.

Inch by inch the foe gave ground, stubbornly striving to resist our progress, but our men fought with determined spirit, and never once faltered. So rapid was their firing that in twenty minutes I found many of the Fourth were out of ammunition, having fired some sixty shots in that time. But the rebels had now begun to retreat more rapidly, and many of them dropping their guns and cartridge-boxes, I gave orders to fill the exhausted boxes from these. A concentration of force soon became apparent on the enemy's right, and I extended my left and strengthened it from the center and right. The firing again became fierce on both sides, but the advantage was with us, and after slowly pressing them some 600 yards farther through dense timber and thick chaparral, an exultant shout of victory was carried along our lines, and the enemy wheeled and fled precipitately. I immediately ordered the Third to charge, and they rapidly followed the retreating column, pressing close upon its rear and pouring in rapid volleys from their carbines. The Fourth Ohio were well-nigh exhausted from the severe work they had had, dismounted, but mounted their horses as soon as they were brought up, and followed. The enemy's cavalry had meantime reached the Liberty and McMinnville pike, which runs over Snow Hill, and struck to the right toward Smithville. A few hundred yards from where we gained the pike, the latter inclines to the left, and here the rear guard of the pursued party attempted to hold the Third in check, firing one volley, and wounding 2 men, a sergeant and private of the Third Ohio, but they were quickly driven from their position and were then pursued for about 1 mile. Our horses were much worn or the chase would have been continued farther. As it was, we overtook and captured some 12 of the enemy, belonging to the Second and Third Kentucky Regiments. During the fight and the chase we lost none killed and had but 3 wounded, the two above referred to and 1 man of the Fourth, while the rebels lost, in killed and wounded, at least 20, and my opinion is

that the number was greater, though it was almost impossible to obtain accurate information. Several of their wounded were picked up in the road and in the thicket, and carried to neighboring houses by the Tenth Ohio, which had now come up and reported to me through the commanding officer. The consternation of the enemy must have been as great as his flight was rapid, for the route was strewn with arms, and accouterments, and clothing, and I am the more convinced that a large number was wounded from the quantity of saddles we found scattered in every direction.

After halting on the hill for an hour, to rest my horses, and also in expectation of further orders from the general commanding, I returned toward Liberty to join the main command, and went into camp this side the intersection of the Auburn road. Picketed my front and left flank with two companies.

On the 4th, I moved forward with the column, passing through Alexandria, where I found and seized a Government wagon, which had been captured from the Union forces some time since. From Alexandria, having the right of the column, I moved out the Carthage road, according to orders received, a distance of about 3 or 4 miles, when a portion of Colonel Wilder's command was met, coming from Carthage, and orders then reached me to countermarch and return to Alexandria. From the latter place I moved in rear of the First Cavalry Brigade, on the Lebanon pike, and camped, about 5 p. m., 1½ miles from the village of Cherry Valley, where was found an abundance of forage, belonging to a rebel family. Threw out two companies to my front at the village, and one company on the bluff to my left, as picket.

On the morning of the 5th, I moved my command shortly after daylight, and prepared to scout the country between this pike and the Lebanon and Murfreesborough pike, with the consent and approval of the general commanding, who added to my command for this purpose the Fourth Michigan and Seventh Pennsylvania Regiments. The Seventh Pennsylvania was then sent across the country to the left, to move through Statesville and Painesville [Cainsville?]. They were ordered to throw out a line of skirmishers to their front, to arrest all guerrillas and suspicious parties, and to take serviceable horses and mules wherever found. The Fourth Michigan was ordered to move to the right of the Seventh Pennsylvania, with similar instructions, their line of skirmishers to connect on the left with those on the right of the Seventh Pennsylvania. After moving down the pike about 1 mile farther, I sent out the Third Ohio, their skirmishers connecting with the Fourth Michigan on the left, and their right to move on a line with the left of the Fourth Ohio, whose column was to move in parallel line about 2 miles nearer Lebanon. By this disposition of forces my line of skirmishers took in some 12 miles of country, and each column was in supporting distance of the others, in case of trouble. I myself, with staff, accompanied the Third Ohio Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Murray commanding. All were instructed to regulate their movements so as to be able to report in the evening at Baird's Mills, 9 miles from Lebanon. Not having the official reports of commanding officers of the two regiments of the First Brigade, I am unable to give the result of their expedition. The Third and Fourth Ohio Regiments, of my brigade, succeeded in capturing and seizing 110 horses, most of them known to have belonged to guerrillas or other parties in the Confederate service, 33 mules, and 22 prisoners. Some of the latter were afterward released, nothing appearing against them, and the remainder were, by the brigade provost-marshal, turned over to the infantry. Encamped near Baird's Mills.

On the 6th instant, we moved with the entire command toward Murfreesborough, crossing Stone's River by easy ford. Arrived at camp at 2 o'clock p. m.

Respectfully submitting the above, I am, captain, your obedient servant,

J. W. PARAMORE,
Colonel, Commanding Second Cavalry Brigade,
Per WM. E. CRANE,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Capt. W. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

No. 4.

Report of Lieut. Col. Douglas A. Murray, Third Ohio Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD OHIO CAVALRY,
Camp Stanley, Tenn, April 7, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the colonel commanding, that, in compliance with instructions received, the regiment left camp on the morning of the 2d instant, with five days' rations, and proceeded with the brigade on the Liberty pike as far as Prosperity Church, the advance of the First Brigade driving in the enemy's pickets. When the Third Ohio arrived at the church, they were ordered to the left, throwing out a line of skirmishers, the enemy being supposed endeavoring to come around on that flank. I formed the line with the left thrown back, advancing obliquely to the front, pushing the enemy's pickets on their reserve, about a mile distant, drawn up in line of battle to receive us. I ordered the left of my line of skirmishers forward, thereby advancing our entire line and reserve direct upon the enemy, who, I should judge, numbered from 100 to 150. As we advanced they fell back, not attempting to offer fight. The regiment still advancing, I received orders to halt and keep my position, if possible, which we did, till ordered to forage and return to camp.

April 3, left camp, scouring the country to the left of the pike for about 4 miles, when we turned to the left, getting upon the Alexandria and Lebanon pike leading into the Liberty pike, on which we proceeded some distance; then turned to the right, and scoured the country on the right of Liberty to within 2 or 3 miles of Snow Hill. From this point we kept still more to the right, availing ourselves of a bridle-path to the summit of a high hill, which, after descending, brought us on a flat to the left and front of Snow Hill, where we halted and formed, the enemy firing a few shots from the top of the hill opposite.

From this point we crossed the McMinnville road, mounted another high and steep hill, which really was achieved with difficulty. Now being in rear of Snow Hill, we advanced toward the Liberty pike to the rear of the enemy, proceeding but a short distance, when our advance was attacked in force. The Fourth Ohio Cavalry, being in advance, was immediately ordered to fight on foot and advance, which it did well. The Third Ohio was ordered to the front as a reserve, mounted. The enemy retiring, we were ordered to the front, charging and pursuing them fully a mile, killing some (number unknown) and taking 12 prisoners.

During the pursuit the enemy made two stands, but of no effect; we drove them as before. They getting behind a very thick cover, in which

they were entirely concealed from view, and there being a large field between ourselves and them, with fences between at each end of it, and they, from ambush, keeping up a heavy fire upon us, I withdrew, hoping it would draw them out, which, however, did not succeed as I expected. I left a small rear guard, on which a few of them advanced, who, when they turned upon them, fell back to their former position. The balance of our command then coming up, we formed with them.

During the pursuit 2 of our men were wounded, one severely, Sergeant [William] Van Wormer, Company C, and Private Saltzgaher, Company I, slightly.

We fell back to Liberty, and encamped about 4 miles this side of it.

April 4, left camp and proceeded to Alexandria, and from there about 1 mile on the Carthage road, when we countermarched and returned to Alexandria; and took the Lebanon pike and encamped. Remaining there about three hours, again resumed the line of march, about 5 miles farther on, where we encamped.

From this place I set out, in compliance with instructions, in pursuit of some guerrillas who had fired at the advance guard and fled. The officer commanding the squadron sent Captain [J. B.] Luckey, who made every search possible for them, but without success, and returned to camp, after four hours' hard riding.

April 5, left camp and proceeded on the Lebanon pike but a short distance, when we were ordered to the left, to scour across the country in search of guerrillas, meat, provisions, horses, mules, &c., toward Baird's Mills. I deployed three companies as skirmishers to the right and left, connecting with the Fourth Ohio on their right and the Fourth Michigan on their left. We made several captures; in all 29 prisoners, 53 horses, and 17 mules. The prisoners, on our arrival at camp, I turned over to the brigade provost-marshal, several of whom have been released, whom no charges could be brought against. Encamped on the night of the 5th at Baird's Mills.

April 6, returned to camp. Stone's River fordable, with not over 2 feet of water at the deepest part of the ford.

During the scout our horses had ample forage, and I am happy to state that the conduct of both officers and men of the regiment was highly creditable to them.

Respectfully submitted.

D. A. MURRAY,
Lieutenant-Colonel Third Ohio Cavalry, Comdg. Regiment.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Second Cavalry Brigade, Camp Stanley, Tenn.

No. 5.

Report of Col. Eli Long, Fourth Ohio Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
Camp Stanley, near Murfreesborough, April 6, 1863.

SIR: Pursuant to instructions from headquarters Second Cavalry Brigade, I have the honor to report that, on the morning of the 5th instant, I was ordered to scour the country between Chop Spring, Tenn., and Baird's Mills, Tenn., in a direction parallel to and at a distance of 2 or 3 miles from the Lebanon and Liberty pike, and to get all animals that would be of service to the United States Government, and to gather what information I could of the enemy. I found and brought away 57

horses and 16 mules, and I also found and delivered to the brigade commander 5 prisoners, one a purveyor of commissary stores, in the employ of the rebel Government; 1 a rebel prisoner, paroled at Perryville, but never exchanged, and the other 3 citizens, all under suspicious circumstances. I could learn nothing of any enemy in force.

Very respectfully,

ELI LONG,
Colonel, Commanding Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

Lieut. WILLIAM E. CRANE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Cavalry Brigade.

No. 6.

Report of Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, C. S. Army, of affair at Liberty, April 3, 1863.

MCMINNVILLE, TENN., *April* 3, 1863.

COLONEL: The enemy attacked Colonel [R. M.] Gano, commanding [J. H.] Morgan's division, at Liberty this morning, and compelled him to fall back to Snow Hill, a distance of 5 miles. Colonel Gano reports the enemy to be 8,000 strong. Our loss light.

JOS. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

APRIL 5, 1863.—Skirmish at Davis' Mill, Tenn.

Report of Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, U. S. Army.

FRANKLIN, TENN.,
April 5, 1863—10.40 a. m.

GENERAL: The rebels attempted to surround a company on picket at Davis' Mill at daylight this morning. All escaped and have got in except 8. Our men report the strength of rebels at about 3,000; that they moved on the north. Nothing has molested Brentwood up to this moment, which leads me to believe that it was only an expedition sent out to capture the company at Davis' Mill, and get back to their main body as quickly as possible. At Brentwood and this place all is ready. Have you any news?

Very respectfully,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

General W. S. ROSECRANS.

APRIL 6, 1863.—Skirmish near Green Hill, Tenn.

Report of Brig. Gen. Robert B. Mitchell, U. S. Army, commanding at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *April* 7, 1863.

GENERAL: I left here yesterday with about 400 cavalry and mounted infantry, for the purpose of cleaning out the Stone's River country.

Crossed Stone's River at Stewart's Ferry, traveling in the direction of Lebanon; 12 miles from there struck the Lebanon pike east of Green Hill; surprised the conscripting camp near Green Hill, commanded by Captain [William P.] Bandy, of the Eighteenth Tennessee; killed 5, captured 15, including Bandy and a lieutenant belonging to Morgan's command. The enemy were not sufficiently concentrated to make the expedition a complete success. I traveled over 50 miles, and returned last night at 11 o'clock; had 1 man and 2 horses wounded. I also captured a small rebel mail. I burned a still-house, used as a rendezvous for rebel recruiting, containing forty casks of different kinds of poison, in the shape of whisky, high wines, malt liquors, &c.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Post.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS.

ADDENDA.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN., *April* 7, 1863.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MITCHELL, *Nashville:*

Accept my thanks for your spirited and successful expedition to the "Cedars of Lebanon." Only one complaint to make. Some of your cavalry officers ought to have snap enough to do such things without troubling you to command in person.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

APRIL 7–11, 1863.—Wheeler's raid on Louisville and Nashville and Nashville and Chattanooga Railroads, including affair (April 10) at Antioch Station, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Eleazer A. Paine, U. S. Army, of raid on Louisville and Nashville Railroad.
No. 2.—Col. George P. Este, Fourteenth Ohio Infantry, of affair at Antioch Station, Tenn.
No. 3.—Lieut. Col. Christopher J. Dickerson, Tenth Michigan Infantry, of affair at Antioch Station, Tenn.
No. 4.—General Braxton Bragg, C. S. Army.
No. 5.—Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, C. S. Army, commanding cavalry.
No. 6.—Brig. Gen. John A. Wharton, C. S. Army.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. Eleazer A. Paine, U. S. Army, of raid on Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

GALLATIN, *April* 11, 1863.

GENERAL: I will have 1,000 men at Lebanon to-morrow morning at daylight. The attack on the train was made at 4 o'clock p. m. yesterday, with three pieces of artillery, I think Parrott guns. The battery was across Cumberland River, about 700 yards from the railroad track. The first shot knocked off the dome of the locomotive, the next went through the boiler, one shot broke out a spoke in one of the driving-wheels. Two men very dangerously wounded. Thirty-five shots were

fired, and nearly all of them struck the train. Some of the men ran up the track and stopped the passenger trains. After the rebels left, the three trains ran into Nashville about midnight.

E. A. PAINE,
Brigadier-General.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff.*

No. 2.

Report of Col. George P. Este, Fourteenth Ohio Infantry, of affair at Antioch Station, Tenn.

HDQRS. 2D BRIGADE, 3D DIVISION, 14TH ARMY CORPS,
La Vergne, April 12, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the following relative to the attack upon the Nashville and Murfreesborough passenger train, upon the 10th ultimo [instant]:

The train was attacked 5½ miles from La Vergne, toward Nashville, about 4.30 p. m., by a force of between 200 and 300 rebels, besides a supporting force of about 200 held in reserve, and one threatening the stockade at Mill Creek, in all about 600, under the command of either General Wharton or Colonel [Baxter] Smith, of the Tennessee cavalry. The resistance by the train guard was of a feeble character, owing, doubtless, to the suddenness of the attack and the fatal effects of the rebel fire. The guard soon fled, and the rebels took possession of the train, capturing most of the passengers, releasing some 43 prisoners, plundering the mail and express packages, and robbing the passengers of money, watches, clothing, boots and hats, and setting fire to and destroying seven cars. They accomplished all this in less than twenty minutes, and retired with their prisoners and booty, reaching and crossing Williams' Ford, 10 miles from La Vergne, some time before dark.

At a point some 2 miles beyond the river they paroled the prisoners, about 70 in number, excepting Colonel Wood, Fifteenth Indiana Volunteers, Colonel Buell, Fifty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, Major Cupp, First Ohio Cavalry, Captain Milburn and Captain Bevill, Tenth Kentucky Volunteers, and 7 other officers, who refused to accept a parole. Taking these officers with them, the rebels moved in the direction of Baird's Mills, upon the Lebanon and Murfreesborough pike, intending to reach there before daylight.

The loss of the Federals was 6 killed and 13 wounded, 3 mortally. The rebels lost 6 killed, 6 wounded, and 3 prisoners.

I did not hear of the attack upon the train until nearly 6 o'clock, when I immediately ordered out all the cavalry here (about 100) and ten companies of infantry. The cavalry I sent down the pike to intercept, if possible, the rebel retreat, while I placed the infantry upon a train of cars, to be immediately moved to the scene of action. Both cavalry and infantry arrived too late to do any good, the rebels having too far the start.

I need not assure you of my vexation at this successful raid. Prior to its occurrence I had received, as I thought, the most satisfactory evidence from scouts, citizens, and contrabands that no rebels were in the vicinity in any considerable force. During the week I had scoured both sides of Stone's River myself, with the cavalry, without being able either to see or hear of any rebel force. The successful expeditions of Colonel Wilder and General Mitchell had caused me to believe that there were

no rebel cavalry to the south of Lebanon or west of Liberty. Upon the day of the attack my patrols had failed to discover any signs of the rebel forces. I have since learned that they left Lebanon the morning of the day they did attack, and only reached the place of disaster ten minutes before the train arrived. From all the evidence, I am led to believe that they neither placed any obstructions upon the track nor displaced any rails prior to the attack, but that the tender and cars were thrown off the track by the too sudden reversal of the engine for the purpose of running back.

I am now sending upon each day, as far as Antioch, a full regiment of infantry in the freight train in rear of the passenger train going to Nashville. I have two lines of cavalry patrols, extending from La Vergne down 7 miles, but, in order to be better able to guard against such disasters, I ought to have more cavalry or mounted men. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest the concentration of the regiment of cavalry now divided between Stewart's Creek and La Vergne at this point. Each detachment is too weak to do much by itself, whilst, if together, it might effect much good.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. P. ESTE,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Lieut. Col. GEORGE E. FLYNT, *A. A. G., and Chief of Staff.*]

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. 14TH ARMY CORPS, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, April 13, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded. The suggestion for concentration of cavalry at La Vergne is approved and recommended.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

No. 3.

Report of Lieut. Col. Christopher J. Dickerson, Tenth Michigan Infantry, of affair at Antioch Station, Tenn.

HDQRS. TENTH REGT. MICHIGAN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Nashville, April 13, 1863.

COLONEL: On the 10th instant, 40 privates and 4 non-commissioned and 2 commissioned officers were detailed from this regiment to guard a train on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, from this city to Murfreesborough and return. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the train, while on its return trip, 4 miles this side of La Vergne, was suddenly attacked by guerrillas, numbering from 200 to 300, who were secreted in a dense grove of cedars, completely covering them from view. Simultaneously with the attack the train was thrown from the track, in consequence of two of the rails being slightly displaced. The guards were stationed upon the top of some passenger cars and upon one platform car, and were under the command of Lieut. Frank M. Vanderburgh. They suffered severely from the first volley fired by the rebels, a number being killed and wounded. After having discharged their pieces at the guerrillas, they jumped, as quickly as possible, from the cars upon the ground, on the opposite side from the point of attack. Protecting themselves as well as possible by the cars, they held the train for some minutes, continually firing at the enemy. Being over-

powered by greatly superior numbers, they were compelled to give up the train, and, falling back a short distance, made a stand behind a fence, where they repulsed a party of rebels who were pursuing them.

Here Lieutenant Vanderburgh, who had previously received two wounds, was again shot and completely disabled. The command of the party then devolved upon Lieut. H. Walter Nichols, who, seeing there was no possibility of saving the train, retreated with his men in good order to the first stockade this side of La Vergne. Here he was re-enforced by about 15 men, who were stationed at the stockade. He then moved his men back to the point where the train had been thrown from the track. The rebels had captured the mail and express matter on board, and had set on fire all the cars, together with the engine and tender. The fire, however, had done very little damage to the engine, and the same was saved. Lieutenant Nichols gathered up the wounded, who were taken to some houses near by and made as comfortable as possible under the circumstances. A surgeon connected with the army, whose name I have been unable to learn, was on the train at the time of the attack, and rendered very efficient service in providing for the wounded. Six rebels were found dead near the point of attack, and a number are known to have been wounded.

The following is a list of casualties to the party detailed from this regiment:*

Considering all the circumstances attending the foregoing attack upon said train, and the large number killed and wounded, no less than 18 out of 46 officers and men, the conclusion is irresistible that both officers and men behaved with conspicuous bravery.

Respectfully submitted.

C. J. DICKERSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Col. CHARLES M. LUM,
Comdg. First Brig., Fourth Div., Dept. of the Cumberland.

No. 4.

Report of General Braxton Bragg, C. S. Army.

TULLAHOMA, *April* 13, 1863.

GENERAL: General Wheeler reports from Lebanon, 11th instant:

I divided my command into two parties, and made a raid upon the Louisville and Nashville and Nashville and Murfreesborough Railroads, capturing a large train on each, and many officers and men.

Portions of Wharton's and Morgan's cavalry division composed his command.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

General S. COOPER.

No. 5.

Report of Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, C. S. Army, commanding cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Lebanon, April 11, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to state that on approaching Liberty the enemy, consisting of Wilder's and Matthews' infantry brigades and

* Nominal list, omitted, shows 6 men killed and 12 wounded.

General Stanley's cavalry division, retreated with great rapidity, no doubt having exaggerated reports regarding our strength. About 700 men, under Colonel [Basil W.] Duke, were then at Smithville, and the remainder of General [J. H.] Morgan's command were at Rock Island, between McMinnville and Sparta.

On the 7th, I ordered General Morgan to send up the force from Rock Island and move it forward to Liberty, unless the enemy prevented, in which case he was directed to turn Liberty, and thus outflank that position.

I encamped at Alexandria on the evening of the 8th, with General [J. A.] Wharton's division (about 1,900 strong), the remainder being with Generals [W. T.] Martin and [G. J.] Pillow, and the next morning moved on Lebanon, where I was overtaken by Colonel Duke, with 600 men, 100 having been left, by my order, to defend Snow Hill. I determined to move with this force and attack the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Nashville and Murfreesborough Railroad. I here sent two companies to Auburn and a small scout to Black's shop, 7 miles from Murfreesborough, to guard the approaches from that point, and proceeded on to the Hermitage, detaching 500 picked men, under Lieutenant-Colonel [S. C.] Ferrill, with orders to cross Stone's River, attack the railroad trains, and do any other good in his power, and return to Lebanon; and, leaving Colonel Duke, with his command, to picket and defend the approaches near the Hermitage, I proceeded with the remainder of the command to a long, narrow bend to a point about 9 miles a little east of north from Nashville, where the railroad runs down to the river bank. We here placed our guns in position between two stockades, each of which was sufficiently near to be in view and within hearing. We fortunately, by the strictest silence and by creeping up to the bank, got our guns in position without being observed, and, after waiting two hours, a very large locomotive came in view, drawing eighteen cars loaded with horses and other stock. The first three shots broke open the boiler and stopped the train, and a few volleys from a dismounted regiment drove off the guard, who made but feeble resistance, wounding but 1 of my men. Finding that we could not cross the river, we brought our guns to bear upon the locomotive, and shot through it several times. We also shot the horses in the cars, and retired.

The party under Lieutenant-Colonel Ferrill attacked a train of cars loaded with soldiers near Antioch. Colonel Ferrill fired several volleys in crowded cars at distances varying from 10 to 50 yards. He thinks he killed not less than 100 men and wounded a large number. We took about 70 prisoners, including 20 officers, among whom are 2 colonels, 1 major, and 3 of General Rosecrans' staff officers. Colonel Ferrill paroled the enlisted men, 1 captain, and 7 lieutenants. We brought off the other officers, and about $30,000 in greenbacks, together with a large mail. We also retook 40 of our soldiers, who were on their way to Camp Chase. Colonel Ferrill destroyed the train, and broke up the road and telegraph. Our loss 1 man wounded.

With great respect, colonel, your obedient servant,

JOS. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Tullahoma.

P. S.—I think that Colonel Ferrill's estimate of the dead may be somewhat exaggerated. Perfectly reliable officers state that they saw over 30 dead Yankees, and state that they saw only a portion of those that were killed.

No. 6.

Report of Brig. Gen. John A. Wharton, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS WHARTON'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
Lebanon, April 12, 1863.

GENERAL: After being relieved on outpost duty at Unionville, my command passed through Shelbyville on the 4th, 5th, and 6th of April, arriving at McMinnville, or rather at a point 8 or 9 miles in advance of that place, on the Woodbury pike, the second day after, without anything to disturb the quiet of the march but a few groundless alarms, soon ascertained to be such.

On the 8th, the command was at and near Blew's, 3 miles from Mechanicsville, on the Liberty road, where, hearing of 10,000 strong of the Federals at Liberty, it was determined to cross the Liberty and Murfreesborough road 5 or 6 miles this side of Liberty, while sending a force to develop the Federal strength there. However, before reaching the turning-off point, it was ascertained that the Yankees had evacuated Liberty, and the line passed through that place, and camped near Alexandria that night.

On the 9th, after an easy march, the command encamped near Lebanon, with plenty of forage, to rest the horses and recover from the fatigue of the hard march of the day before.

The morning of the 10th found the whole command in saddle, and on the march at 3 o'clock.

Detachments from the various regiments of my brigade, to the number of about 500 men, reported to Lieutenant-Colonel Ferrill, of the Texas Rangers, for special service, and with this force he started in the advance. The rest of the brigade followed, and on reaching the Hermitage, 18 miles from Lebanon, turned off to the right 6 miles, to the river, where, in a large bend, the Nashville and Louisville Railroad runs along the edge of the bluff, on the opposite side, in plain sight, and only 250 or 300 yards distant. A force being left at the turning-off point to guard the wagons, which had come along for safety, and the approaches to the river in our rear, the artillery was posted on the bank, after a reconnaissance by General Wheeler and myself, just back of the edge, at the bluff on this side, and out of sight of sentinels on the other, supported by several regiments dismounted, while the remainder was held in reserve half a mile off.

On the approach of the train, the guns were run up to the brink of the bank, and at the second shot from them the steam-pipe was cut, the steam escaped, and the train was slowly stopped.

After much firing on our side, a little from the other, much fuss among the horses, with which the train was mainly freighted, and the scampering off of the few hands left on the train, although the cars were not thrown from the track, as desired, the command was drawn off.

It was 2 o'clock at night before the rear guard encamped, within 5 miles of Lebanon, through which they passed on the morning of the 11th, sitting down again in the neighborhood to picket to advantage and recruit the horses after their march of over 50 miles in one day.

This morning (the 12th) dispatches are received conveying the result of Colonel Ferrill's raid on the Murfreesborough and Nashville Railroad. Coming to the road near Antioch Station, Mill Creek, he spread the track and placed his men in ambush. The train approached at full speed, the tops of the cars crowded with soldiers.

Fire was opened upon them, and soon the last one struck the ground,

the train ran off, a heavy fire was directed against the confused mass struggling for life and extrication, and in a few moments, with a charge, the train was ours. Eleven officers were brought prisoners here, and some others, with 150 men, were paroled, while 75 or 80 were killed or wounded. Fifty or sixty of our own men, captured near Liberty, were retaken, and much express and mail matter brought away. I send you the mail bag, the only one brought away, thinking you may find something of interest in it; also some late papers.

After getting through with the mail, you will please forward it to the editor of the Chattanooga Rebel, with my compliments. I will communicate with you from time to time as anything of interest occurs.

With great respect, general, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. WHARTON,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK,
Commanding Polk's Corps.

P. S.—A large amount of greenbacks were captured.

APRIL 10, 1863.—Engagement at Franklin, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Cumberland.
No. 2.—Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, U. S. Army, commanding Army of Kentucky.
No. 3.—Capt. Charles G. Matchett, Fortieth Ohio Infantry.
No. 4.—Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley, U. S. Army, commanding cavalry.
No. 5.—Capt. James B. McIntyre, Fourth U. S. Cavalry.
No. 6.—Lieut. Col. Josiah B. Park, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, First Cavalry Brigade.
No. 7.—Lieut. Col. William B. Sipes, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.
No. 8.—Lieut. Reuben C. Couch, First Middle Tennessee Cavalry.
No. 9.—Lieut. Col. Oliver P. Robie, Fourth Ohio Cavalry, commanding Second Cavalry Brigade.
No. 10.—Col. Daniel M. Ray, Second Tennessee Cavalry, commanding Third Cavalry Brigade.
No. 11.—Lieut. Col. Robert Klein, Third Indiana Cavalry.
No. 12.—Return of Casualties in the Confederate forces.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Cumberland.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
April 11, 1863—5 p. m.

The following dispatch was received about midnight:

FRANKLIN, *April* 10, 1863.

General ROSECRANS:

Van Dorn made his promised attack to-day at 1 o'clock directly in front and on the town. An infantry regiment on guard and in town, with the cavalry pickets, held him at bay until their ammunition was exhausted. The dense smoke and atmosphere favored their operations, enabling them to approach very near without our being able to observe them. Our siege guns and light batteries opened upon them with murder-

ous effect, literally strewing the ground with men and horses. I had halted Stanley 4 miles out, on the Murfreesborough road. He at once crossed his forces over at Hughes' Mill, vigorously attacking Forrest's division, moving down on the Lewisburg pike, capturing six pieces of artillery and some 200 prisoners, but, owing to the unfavorable nature of the country, was unable to hold them, being attacked by greatly superior numbers, outflanked, and nearly surrounded. At the moment I was about to support him with all of my available cavalry and infantry, I received a dispatch from General Morgan saying that his pickets were being driven in on the Wilson pike. This led me to suppose that either Brentwood or our rear would be attacked in force; hence I was unable to carry out my project of cutting off and destroying most of Van Dorn' force. Our loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners is less than 100, while the enemy's cannot be less than three times that number. They were repulsed on all sides, and driven until darkness prevented the pursuit. Captain McIntyre, of the Fourth Regulars, took the battery and prisoners, bringing off twenty-odd of the latter.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

Reports place Van Dorn's force from 10,000 to 18,000. The attack was repulsed so easily that I am waiting the return of General Stanley, who has gone with his force to the front, to know whether it was more than a reconnaissance.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

No. 2.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, U. S. Army, commanding Army of Kentucky.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Franklin, Tenn., April 15, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to the general commanding the Army of the Cumberland the following report of the attack that was made upon my forces at this point on the 10th instant by the forces of the enemy under the command of General Van Dorn:

For several days previous to the day of attack I had received information from Murfreesborough and Triune that such would be made by General Van Dorn on the 9th instant, with a force variously estimated at from 15,000 to 18,000. In accordance with this information, I made such disposal of the troops at my command as I thought proper to resist this threatened attack. My effective force consisted of 5,194 infantry, 2,728 cavalry, eighteen pieces of artillery, and two siege guns, subdivided as follows:

Command.	Men.	Guns.
Brigadier-General Baird's division (infantry)	2,884	12
Brigadier-General Gilbert's division (infantry)	2,310	4
Brigadier-General Smith's Fourth Cavalry Brigade	1,128	.....
Major-General Stanley's command (cavalry), about	1,600	2
24-pounder siege guns at the fort	.....	2
Total	7,922	20

With this force, composed principally of raw men who had never heard a hostile gun fired, I had to resist the attack of General Van

Dorn's command, which, I have since carefully ascertained, consisted of about 9,000 cavalry and mounted infantry and two regiments of infantry proper. These were seasoned troops, the most of them having been in service since the war commenced, and having passed through many engagements. A glance at the plat of the town of Franklin and its environs, which is hereto attached,* together with a partial description herein of the approaches to the town, especially from the south, the topographical features of the surrounding country, and the condition of our works of defense on the 10th instant, will be necessary to correctly describe the nature of the attack made by, and repulse of, Van Dorn.

The only artificial defense that we had was the fort situated on the top of the bluff which rises on the north side of the Harpeth River, east of and commencing at the point of intersection of the railroad with the river. Of this the main work was only partially finished; the outworks had not been commenced. Its armament consisted of two 24-pounder siege guns and two 3-inch rifled guns from the Eighteenth Ohio Battery, which were added thereto after the action had commenced. This fort is about 40 feet above the general surface of the plateau on which Franklin is situated, although there are several rising pieces of ground thereon about 1 mile from the fort on a line extending from the Lewisburg pike to the river below the town, which are very near on a level with it.

The fort commands most of the approaches to Franklin north of the Harpeth, and all of the approaches from the south save that part of the plateau which is covered by a few blocks of houses, which stand in the southwest part of the town.

My camp was on the north side of the river, lying between the Nashville pike and the fort, and along the Liberty road, and extending back from the river about two-thirds of a mile.

The Harpeth River at an ordinary stage of water, such as there was on the 10th instant, is from 30 to 40 feet wide and from 2 to 3 feet deep, with square-built banks from 6 to 10 feet high. It can easily be crossed both above and below Franklin at several old fords.

The facilities for reaching Franklin from the north are very good; from the south they are excellent. It is approached from the south by the Lewisburg, Columbia, and Carter Creek pikes, all of which are in good condition. The Lewisburg pike strikes the river a short distance above the town and then follows its course for about 3 miles, when it leaves it and runs in a southeasterly direction. It can easily be reached from the Murfreesborough road by a country road that crosses the river at Hughes' Mill. This pike is quite level and crooked. The Columbia pike is an excellent road, hard, level, and straight for 3 miles from town, where it passes through two high hills or knobs in a narrow gap. The Carter Creek pike is hard and level until it reaches a line of hills at a point 2 miles south of the town. There are also other roads leading into Franklin from the south and from and into the pikes above described, but it is not necessary herein to refer to them. The plateau on the south side of the Harpeth, and upon which Franklin is situated, is surrounded almost entirely by a line of hills at a distance of from 2 to 3 miles from the town. The ground is rolling, and it is entirely cleared of timber, save at the points designated on the plat. Directly west of the fort, on the north side of the river, is the ground on which my cavalry was encamped. It was heavily timbered, and from the west base of

* See p. 225.

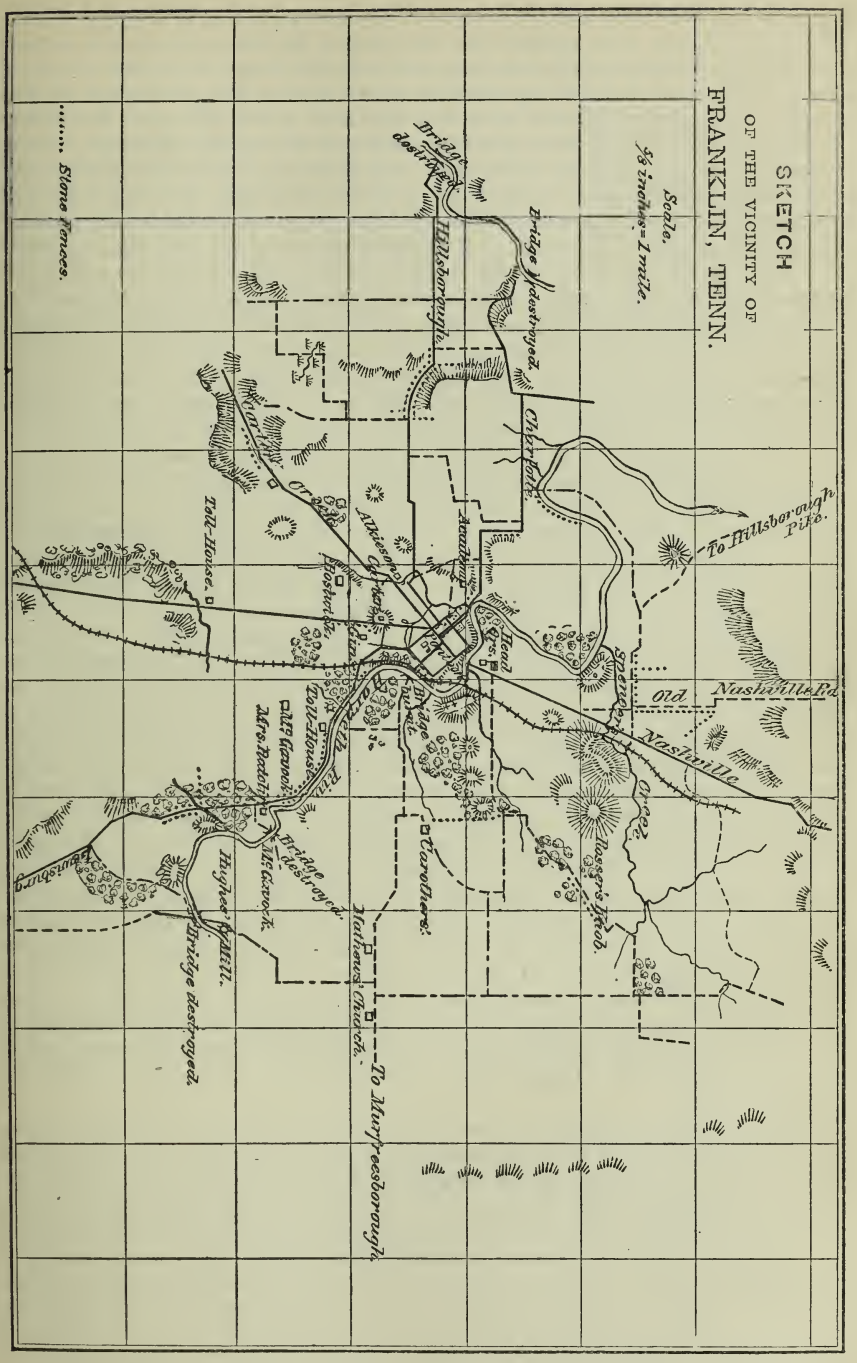
the bluff, on which the fort is situated, it gradually rises to about the same height as the fort, at the distance of one-quarter of a mile therefrom.

Judging from the configuration of the country on both sides of the Harpeth, and from the fact that nearly the whole of Van Dorn's force was mounted, and from the strength of that force, I did not think the attack would be made directly in our front, but that it would be made by falling upon our rear and flanks, after the enemy would cross the river above, or above and below Franklin. I therefore made the following-mentioned disposition of my forces to meet the attack: I ordered General Stanley, who, having reported to me on the evening of the 9th instant, had been halted 4 miles from town on the Murfreesborough road, to remain with his cavalry force on the north side of the Harpeth, to watch the ford at Hughes' Mill, while my own cavalry, under command of Brig. Gen. G. C. Smith, was held in reserve to re-enforce General Stanley, if necessary. General Baird was ordered to post his division in such position as to watch the fords below Franklin, and General Gilbert's division was held in position to meet any attack that might be made on our front or to re-enforce either of our flanks.

Friday, the 10th instant, was a dark, smoky, and windy day. The dust was blown from Franklin and from the dry roads directly into our faces, which, together with the condition of the atmosphere, so obstructed our vision that we could scarcely distinguish a fence from a line of horsemen, even with our field glasses, at the distance of over 1 mile. For the enemy it was a most propitious day for an attack.

In the advance from their camp at and near Spring Hill, Van Dorn's forces marched along the Columbia pike until they approached the point where it passes through the two knobs, before mentioned as being about 3 miles from the town. The bulk of them then crossed over to the Lewisburg pike and approached the town on it, while the remaining part approached on the Columbia pike. Their approach was very rapid, and the first intimation that I had of it was the firing that I heard as they drove in my pickets. This was very soon after 12 m. When the pickets reached the outskirts of Franklin, on the south side of the town, they met the Fortieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was there posted, it having been on the south side of the river on that day performing guard duties. By this force the farther progress of the enemy's force that followed up the pickets was then for some time stayed. This regiment here held a force, immensely superior in numbers, at bay until its ammunition was exhausted. It is shown that it fought well and held its ground with determination by the number of the enemy's dead and wounded found at and near this scene of conflict. It was finally forced to fall back through the town to the river, and it was followed by a part of the Twenty-eighth Mississippi Cavalry, under command of Major [Edward P.] Jones. But few of this regiment who came into town returned. It was now about 2 p. m.

At this time a large force could be seen forming in the rear of and near the cotton-gin, which is shown on the plat, stretching and moving from the Columbia pike to the woods that lie between the railroad and the Lewisburg pike, while large forces could be seen back of Bostwick's house, in the woods between the Columbia pike and the railroad, about 1¼ miles from the fort, and in the woods between the railroad and the Lewisburg pike, about 1 mile from the fort. I now ordered the two 24-pounder siege guns and the two 3-inch rifled guns of the Eighteenth Ohio Battery in the fort to be opened upon that part of the enemy's force which was forming in the open field. After firing shell at them


SKETCH
OF THE VICINITY OF
FRANKLIN, TENN.
Scale.
1/8 inches=1 mile.
Stone Fences.
Bridge destroyed.
Hillsborough.
Bridge destroyed.
Charlotte.
To Hillsborough Pike.
Creek.
Alkieson
Acadia
Toll-House.
Boswick
Head Qrs.
Spencer's
Old Nashville Rd
Nashville
Creek.
Rosser's Knob.
Toll-House
Mrs. Ratcliff
Mc Gavock
Bridge destroyed.
Mc Gavock.
Carothers.
Mathews Church.
To Murfreesborough.
Bridge destroyed.
Hughes & Mill.
Bridge destroyed.

for a short time, they hastily retreated to the woods on their right. Two rifled guns were now posted by the enemy in the edge of the woods between the Columbia pike and the railroad, and from them they directed a fire at the fort and at my headquarters, about 700 yards east of the fort. A few shells passed over the fort and a few fell near the river, in the vicinity of my headquarters, without doing any damage. Just before the enemy opened a fire from this battery, I received a telegram from General Morgan, commanding at Brentwood, stating that his pickets had been driven in on the Wilson pike. This dispatch caused me to change my opinion as to the main feature of the attack. It now appeared to me that Van Dorn, while he held force enough in our front to successfully resist any attack that I might make upon his front in the open field, really designed it as a cover to an attack that he would make with irresistible force upon the small garrison at Brentwood. Therefore, upon receiving this dispatch I sent all of my own cavalry, under command of Brig. Gen. G. C. Smith, in great haste to the relief of that post. Afterward I learned that General Morgan's pickets had been driven in only by 3 or 4 negroes walking along the road.

Very soon after this cavalry force had left, and too late for it to return to take part in the action, I discovered from his maneuvers, and from the statements of prisoners we had captured, that General Van Dorn's real intention was to attack us in front; that his whole force was directly opposed to us, and that he did not intend to attack Brentwood. I then adopted the following plan of offensive operations:

As I had now lost the use of my own cavalry, with which I intended to support General Stanley, I ordered two regiments of infantry and two guns from General Gilbert's division to move rapidly forward to Hughes' Ford, to supply its place, and immediately sent word to General Stanley of this fact. It was my intention, as soon as these re-enforcements reached General Stanley, and as soon as the enemy's force, which was on the Lewisburg pike, then moving toward Franklin, had passed the point of its intersection with the road from Hughes' Mill, to order him, with his re-enforcements, to cross the river, proceed to the pike, and attack this force in the rear. At the same time General Baird, who was to cross the river on the pontoon bridge with his division, would attack the same force in front, while I would hold General Gilbert's division as a reserve on the north side of the river, with its head resting on the pontoon bridge, ready to cross at a moment's notice. This plan failed, although I had every reason then to believe that it would not. I am now positive in stating that it would have resulted in a great success if it had been properly carried out. General Van Dorn's forces were in such a position that I might have crushed them, taking from 2,000 to 3,000 prisoners.

In disposing my forces in accordance with the above-mentioned plan, it was first necessary to bring General Baird's division from the fords which it was guarding below Franklin, and cross it over the pontoon bridge to the south side of the river. Owing to the distance from these fords to the bridge, it would take at least one hour and a half to make this movement. However, before General Baird had commenced to move, and almost before General Stanley's re-enforcements had started on the march of 3 miles to join him, I was very much surprised in receiving a message from him, stating that he had crossed the river at Hughes' Ford, moved to the Lewisburg pike, and had attacked the enemy in flank.

I sent word to his re-enforcements to rush forward as rapidly as possible, and to endeavor to reach the ford at least before he might be

driven back. At the same time I hurried General Baird's division across the pontoon bridge; but it was too late.

As soon as General Stanley commenced this attack, General Van Dorn, discovering his precarious situation, turned from our front and attacked him with such overwhelming numbers that he was driven back across the river before the re-enforcements sent to him could reach it. As soon as this was accomplished, the enemy rapidly retreated toward Spring Hill. It was now almost evening. General Baird's division, being composed of infantry and artillery, was unable to overtake the mounted enemy in his rapid retreat. He followed him until dark, and then returned to camp. Thus ended the action of that day.

The enemy having fallen back to his strong position near Spring Hill before morning, I did not deem it safe to follow him up with the force at my command.

It is impossible to give the exact list of our casualties, as General Stanley has not as yet made an official report to me of the losses in his command. Of my own forces there were 4 killed, 2 severely wounded, 2 mortally wounded, and 9 taken prisoners. Of the enemy, 19 were killed and left on the ground, and 35 were wounded at one point alone—the place of conflict with the Fortieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Taking the unofficial report of General Stanley as to the number of the enemy killed and wounded in his front; the statements of prisoners as to the total loss of the enemy; the statements of deserters, and the statements of intelligent persons living along the line of the enemy's retreat, as to the number of dead and wounded carried off in ambulances and wagons toward Spring Hill, I can safely set down the enemy's loss, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, at 300. Of this number, 48 were prisoners.

Since this attack I have been informed that it was made with the belief that my infantry had been removed to Nashville, and that the only force that had been left here was a small body of cavalry, which was guarding a large collection of commissary and quartermaster's stores that had not at that time been removed. It was the intention of the enemy to capture the cavalry and seize these stores.

Since Van Dorn's repulse, he facetiously calls his attack an armed reconnaissance in force.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
A. A. G., Staff of Maj. Gen. Rosecrans, Murfreesborough, Tenn.

—

FRANKLIN, *April* 19, 1863.

GENERAL: General [S. L.] Freeman's battery was taken and destroyed by chopping it to pieces. Himself, 1 lieutenant, and several men were killed; 2 lieutenants and 29 men of the battery taken prisoners. In other words, the battery was defunct.

No artillery firing in this quarter to-day. Scouts in from Hillsborough road found nothing.

I have ordered Morgan to intrench himself at Brentwood.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

General W. S. ROSECRANS,

No. 3.

Report of Capt. Charles G. Matchett, Fortieth Ohio Infantry.

CAMP OF FORTIETH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Near Franklin, Tenn., April 11, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor of submitting to you the following report of the engagement had by the Fortieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under my command, with the combined rebel forces of Van Dorn, Cosby, and Brigadier-General Jackson, on yesterday (April 10, 1863), while on picket duty:

The colonel and major of the regiment being sick, and I being the ranking captain of the regiment reported for duty, the command of the regiment for that day was assigned to me.

At 12.20 p. m. the enemy commenced the engagement by attacking the outpost guards on and adjacent to the Columbia pike, with a large advance guard. Companies E and K (First Lieuts. James Allen and David Roop, respectively) were in charge of that section of our line, with First Lieut. David Roop commanding. The guards of that section were rallied on their reserve, where they gallantly repulsed two attacks of the enemy's advance before re-enforcements reached them. Before the attack began, I ordered Company H, Captain [J. C.] Meagher, and First Lieut. John W. Smith, Company I, forward to strengthen Lieutenant Roop's reserve. Seeing the strength of the enemy's advance guard greatly outnumbered Lieutenant Roop's reserve, I immediately sent Company B, Capt. Charles J. Ent, forward also to take position on the left of Lieutenant Roop's reserve. A moment's glance at the enemy's force convinced me that the limited force under my command could maintain their lines but a short time against the numbers of the enemy in front. I therefore ordered my last company of reserves (Company A, under command of Second Lieutenant [S.] Hart, of Company B) to take position in the wood at the left of the railroad, in order to strengthen Company C, Second Lieut. J. C. Peck, who had been posted on our extreme left section of the guard on the Lewisburg pike. At the same time I sent for the provost guards of Franklin (Company G, Second Lieut. J. A. Fisher commanding), ordering them to re-enforce my left, by way of the Lewisburg pike, with all their force, excepting one relief of the prison guards. This order was not obeyed. My messenger in a few minutes informed me that Lieutenant Fisher and the provost-marshal, Captain [William L.] Avery, of General Granger's staff, refused to send me the company. Company G, therefore, was not sent out of the town. With this disposition of my force, and with only seven companies of infantry, less than 300 men, we maintained our lines of more than one-fourth of a mile in extent for more than two hours against vastly superior numbers. Twice did they attempt to rout us with their cavalry, and as often were they repulsed with loss.

They next advanced several mounted companies as skirmishers, deployed in sections and platoons, and at the same time began to form a consolidated line on rear of his skirmishers for a charge. We held our lines thus long, momentarily expecting re-enforcements. None, however, arrived, and I was informed that none were on their way. From the length of time that we were engaged, it was reasonable to suppose that we were not to be re-enforced, but rather that it was the wish of the commanding general for us to fall back. No order or intimation to that effect, however, reached me.

Our lines, up to this time, had been maintained in the skirts of a wood. To the rear of us, for a distance of more than half a mile, lay an open cotton field, without an obstacle or a shelter on it. A formidable line of cavalry, composed of three regiments, of from 1,500 to 2,500 men (as we learned from prisoners afterward taken by us), were just beyond the range of our guns, to the front of us. The fences and houses of the town were our nearest shelter in rear. A force sufficiently strong to flank us were menacing our right and left. The woods must soon be yielded up to overwhelming numbers.

From this critical position the men were relieved by the most noble daring and bravery that ever graced any arms. I gave the order to fall back, on double-quick. His mounted skirmishers followed us. When they had advanced into the open field, we halted, came to an about, and gave them a fire which soon sent them reeling on their main line. Taking advantage of their retreat, we fell back. His skirmishers soon recovered, and again charged us as before, and we again faced about and repulsed them. We again fell back as they fell back. This maneuver was repeated, with equal success on our side, until we gained about two-thirds of the distance from our outpost line to the village, when the main line of the enemy's cavalry charged us. When within range of our arms, we kept up a continuous fire on him, which caused him to move toward us at a slow and cautious pace. At this time I caused the men to retire from front to rear by company. This order was executed in admirable style, the front company retiring on double-quick to the rear of the other companies, where they came to an about, and deliberately delivered their fire, until they again became the front company, when they again retired as before. In this manner, though exposed to a heavy fire from the enemy, we kept them on a pace less than double-quick until we gained the town, where we took advantage of the houses, yard fences, hedges, &c., which we converted into rifle-pits, from whence we poured into the enemy's ranks a murderous fire. The right and left regiments of his line were repulsed, and they retreated to his main reserve, his center only passing into the town. For this they were severely punished by our continuous fire, and soon retreated in the utmost confusion. We saluted their retreating and confused ranks as we had welcomed their approaching line of battle, with a murderous fire. After they had fallen back, several pieces of his artillery, which he had placed in battery near our picket post on the Columbia road, opened on us with grape and shell. Our batteries and siege guns at the fortifications then opened on them, and drove them from the field.

At 5 p. m. our regiment was again formed near the pontoon bridge, from whence, in a few minutes, we moved forward and again took our former position at our guard lines.

During the action every officer and man did his duty nobly. My commands were promptly obeyed, and executed under a heavy fire of the enemy with a promptness that would do credit to the ordinary drill on the parade ground.

Captains Meagher and Ent, First Lieutenants Roop, Allen, and Smith, and Second Lieutenants Peck and Hart, each commanding a company, and the only companies engaged, deserve particular mention.

Our loss was 3 killed, 4 wounded, and 10 missing. Their names accompany this report. The enemy's loss was 2 captains and 15 men killed, 1 major and 13 men wounded, and 13 prisoners; besides over 100 horses, riderless, escaped within our lines and were taken.

In reporting their loss, I only mention those who fell into our (Fortieth

Ohio) hands—except the horses he took with him, the greater part of his killed and wounded. His total loss may be safely estimated at 150 in killed and wounded.

I have the honor to be, colonel, your obedient servant,

CHAS. G. MATCHETT,

Captain, Commanding Fortieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Col. S. D. ATKINS,

Comdg. Second Brigade, Third Division, Army of Kentucky.

No. 4.

Report of Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley, U. S. Army, commanding cavalry.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Murfreesborough, April 16, 1863.

GENERAL: Upon the 9th day of this month I marched a cavalry force of 1,600 men, composed of the Fourth U. S. Cavalry, Captain McIntyre; part of the First Brigade—the Fourth Michigan, the Seventh Pennsylvania, and two companies of the First Middle Tennessee, Colonel Sipes—the Second East Tennessee, Colonel Ray; three companies of the Third Indiana, Colonel Klein, and two pieces of artillery, Lieutenant Newell, to scout the country to Triune, and thence to Franklin, to give General Granger such assistance as he might require in his operations against Van Dorn.

The Second Brigade took the direct Franklin road; the remainder of the command the Bole Jack road. Our camp was made this night near Petersburg. Our pickets pushed down to the Harpeth. At 10 o'clock on the succeeding morning I reached Franklin, camping my troops on the Murfreesborough road, at the brick church, 4 miles east of Franklin. At about 2.30 o'clock a continuous fire to the front of Franklin, on the Columbia pike, indicated that the enemy was making an attack in force. It was some time after the firing commenced before General Granger could believe the enemy would have the temerity to attack, but this was soon decided by the enemy boldly charging into the town.

The regiment on duty in the place (the Fortieth Ohio) fought well, and killed nearly all the enemy that came into the village. As soon as I saw that the attack was in force, I immediately ordered a counter-attack by the way of the ford at Hughes' Mill and the Lewisburg pike. The road, after crossing the ford, divides, one fork, the right one, reaching the pike about 1 mile from the ford; the other, the left, 1½ miles from the same point. The Second Brigade was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Robie, and supported by the Second East Tennessee, Colonel Ray, and a detachment of the Third Indiana, Lieutenant-Colonel Klein, supporting. On the left-hand road the Fourth Regular Cavalry moved. This last column soon became engaged, and, charging promptly, dispersed a great part of Forrest's division, taking his battery of six pieces and some 300 prisoners.

Just at this moment a contraband came to me, and told me he had just escaped from the enemy on the Columbia road, and that Van Dorn was moving between myself and Franklin with 4,000 men. This could not be allowed, and I sent the Fourth Kentucky, which had come to my support, and Colonel Sipes, with two pieces of artillery, to watch Ewing's Ford, where Van Dorn purposed crossing. The enemy were already attempting the ford, but were soon driven.

At this juncture I sent the Fourth Michigan to support Captain McIntyre; but after holding the captured battery for one hour, he was obliged to cut the spokes and cripple the battery as he best could, and retire to the ford, being surrounded and attacked on all sides. He brought off a good part of his prisoners. In the mean time the force on the right-hand road was severely engaged, and drove the enemy back in three charges they made to gain the ford. Night was now upon us, and General Granger sending me word he could support me, I again advanced, but fearing our columns firing into each other in the darkness, remained on the ground until morning.

The enemy's loss in killed, wounded, and missing, on the flank the cavalry attacked upon, was not less than 150; among these some of their best officers. Not keeping their battery was much to be regretted, but the limbers and caissons were run off and the cavalry had no means of moving the guns.

On the 11th, we cared for our wounded.

On the 12th, returned to this place.

Where all the officers and men behaved well, I find it difficult to name the deserving. To do so would be simply to recount the names of all the officers of my staff, of commanders of brigades and regiments, and they in turn the subordinates of their commands. From the circumstances, the Fourth U. S. Cavalry did the most gallant service. The report of Captain McIntyre is called to the attention of the general commanding. Two gallant officers, old soldiers, were dangerously wounded in this regiment, leading their companies—Lieutenants Healy and Simson, the former, it is feared, mortally.

Inclosed please find list of casualties and sketch of ground.*

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

Return of Casualties in the engagement near Franklin, Tenn., April 10, 1863.

Command.	Men killed.	Wounded.		Men taken prisoners.	Total.	
		Officers.	Men.		Officers.	Men.
Second Cavalry Brigade	2	.....	6	.....	.....	8
Third Cavalry Brigade	1	.....	6	.....	.....	7
4th U. S. Cavalry	3	2	5	17	2	25
Total	6	2	17	17	2	40

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

No. 5.

Report of Capt. James B. McIntyre, Fourth U. S. Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH CAVALRY,
Camp near Murfreesborough, April 14, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 10th of April, 1863, while in camp 4 miles from Franklin, Tenn., at 1.30 p. m. I received orders from

* Sketch not found.

Major-General Stanley, commanding cavalry, to proceed with my regiment to the ford on Harpeth River, at the mills 3 miles from Franklin, effect a crossing, strike the Lewisburg pike, and march thence to Franklin on that road.

I immediately started with my regiment, and crossed at the ford, throwing forward Company C, under Lieutenant [B. L.] Fletcher, as an advance guard; Company A, under Lieutenant [N. J.] McCafferty, as left flankers, and Company E, under Lieutenant [E.] Fitzgerald, as right flankers. In this order I advanced until, reaching the woods, 100 yards from the turnpike, I discovered a rebel battery in position on the turnpike, with a strong cavalry support. I then ordered Lieutenant [W. H.] Ingerton, with Companies K and B, to charge the battery, which he did in gallant style, capturing the whole battery of six pieces and between 200 and 300 prisoners, killing a captain and second lieutenant, taking a captain and first lieutenant prisoners, and following up the charge some distance, putting the enemy to flight. During this charge, Lieut. T. W. Simson was severely wounded. I then ordered Lieutenant [J.] Hedges, with Company G, to follow up the charge, and attack the enemy on the hill and on the right of the turnpike. This he did most successfully, forcing them to retreat in utter confusion. Meanwhile I ordered Lieutenant Fletcher, with Company C, to engage the enemy on our right and rear, where they appeared in force. I ordered the rear squadron, under Captain [T. H.] McCormick, to halt at the battery as a reserve, with Company M, under Lieutenant [E. G.] Roys, in the rear. Scarcely had I done this when he reported to me that the enemy were advancing to attack my rear; that he had dismounted Company M, and they were fighting on foot against a superior force, holding them in check, but needing support immediately. I then ordered Companies E, D, and I, under Lieutenant [T.] Healy, to their support, forming them on the right of Company M. It being then reported to me that the enemy were crossing the fields on foot toward the woods, to support the force attacking my rear, leaving their horses at a brick church, about 1,000 yards from my rear, and if one squadron should charge down the road, they could be cut off from the woods and their horses, I ordered Lieutenant Healy, with Companies D and I, to charge down the road, which he did, but, being armed only with pistol and saber, with woods on his right and a fence on his left, and the lieutenant being severely wounded, they were forced to fall back. During this time I received orders from Major-General Stanley directing me to fall back immediately and recross the river, as the enemy in strong force were moving round my right flank, with the intention of intercepting my retreat to the ford. At the same time I discovered the enemy advancing, in superior numbers, on my right, front, and rear, threatening to surround me. I immediately ordered Company B to support Company M, who were still holding in check the force attacking my rear, but their ammunition failing, I then ordered Company M to fall back on the regiment. I then had the rally sounded, and ordered a retreat to the ford, having only 150 yards of a plowed field open to retreat, between a cross-fire from my rear, right, and left. I reached the ford and recrossed the river with but little loss, bringing with me a captain, 1 second lieutenant, and 34 prisoners, but was obliged, by overwhelming numbers, to abandon the battery and between 400 and 500 prisoners, and after having inflicted upon the enemy a loss of at least 100 in killed and wounded. Before retreating, Company A spiked four of the guns, cut the spokes and tongues, and entirely destroyed the harness, thus dismantling the battery.

The officers and enlisted men deserve more praise than I am able to

give them, especially Captain McCormick, who wheeled my rear companies to attack the overwhelming numbers that attacked me in my rear and right, and to Lieutenant Ingerton for the gallant manner in which he led his squadrons over the battery, and driving the enemy before him for upward of a mile. Lieutenant Rendlebrock accompanied Lieutenant Ingerton's squadron, and was conspicuous for his gallantry—always in front doing his duty, as a gallant officer should. Lieutenant Hedges, who immediately followed up the charge, breaking off to the right of the pike and charging a regiment stationed on a commanding position and utterly routing them in every direction, continuing the charge to the left, and cutting his way back to the regiment through a line of dismounted cavalry in the most perfect order in a column of fours, and every man in his proper place. Lieutenants Roys, Fletcher, McCafferty, and Simson behaved gloriously; always cool and collected. In fact, I have not sufficient language to thank the officers and men of my brave and gallant regiment.

Inclosed please find a list of the casualties of the regiment,* and a sketch† showing my position and that of the enemy.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. McINTYRE,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. W. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 6.

Report of Lieut. Col. Josiah B. Park, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, First Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
Camp Minty, April 15, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to hand you the following report of the expedition to Franklin:

Thursday, April 9, I left camp, with 175 men and officers, at 6 a. m.; formed on the Wilkinson pike, and reported to Lieutenant Colonel Sipes, commanding the First Cavalry Brigade. Marched direct to Petersburg, by way of Triune; went into camp for the night.

April 10, was called out at 1 a. m.; moved forward at daylight. At 9 a. m. fed and groomed the horses near the stone church, 4 miles above Franklin. About noon heard brisk firing at Franklin. About 2 p. m. moved forward to a ford on the river about 3 miles above Franklin; was immediately ordered to the ford about 1 mile below, where we formed line in rear of Newell's battery. A few minutes after, General Stanley ordered me back to the ford we had just left, to support the Fourth U. S. Cavalry, which was reported to have captured a battery of four guns and several prisoners. I galloped back toward the ford. When within about 600 yards of the river, I met the Fourth U. S. Cavalry returning. Captain McIntyre informed me that the battery had been retaken by the enemy, and that they were then advancing. I immediately formed a line on the right of the road, dismounted the regiment to fight on foot, and advanced toward the river, and formed line behind a fence covering the ford. I immediately reported my position to General Stanley, and received his order to remain where I was. About an hour after,

*Nominal list, omitted, shows 2 killed, 7 wounded, and 14 missing. †Not found.

by order of the general, I advanced to the bank of the river, mounted one battalion (Captain Totten's), crossed the creek, and advanced to the front until I met General Baird's brigade. I then reported to General Stanley, and was ordered by him to recross the river, get forage, and go into camp.

April 11, at 8 a. m., I was ordered by Captain Sinclair, assistant adjutant-general of General Stanley's staff, to support a section of Miller's (Chicago) battery. I also reported to Lieutenant-Colonel Sipes, then on my right supporting Newell's battery. Remained at this place until next morning about 9 o'clock. We then took up the line of march to Murfreesborough, under command of Colonel Minty, Fourth Michigan, in advance. Nothing of importance occurred during the day; encamped at Stewart's Creek, on Bole Jack road.

April 14, marched at 6 a. m.; arrived at Murfreesborough at 10 o'clock; countermarched, and went to Florence; stopped, and returned to this camp at 5 p. m.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

J. B. PARK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Fourth Michigan Cavalry.

Lieut. JOSEPH G. VALE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Cavalry Brigade.

No. 7.

Report of Lieut. Col. William B. Sipes, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.

HDQRS. SEVENTH REGT. PENNSYLVANIA VOL. CAVALRY,
Camp Stanley, April 17, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that at daylight, on the morning of the 9th instant, I marched from this camp, temporarily in command of the First Cavalry Brigade, consisting of the Fourth Michigan, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Paine [J. B. Park], the Seventh Pennsylvania and two companies of the First Tennessee Cavalry Regiments, and a section of the First Battery of Ohio Volunteer Artillery, commanded by Lieutenant Newell.

The brigade marched by way of the Wilkinson turnpike and the Bole Jack road to Triune, where it joined the cavalry forces under the immediate command of Major-General Stanley. That evening the command bivouacked at Petersburg, and on the following morning moved toward Franklin. When within about 4 miles of the latter point, at about noon, a portion of our forces became engaged with the rebels, and the First Brigade was pushed forward to hold an important ford (McEwing's) on the Harpeth River. We remained in this position for some time, when the Fourth Michigan Regiment was ordered to the support of our forces actively engaged with the enemy near the ford, at Height's [Hughes'?] Mill, about 1 mile distant.

The remaining portion of the brigade continued in position until near sundown, when I was ordered by General Stanley to cross the river and move cautiously up the Lewisburg turnpike, to ascertain the position and movements of the enemy. After advancing about 1 mile in the direction indicated, we came in range of the enemy's fire, and proceeded to reconnoiter their position. The force in front of us was posted in a dense wood, on the summit of a rocky hill, to the east of the turnpike.

To approach them, it was necessary to pass over an open ascent a distance of several hundred yards, which was intersected with strong stone fences, and similar obstructions lined both sides of the road.

The ground was not accessible for cavalry, and my command was too small to permit any portion of it to be dismounted. After observing the enemy for some time, they delivering a scattering fire at us, which did no execution, I deemed it prudent to fall back to the artillery, which had been left with a support of only 50 men. On the road we met with a heavy detachment of infantry and artillery from Franklin, commanded by Brigadier General Baird.

I explained to the general, as near as I could, the position of the enemy, and returned in advance of his column to my former position, within range of the rebel rifles. Here I remained until about 9 o'clock at night, General Baird's forces not advancing, when I received an order to rejoin the artillery at McEwing's, and bivouac for the night, which order was obeyed.

The following morning, the Seventh Pennsylvania and First Tennessee Cavalry and Newell's artillery moved, by order of General Stanley, to Height's [Hughes'?] Mill, where we again bivouacked, in company with the Second Brigade.

During Saturday and Sunday morning, our patrols reported a picket of the rebels in sight on the Lewisburg road; but positive orders having been given by Major-General Granger, commanding at Franklin, not to bring on an engagement, they were not attacked.

On Sunday, scouts reported that the enemy had fallen back, leaving no trace of their presence save one spiked cannon and a broken caisson, which they had thrown into a creek. On Sunday evening Colonel Minty arrived and assumed command of the brigade.

My regiment remained with the brigade until its arrival at Murfreesborough, on Tuesday, having been absent six days. During the scout we captured 5 horses and 4 mules, which have been properly accounted for by the regimental quartermaster. I have to report the loss of 1 man, a member of Company C, who was accidentally shot, and left in hospital at Franklin.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. B. SIPES,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Seventh Pennsylvania Vol. Cav.

Lieut. JOSEPH G. VALE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Cavalry Brigade.

No. 8.

Report of Lieut. Reuben C. Couch, First Middle Tennessee Cavalry.

FIRST REGIMENT MIDDLE TENNESSEE CAVALRY,
Camp near Murfreesborough, April 15, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by this command in the late scout to Franklin, Tenn.

On the morning of the 9th instant, according to orders from Lieutenant-Colonel Galbraith, commanding this regiment, I left camp in command of 57 men, and marched about 20 miles to Petersburg, where we encamped during the night. On the 10th, marched near the vicinity of Franklin, and was detailed to support a battery of two guns belonging

to the brigade, which was posted near a ford about 1 mile from Franklin, where we remained during the night. On the 11th, we were ordered to encamp with the brigade at a ford about a mile farther up the river from the one where the battery was posted, where we remained during the 11th and 12th. On the 13th, having received orders, we took up the line of march for this place. When we reached Murfreesborough we were ordered back on the railroad to Florence, remaining about two hours, when we again started for camp, where we arrived on the night of the 14th, at about 6 o'clock.

My force did not become engaged while out. One man being taken sick was left at Franklin. No other casualties occurred.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. COUCH,
Second Lieutenant, Commanding Detachment.

Lieut. JOSEPH G. VALE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 9.

Report of Lieut. Col. Oliver P. Robie, Fourth Ohio Cavalry, commanding Second Cavalry Brigade.

CAMP STANLEY, *April* 16, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to your order, received this morning, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Second Brigade in the late engagement at Franklin, Tenn.:

I was ordered on Friday, April 10, to assume command of this brigade, consisting of 190 officers and men of the Third Ohio, 257 of the Fourth Ohio, and also a detachment of the Third Indiana Cavalry.

We left camp at 6 o'clock a. m., and marched to within 4 miles of Franklin, at which point I received orders from the general commanding to move with my command across the Harpeth Fork at a ford 3 miles to the left of the Murfreesborough pike, and proceed to Franklin, on the Lewisburg pike. Having crossed the ford, and while moving in the direction of the Lewisburg pike, my advanced guard captured a surgeon and quartermaster belonging to the Confederate Army; also 2 negroes, who reported a force of the enemy between us and Franklin, 2,000 strong. A company which had been sent down the Lewisburg pike also reported the enemy in force in that direction. At this moment heavy firing was heard on the Lewisburg pike. Knowing that the Fourth Regulars had been sent in that direction, and were probably engaged with the enemy, I immediately prepared my command to move to their support. While advancing in line, and when within a few hundred yards of the enemy, who were plainly visible in strong force, I received orders from the commanding general to fall back and recross the stream. My command returned in good [order] to within a short distance of the ford. The enemy observing our movements, advanced rapidly and opened fire upon our right. I ordered my men to return the fire, which was promptly done, with good effect, repulsing them twice.

At this time I ordered the left to hold the enemy in check while I could retire the right of my line. While endeavoring to execute this movement, the enemy charged in strong force, driving in my skirmishers and causing my line to fall back in confusion. I succeeded in rallying

my men and formed another line. The enemy having dismounted, advanced rapidly through the open field, and opened fire upon us, at about 300 yards distance. We returned their fire, and drove them back in confusion. I then withdrew my command across the stream, and took position commanding the ford, which I was ordered to hold. My loss was 2 killed and 6 wounded. The enemy undoubtedly [lost] more heavily, but they having possession of the ground, were enabled to remove their killed and wounded.

That night we remained in camp at this point. The next morning I surrendered command of this brigade to Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, who is my superior officer, and took command of my regiment, the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. P. ROBIE,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

Capt. W. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 10.

Report of Col. Daniel M. Ray, Second Tennessee Cavalry, commanding Third Cavalry Brigade.

CAMP NEAR MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
April 16, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the late scout to Franklin, Tenn.:

Left camp with my command, consisting of the Second East Tennessee Cavalry and a detachment of the Fourth Indiana Cavalry, on the morning of Thursday, April 9, 1863; halted at night about 4 miles south of Triune.

Resumed the march on the following morning at 3.30 o'clock; marched until 8 a. m.; halted within 4 miles of Franklin. Resumed march at 2 p. m. of same day; marched a distance of 4 or 5 miles, crossing Big Harpeth River below an old mill. Was attacked by the enemy in force near ford of Big Harpeth; engagement lasted about one hour, mostly at long range; the enemy fell back; I occupied his ground. My loss was 1 killed and 6 wounded, all belonging to the Second East Tennessee Cavalry.

Late in the evening I recrossed the river with my command, at the ford where I crossed at 2 o'clock. Remained over night; distance about 1 mile from the scene of the engagement. On the 11th instant, advanced as far as where the Fourth U. S. Cavalry were engaged on the 10th. Returned from that place to where we halted on the morning of the 10th instant. Resumed march on the 13th for Murfreesborough at 12 a. m.; arrived at camp at 9 p. m., burning on our way ten dwellings and outhouses belonging to persons who had sons in the Confederate Army, as per order of Major-General Stanley.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. M. RAY,
Colonel, Commanding Third Cavalry Brigade.

Capt. W. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 11.

Report of Lieut. Col. Robert Klein, Third Indiana Cavalry.

HDQRS. THIRD BATTALION, THIRD INDIANA CAVALRY,
Camp Drake, Tenn., April 16, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following as the part taken by detachment of the Third Indiana Cavalry, 170 strong, under my command, during the late scout to Franklin, Tenn.:

Nothing worthy of note occurred until on the 10th instant, when, halted 4 miles from Franklin, I was placed under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Robie, commanding Second Brigade, with which brigade we acted during the entire engagement and remainder of the scout. Early in the afternoon we were ordered to proceed to the Harpeth River, at [Hughes'] Mill, where our brigade crossed at lower ford, opposite the bluff. We moved across the open field and woods to the Lewisburg pike, driving the enemy's sentinels toward Franklin, in which direction we observed them in considerable mounted force. The brigade was formed across the pike, facing toward Franklin, my battalion being in the center, where we were to await their approach. The Fourth Regulars becoming engaged in our rear, toward Lewisburg, we were ordered to about face, and move down the Lewisburg end of the pike, which we did in fine order, and had laid down the last fence between us and the reserve of the force engaging the Fourth Regulars, and would soon have captured them and the horses of their dismounted men, the guard being inconsiderable, but orders were given to fall back, as they were advancing from Franklin in our rear. We fell back with the promptness characteristic of cavalry movements, and formed in the field and woods near the bluff, at the crossing, our line being at an acute angle with the pike and bluff, our left nearest the pike and our right nearest the bluff, with my battalion again in the center of the Second Brigade.

The enemy made two attacks on this position, and were both times repulsed; but coming through the woods in force and attacking our left vigorously, doubled it on the center, obliging us to fall back.

We again formed parallel to the bluff, which position we held until the enemy retired.

We were in advance of the reconnoitering force which went out in the evening, but nothing worthy of note occurred.

Our loss in the whole scout was very small, being 2 mortally wounded and 2 slightly so. Also 12 horses killed, disabled, and abandoned.

I take pleasure in testifying to the general good conduct of my officers and men, their actions meeting my full approbation.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. KLEIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Third Indiana Cavalry.

Capt. W. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 12.

Return of Casualties in the Confederate forces.

[Compiled from nominal list of casualties.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Brigade (Armstrong's):							
Staff	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
3d Arkansas	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
4th Mississippi	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
1st [6th] Tennessee	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	5
Sanders' battalion	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Escort ([James H.] Polk's company)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total	.....	1	1	10	1	1	14
Second Brigade (Starnes'):							
3d [4th] Tennessee	.....	1	.....	6	.....	2	9
9th [19th] Tennessee	.....	2	1	5	.....	.....	8
Escort (detachment 3d [4th] Tennessee)	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Total	.....	3	1	15	.....	2	21
Freeman's battery	1	.....	....	1	1	28	31
Forrest's escort	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Total	1	.....	.....	5	1	28	35
Grand total	1	4	2	30	2	31	70

APRIL 12, 1863.—Skirmish at Stewartsborough, Tenn.

Report of Col. William W. Lowe, Fifth Iowa Cavalry.

FORT DONELSON, *April* 13, 1863.

Yesterday one company of the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, Captain [D. A.] Waters, of Major Garrid's [?] command (now out seizing horses), had a highly successful engagement with rebels, completely routing them, killing and wounding several, capturing 17 prisoners and 25 horses, besides arms, &c. Among the prisoners are Major Blanton, Captain Lealer, of Cox's regiment, and the adjutant and surgeon of Owen's battalion. This Blanton is the same who was captured during the winter by one of my scouting parties, and made his escape somewhere north of Cairo.

W. W. LOWE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Cumberland.

APRIL 13, 1863.—Skirmish near Chapel Hill, Tenn.

Report of Brig. Gen. James B. Steedman, U. S. Army.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Triune, Tenn., April 15, 1863.

COLONEL: The enemy have been remarkably reserved for the past four days. Two companies of my cavalry, under the command of

Lieutenant-Colonel [J. P.] Brownlow, went on the 13th within 2 miles of Chapel Hill, and attacked a forage train of the enemy, killing 1 of the rebels and dispersing the guard; but before they succeeded in destroying the train, the approach of a body of the enemy's cavalry forced them to retire.

The whole force of the enemy at Chapel Hill is one regiment of cavalry ([Josiah] Patterson's). There is a brigade of cavalry at Rover, under the command of Colonel [A. A.] Russell.

Van Dorn is quiet at Spring Hill, with his force.

In the destruction of property, under the order of Major-General Stanley to his command to burn the houses of all citizens who have sons or near relatives in the Confederate service, a large amount of forage was burned. On one plantation (John E. Tullés'), a large barn, full of hay and oats, sufficient to have loaded 25 wagons, was burned. I sent a train yesterday for the forage, and the officer in charge, Major Boynton, Thirty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, reports to me that the barn and contents were destroyed. The major also reports to me that on several other farms the forage had been burned by General Stanley's cavalry. I do not suppose that General Stanley knew anything about the destruction of the forage, or that he would have permitted it had he known that it was being done.

Everything is going on smoothly. My command is in excellent condition and spirits.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. STEEDMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Third Division.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE E. FLYNT,
Chief of Staff, Fourteenth Army Corps.

APRIL 15, 1863.—Skirmish at Piketon, Ky.

Report of Col. George W. Gallup, Fourteenth Kentucky Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN KENTUCKY,
Louisa, Ky., April 19, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit to you a report. Having definite information of a rebel camp, under command of a Major [James M.] French, having been established at Piketon, in Pike County, Kentucky, 80 miles distant from this post headquarters, at the request of Col. John Dils, Thirty-ninth Kentucky Regiment, I sent him, with a detachment of 200 men of the Thirty-ninth Kentucky Regiment, selected, good, mounted riflemen, with orders to rout them. He left on the morning of April 13, instant, and came upon the enemy on the morning of the 15th instant.

Colonel Dils attacked them at daylight on the 15th instant, and brisk skirmishing ensued for about an hour, when the enemy was compelled to surrender the town. We captured Major French, 1 surgeon, 1 mustering officer, 5 captains, 9 lieutenants, 70 men, 30 horses and saddles, about 40 guns, and all their stores, and completely destroyed their camp. I also sent out a detachment of the Fourteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry (1 corporal and 13 men) to watch the movements of General Marshall toward Breathitt County. They followed the enemy, under General Marshall, closely to Breathitt County, 75 miles, and came upon

a party of Captain [J. H.] Bradshaw's company, and captured 12 men, and, on their way back, one piece of artillery, the only one Marshall brought into Kentucky with him, and returned to this post without the loss of a man killed or wounded.

Colonel Dils, Lieutenant-Colonel Mims, and Major Ferguson are deserving of great credit for the able manner in which they acquitted themselves and managed the expedition.

The Thirty-ninth Kentucky Regiment Mounted Infantry is a new regiment, but behaved nobly and unflinchingly under fire. The prisoners, under charge of Capt. Dwight A. Leffingwell, Fourteenth Regiment Kentucky Infantry, are duly forwarded to general headquarters, and [Captain Leffingwell] will report for instructions.

I have the honor, general, to be, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. GALLUP.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.

APRIL 15-MAY 8, 1863.—Expeditions (April 15-May 2) to Courtland, Ala., and (May 2-8) Tupelo, Miss.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

April 17, 1863.—Actions and skirmishes at Lundy's Lane, Cherokee Station, Great Bear Creek, and Barton Station, Ala.
19, 1863.—Skirmish at Dickson Station, Ala.
22, 1863.—Action at Rock Cut, near Tuscumbia, Ala.
23, 1863.—Skirmishes at Dickson Station, Tuscumbia, Florence, and Leighton, Ala.
27, 1863.—Skirmish at Town Creek, Ala.
28, 1863.—Action at Town Creek, Ala.
May 5, 1863.—Action at King's Creek, near Tupelo, Miss.*

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut, U. S. Army, commanding Sixteenth Army Corps.
No. 2.—Maj. Gen. Richard J. Oglesby, U. S. Army, commanding Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps.
No. 3.—Brig. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, U. S. Army, commanding expedition.
No. 4.—Col. Florence M. Cornyn, Tenth Missouri Cavalry, commanding brigade.
No. 5.—Col. Moses M. Bane, Fiftieth Illinois Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 6.—Itinerary of the Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, April 15-May 1.

No. 1.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut, U. S. Army, commanding Sixteenth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
April 14, 1863.

GENERAL: I inclose you the copies of dispatches received from Corinth and La Grange. It would seem as if the enemy had got notice of Rosecrans' intended movement on the Tennessee.

---

* For Confederate reports, see Series I, Vol. XXIV, Part I, pp. 689-694.

I have ordered Dodge to take 5,000 men, with two batteries, from District of Corinth, open communications at Hamburg with Rosecrans, and, as soon as their mutual whereabouts is known, to move rapidly on Tuscumbia, cutting by cavalry, if possible, the railroad from Decatur to Tuscumbia. This will take place on Wednesday or Thursday, if Rosecrans succeeds in getting up the river. The Marine Brigade has not reported yet. If Ellet has gone up the Tennessee, as directed, he will be in time to co-operate. If not, he should be cashiered for running by me without reporting. His assistance would be invaluable at this time, provided his command is of any use at all, which I do not know.

If Rosecrans moves with convoy, he can break through. If not, I doubt his getting down the Cumberland and up the Tennessee.

Under cover of this movement, I shall sweep down with cavalry, and expect no difficulty in getting to Meridian. I am still horribly crippled for want of horses, by the gross neglect of quartermasters at Saint Louis. I have only received 200, with which I have remounted the Seventh Kansas, and sent them to Dodge.

No further news of moment.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

CORINTH, *April* 4, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

Scout in from south, four days from Meridian; no movements of troops since last report between Jackson and Vicksburg; says troops move daily up toward Yazoo and back again. They have a heavy force to work at Yazoo City and at Clarksburg, or Clarksville; also are making great efforts in collection of provisions and forage in Mississippi; says Vicksburg army are wholly supplied now from this State. Troops along the road and in my front same as last report. Some heavy guns have gone from Vicksburg up to Yazoo City; only three, he thinks.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

CORINTH, *April* 13, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

My assistant adjutant-general has just returned from Tuscumbia. Two brigades and one battery have been added to their command since last Sunday, a week ago. Under a general reconnaissance it appears that they expected a move by way of Tennessee River by Major-General Rosecrans. They have now there 6,000 men and eleven pieces of artillery. This is certain. I sent full report to General Oglesby, with request for him to send to you. At Tuscumbia they had a telegram of the 11th from Charleston, saying our forces were advancing upon them by land.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

JACKSON, *April* 13, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

The following dispatch has just been received from Brigadier-General Dodge, Corinth:

Two scouts are in from the south, one from Meridian and the other from Vicksburg. Pemberton's command is now stretched from Grand Gulf to Greenwood, with one

brigade at Big Black. Two steamboats also lie at Big Black Bridge, at Jackson, one right above Jackson. For 15 miles toward Grenada two Indian regiments; at Grenada lot of militia. Line of Yazoo is heavily guarded, and very thoroughly intrenched. They are living from hand to mouth, all their provisions being locked up in Red River. Along line of railroad great efforts are being made to collect grain and bacon. They run one or two cars per day from each station. It was said that 8,000 men were going from Vicksburg to Johnston; 3,000 went from Meridian; five trains of empty cars toward Vicksburg the day the scouts left there. They have great fears of a movement by land. Should any troops leave Vicksburg, I shall know it at Columbus. Four or five regiments, a command from Florida, under Colonel Finney, came to Okolona three days ago, about 400 [4,000 ?] strong; also a regiment to Colton. All the militia of the State are being concentrated along our front; the rest of the forces are about as I wrote. I send the Vicksburg man to Grant, he having been sent on his order. The guns at Vicksburg are mostly on Yazoo and Mississippi Rivers. Front very firm. In rear they do not fear an attack from that direction, but do fear the cutting off their supplies by way of Grenada or Corinth. There is no doubt but that all their supplies come now from Mississippi, and they are getting scarce.

R. J. OGLESBY,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

JACKSON, *April* 14, 1863.

General HURLBUT:

I have just received dispatch from Dodge stating that the enemy have been driven from Glendale toward Bear Creek, our cavalry close upon them in pursuit. The enemy accomplished nothing but wounding a few men. General Dodge also states that the enemy showed themselves this morning and last night in considerable force on Tennessee River.

R. J. OGLESBY,
Major-General.

—

MEMPHIS, *May* 5, 1863.

I inclose herewith a short statement from Major-General Oglesby of the results of Dodge's expedition.* You will perceive that it has been thoroughly a success, so far as this command is concerned. There is more doubt of the success of the expedition from Rosecrans. The chief cause of failure in this, if it fail, will have been in the delay of a week, which intervened from the time they were to report at Hamburg to the time when they did report. By referring to my previous communications, you will perceive that the several movements indicated in them to be carried on by this command have been performed with a reasonable degree of accuracy, and with a very brilliant success in the main attempt to pierce the enemy's country.

The movement on Tuscumbia, on the one side, drew attention and gathered their cavalry in that direction; while the movement on Coldwater and Panola drew Chalmers and his band in the other. Thus our gallant soldier, Grierson, proceeded with his command unchallenged, and has splendidly performed the duty he was sent upon. I very earnestly support his claim for promotion, earned by long and meritorious service, and now crowned by this last achievement. I trust he will be able to join the main army below Grand Gulf; if not, he will go to Banks. In either event, he will be a gain to the part of the army he may join. If it be practicable, I strongly request that he and his command may be sent to me.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

* See Oglesby's report of May 3, p. 245.

No. 2.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Richard J. Oglesby, U. S. Army, commanding Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps.

JACKSON, *April* 19, 1863.

GENERAL: I have received the following dispatch from Colonel Fuller:

The following dispatch has just come in by messenger:

IN FIELD, *Bear Creek*, *April* 19—4 p. m.

I crossed Bear Creek Friday morning; commenced fighting, and drove the rebels 13 miles, to Crane Creek. This morning I advanced again, but did not pursue, as I received no news from Rosecrans, nothing from Marine Brigade, and because infantry force in my front is larger than mine, and the cavalry force 4,000 strong. I have lost about 100 men, and one piece of artillery disabled. The enemy's loss is very large; their dead and wounded are along the road from Bear Creek to Crane. The gunboats, I think, will be able to go to Tuscumbia in three or four days. In mean time I desire Fuller's brigade, with one battery and 800 extra rounds of artillery ammunition, to join me. If you can throw a brigade into Corinth, to relieve him, and let him start Monday, I will go forward by river and land again. Seven hundred cavalry cannot go into Georgia, or even far into Alabama, as their force is strong, and getting stronger. If the Marine Brigade or Rosecrans had joined me with 2,000 men, as promised, and at the time agreed upon, we could have taken Tuscumbia before the infantry force reached there. Now we shall have to march with all our force, and all the mounted men I can raise. I shall rest and recruit here until I hear from you. My cavalry force is about 1,000; infantry 3,500. The fighting has been sharp, but they could not stand; their cavalry force was so large that they kept a large force in rear and front, but I prepared my train at Bear Creek, and left force with it. I send this by a gunboat, which will await at Hamburg for an answer. Tennessee River is rising, and Captain Fitch will report the prospect of his getting up. He thinks he can go up in two or three days. I believe I can take them by landing a force in their rear and attacking in front. I have sent dispatches every day, but get no answer; expect they are taken; so send this by gunboat. I have returned to my train and taken a position I can hold, to await news from you. It will be impossible for Rosecrans' cavalry, in my opinion, to pass Tuscumbia, except I take it and hold it, while they are gone, in connection with gunboats. Where is the Marine Brigade?

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

General Dodge adds, in dispatch to me, that enemy was re-enforced by a division of infantry (4,000) yesterday. Send me reply soon as possible, and, if it can be done, I should like to take also the Forty-third Ohio, now at Bethel, as it belongs to my brigade.

JOHN W. FULLER,
Colonel, Commanding.

I have dispatched Colonel Fuller as follows:

Call in the Forty-third Ohio, and move with your brigade to support of Dodge; take one battery and the extra rounds of artillery ammunition he asks for, if you have it at Corinth. I will send 2,000 infantry to Corinth to-morrow. Start at earliest moment. Telegraph me when you can get off, and how much force you will leave at Corinth.

R. J. OGLESBY,
Major-General.

General S. A. HURLBUT.

—

CORINTH, *April* 25, 1863—11.20 p. m.

GENERAL: Have just received the following from General Dodge, in cipher:

TUSCUMBIA, 24*th*—5 p. m.

General OGLESBY:

I have taken this place without any severe fighting. The enemy steadily opposed our advance, but no battle at crossing of Little Bear. It was a pretty little fight. I shall go forward in the morning, and help Streight in his movement all I can. They ran cars in here two days ago; repaired railroad. It is said here that Johnston says he cannot send any more re-enforcements. I think the entire force ahead does not exceed 5,000 men. I will look out for my command close. Shall take Florence to-

day. Our advance creates great consternation. They are in full belief that this is a flank movement on Johnston, and so informed him. I do not dispute it, and will make him back out, if possible.

G. M. DODGE,
Commanding.

Will send no other message to-night.
Yours,

R. J. OGLESBY,
Major-General.

General S. A. HURLBUT.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Jackson, Tenn., May 3, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the results of the expedition of Brig. Gen. G. M. Dodge into Alabama, furnished to me by telegraphic dispatches from that office.

The expedition left Corinth April 14, 4,000 infantry, 1,500 cavalry and mounted infantry, with two light batteries, and was re-enforced on the 21st by Fuller's brigade (about 2,000), the Seventh Kansas Cavalry, and one battery. His forces were engaged four times—at Bear Creek, Little Bear, Leighton, and Town Creek; captured 40 prisoners, 900 head of horses and mules, 60 bales of cotton, and a large amount of provisions; destroyed 1,500,000 bushels of corn and a large amount of bacon, three tan-yards, and five mills; took the towns of Tuscumbia and Florence, and destroyed 60 flat-boats on the Tennessee River, breaking up every ferry from Eastport to Courtland. Cattle, sheep, and hogs were captured and used by the thousands. Nothing was left in the valley that would in the least aid the enemy.

General Dodge turned over to Colonel Streight 500 animals, 12 mule teams and wagons complete, and all his hard bread. A large number of refugees and negroes joined him on his return. His loss, all told, does not exceed 100; 3 only were killed, some 40 taken prisoners, and the residue—most of them—slightly wounded. The enemy's loss was heavy at Bear Creek, Leighton, and Town Creek. They report a loss of 300. The enemy on Tuesday, April 28, fell back to Decatur.

On Wednesday, General Dodge began his return march to Corinth, with a large force threatening his right flank at Florence. Dodge broke down and wore out 400 animals. On his return, he destroyed the railroad bridge and telegraph between Courtland and Tuscumbia. He has rendered useless the garden spot of Alabama for at least one year, besides inflicting a deserved chastisement upon a most unrelenting community of intense rebel sympathizers. He reports, more particularly in regard to Colonel Streight's movements, that the information may go to Major-General Rosecrans, as follows:

Colonel Streight left Tuscumbia Sunday night, the 26th; moved to Mount Hope on Monday, and to Moulton on Tuesday. He was supplied with very poor animals; 400 of them broke down between Palmyra, on the Cumberland River, and Tuscumbia. With those Dodge turned over to him, he had 1,600 on leaving Moulton, Tuesday night, April 28. At that time no enemy was after him, as Dodge had engaged them up to that time. Roddey and Forrest then heard of Streight's movement, and, supposing it a flank attack on Decatur, instantly fell back to that place. Streight thus had two days' start, but his men were so badly mounted he would have to lose some time to pick up 200 more animals at Moulton. From there he proposed to go by the way of Blountsville and strike the Coosa River. Dodge supplied him with rations to last him

to the Coosa Valley, where, it is supposed, he can help himself. If his command holds out, he will succeed, as the enemy cannot follow him very fast. He got the mountains between him and them. They fell back (5,000 strong) to Decatur.

The report yesterday was that Van Dorn had sent part of his force from Florence to cross over at Decatur. Dodge heard nothing from Streight after the latter left Moulton. All things being favorable, he has finished his work by this time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. J. OGLESBY,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

Lieut. Col. HENRY BINMORE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Sixteenth Army Corps, Memphis, Tenn.

No. 3.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, U. S. Army, commanding expedition.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CORINTH,
May 2, 1863.

GENERAL: My command is coming in. I send brief report. We had four fights, viz, at Bear Creek, Little Bear, Leighton, and Town Creek. Captured about 40 prisoners, 900 head of mules and horses, 60 bales of cotton, and a large amount of provisions, and destroyed at least 1,500,000 bushels of corn and a large amount of bacon, 3 tan-yards, and 5 mills; took the towns of Tuscumbia and Florence, and destroyed about 60 flat-boats on the Tennessee River, breaking up every ferry from Eastport to Courtland. A large number of refugees and negroes joined us, and we have rendered useless for this year the garden spot of Alabama.

Our loss does not exceed 100, all told. The enemy's loss was heavy at Bear Creek, Leighton, and at Town Creek; about 300, from their reports. They fell back from Town Creek to Decatur.

I turned over 500 animals to Colonel Streight, and broke down at least 400 more. Cattle, sheep, cows, and hogs we captured and used by the thousands, and I did not leave a thing in the valley that I considered would in the least aid the enemy.

We crossed Bear Creek on floating bridges, and Town Creek on the railroad bridge.

On my return, I destroyed the railroad bridge and telegraph from Courtland to Tuscumbia.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. R. J. OGLESBY, *Jackson, Tenn.*

CORINTH, MISS., *May* 5, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the expedition up the Tuscumbia Valley to Courtland, Ala. The intention and plan of the movement was to cover a raid by Colonel Streight, of Major-General Rosecrans' command, into Georgia, to break up the Atlanta and Chattanooga Railroad. Colonel Streight was to meet me with his brigade at Eastport, on Thursday, April 16.

I moved from Corinth with the Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, Wednesday, April 15. Camped at Burnsville. The next day

moved to Cook's, 2½ miles west of Great Bear Creek, and made my preparations to cross, the rebels holding the opposite side.

Friday morning, April 17, I made a feint at Jackson and Bailings' Fords, and, under the cover of my artillery, threw the most of my force across at Steminine's Ford.

The cavalry, under Colonel Cornyn, and mounted infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips, made the crossing and pushed forward. My instructions were for them to go forward 3½ miles, and await my coming. Colonel Cornyn, meeting the enemy about a mile out, commenced fighting them, they falling back rapidly. Hearing of Colonel Roddey commanding a force of the enemy on my left flank, I sent orders forward for the command to halt; but before the messenger got to him, Colonel Roddey had got between the cavalry and infantry. The Third Brigade being in advance, commanded by Colonel Bane, who, ascertaining this fact, pushed forward and fell upon their rear, but not until Colonel Roddey had taken two pieces of artillery, 22 men, and one company of mounted infantry, who were guarding it, which, through neglect, had been allowed to fall 3 miles in the rear of the advance.

Colonel Cornyn hearing firing in the rear, immediately fell back, and, with the First Alabama Cavalry, charged the rebels and retook the artillery and caissons, with the exception of one gun, which the enemy succeeded in getting off with.

The charge of the Alabamians with muskets only, and those not loaded, is creditable, especially as they are all new recruits and poorly drilled. In this charge, Captain Cameron, the commanding officer of the Alabama cavalry, a deserving and much lamented officer, was killed.

Colonel Bane, on his arrival, disposed of his troops admirably. Colonel Cornyn advanced with his cavalry as a feint, and the rebels advanced to meet him. He fell back to the rear of the infantry, which was posted under cover and out of sight on both flanks of the cavalry. On the appearance of the enemy, the infantry opened a heavy and destructive fire, which caused the rebels to fall back in confusion, utterly routed.

This day's work brought us 13 miles in advance of the main force.

Colonel Streight not arriving, I fell back with the advance to Great Bear Creek, where the rest of the command was posted, to await his coming.

Sunday afternoon, Colonel Streight commenced landing his force at Eastport, but came poorly prepared for his contemplated movement. He had 2,000 infantry and about 1,000 mules. At least 400 of them were unserviceable, and in unloading them, through the carelessness of one of his officers, 200 strayed away. He was under the impression that he would find plenty of stock in the valley to mount the rest and replace those broken down.

During Monday and Tuesday we scoured the country, and gathered all we could.

Tuesday night, Colonel Fuller's brigade, from Corinth, joined me.

Wednesday morning, I advanced with all the force, and came up with the enemy at Rock Cut, 5 miles west of Tuscumbia; planted my batteries and drove them out of it, taking the line of Little Bear Creek that night. The enemy's position was a very strong one, and there was but one way to flank it. The enemy fell back as soon as I brought the infantry to bear upon them.

Thursday we moved, crossing at three places, throwing my cavalry, by the Frankfort and Tuscumbia road, into the enemy's rear; but during

the night, anticipating this movement, the enemy fell back. We reached Tuscumbia about noon, and, after slight skirmishing, took possession of the city. I immediately dispatched Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips, with two squadrons of mounted infantry, two squadrons of the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry, and a section of Welker's battery, to take Florence. They refused to surrender, when Colonel Phillips immediately opened on the town. A few shell brought them to terms, and we occupied the place. At the same time I ordered Colonel Cornyn forward toward Courtland, to feel the enemy. He came up with their rear some 2 miles beyond Leighton. The command consisted on our part of the Tenth Missouri and Seventh Kansas Cavalry, about 800 in all, driving the enemy 8 miles. The rebel force was 3,500, beside one battery. The fighting of the cavalry against such odds is beyond all praise.

The next morning cavalry fell back to Tuscumbia, to await the advance of the main column.

Finding it impossible to obtain stock to mount Colonel Streight's command, I took horses and mules from my teams and mounted infantry, and furnished him some 600 head, mounting all but 200 of his men. I also turned over all my hard bread, some 10,000 rations, and he left me at midnight on the 26th instant, with the intention of going through Russellville, Moulton, and Blountsville to Gadsden, then divide, one force to strike Rome and the other Etowah Bridge.

I moved forward Monday morning, and drove the enemy across Town Creek that night, and ascertained that they were in force, under Forrest, on the opposite bank. That night I communicated with Colonel Streight, at Mount Hope, and ascertained that he was all right.

Tuesday morning, the creek rose 10 feet, and the current was so swift that neither horse nor man could cross. I immediately made disposition to cross at three points, to cover the railroad bridge and throw across foot bridges.

The resistance of the enemy was very strong, and their sharpshooters very annoying. The artillery duel was very fine, parts of Welker's, Tannrath's, Richardson's, and Robinson's batteries taking part in it. The practice on both sides was excellent. The Parrott guns drove the enemy away from their pieces, disabling and keeping them away for two hours, but the fact of my being unable to cross infantry prevented our securing them.

About noon I crossed the railroad bridge with the Eighty-first Ohio and Ninth Illinois Infantry, and soon after crossed the rest of my force, except the artillery, on foot bridges, and drove the enemy within 3 miles of Courtland, when they, hearing of the force at Moulton, fled to Decatur. I followed up, and then returned to camp at Town Creek that night, being unable to cross any of my artillery.

Colonel Streight reached Moulton Tuesday night, and commenced crossing the mountains Wednesday, having got nearly two days' start of them. They supposed he was making for Decatur, and only discovered Wednesday that he was crossing the mountains toward Georgia.

Having accomplished fully the object of the expedition, and drove the enemy, which was 5,500 strong, to Decatur, and having been on half rations for a week, I fell back to Tuscumbia, in order to communicate with transports, to obtain rations and ammunition. On arriving there, I received information that the gunboats had gone down the river, taking the transports with them, a part of Van Dorn's force having made their appearance on the north side of the Tennessee River, and shelled South Florence that day at 4 p. m. They also planted a battery at Savannah and Duck River; but my precaution in destroying all means of cross-

ing the river on my advance, prevented him getting in my rear, and the gunboats, to save the transports, left the day before, having a short engagement at Savannah and Duck River. Van Dorn's force then moved toward Decatur. That was the last we heard of them.

On my return, I burned all provisions, produce, and forage, all mills and tan-yards, and destroyed everything that would in any way aid the enemy. I took stock of all kinds that I could find, and rendered the valley so destitute that it cannot be occupied by the Confederates, except provisions and forage are transported to them. I also destroyed telegraph and railroad between Tuscumbia and Decatur, and all the ferries between Savannah and Courtland.

I have no doubt but that Colonel Streight would have succeeded had he been properly equipped, and joined me at the time agreed upon. The great delay in an enemy's country necessary to fit him out gave them time to throw a large force in our front. Although Colonel Streight had two days' start, they can harass him, and perhaps check his movements long enough for them to secure all their important bridges. If he could have started from Bear Creek the day I arrived there, then my movements would have been so quick and strong that the enemy could not have got their forces together.

The animals furnished him were very poor at the start. Four hundred of them were used up before leaving me, and those furnished him by me were about all the serviceable stock he had, though I hear he got 200 good mules the day he left me, in Moulton Valley.

On my return, I sent Colonel Cornyn, with the Tenth Missouri, Seventh Kansas, and Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry, and Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry, to attack the force congregated at Tupelo and Okolona. He came up with the enemy on Wednesday, and immediately attacked them, they being some 3,000 strong, under Major-General [S. J.] Gholson and Brigadier-General Ruggles. Brigadier-General Chalmers, with 3,500 men, was at Pontotoc, but failed to come to Gholson's aid, though ordered to.

Colonel Cornyn fought so determinedly and so fast that he soon routed the force in his front, driving them in all directions, killing and wounding a large number and taking 100 prisoners, including some 7 officers; also a large number of arms and 150 horses, saddles, &c.

The enemy fled toward Okolona and Pontotoc, and Colonel Cornyn returned to Corinth.

The expedition, so far, can be summed up as having accomplished the object for which it started, the infantry having marched 250 miles and the cavalry some 400, and fought six successful engagements, driving the enemy, 3,000 strong, from Bear Creek to Decatur, taking the towns of Tuscumbia and Florence, with a loss not to exceed 100, including 3 officers. Destroyed 1,500,000 bushels of corn, besides large quantities of oats, rye, and fodder, and 500,000 pounds of bacon. Captured 150 prisoners, 1,000 head of horses and mules, and an equal number of cattle, hogs, and sheep; also 100 bales of cotton, besides keeping the whole command in meat for three weeks. Destroyed the railroad from Tuscumbia to Decatur; also some 60 flat-boats and ferries in the Tennessee River, thereby preventing Van Dorn, in his move, from crossing to my rear; also destroyed five tan-yards and six flouring mills.

It has rendered desolate one of the best granaries of the South, preventing them from raising another crop this year, and taking away from them some 1,500 negroes.

We found large quantities of shelled corn, all ready for shipment, also bacon, and gave it to the flames.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of the officers and troops under my command. They were guilty of but one disobedience of orders—in burning some houses between Town Creek and Tuscumbia; on the discovery of which I issued orders to shoot any man detected in the act. After that nothing was burned except by my order.

The fighting of the cavalry was excellent. The Tenth Missouri, Seventh Kansas, Fifteenth Illinois, and First Alabama all did themselves credit; they invariably drove the enemy, no matter what their force.

The disposition of the troops at Lundy's Lane, by Colonel Bane, Fiftieth Illinois, was very creditable, and the management of the right, by General Sweeny, at the Rock Cut, also deserves mention. Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips's handling his men in action drew the commendation of all. Colonel Cornyn, of the cavalry brigade, made some fine charges, and his fighting cannot be excelled. His advance on the first day was injudicious, and against my instructions, and came very near causing trouble; otherwise he managed his command very creditably.

The Pioneer Corps, under Captain [D. F.] Tiedemann, built two bridges across Bear Creek, and also several minor ones. Their long marches and night work deserve to be mentioned.

To my staff I am indebted for valuable service. Captain [G. E.] Spencer, assistant adjutant-general; Captain [O. J.] Dodds, acting assistant quartermaster; Captain [C. C.] Carpenter, commissary of subsistence; Captain [W.] Hanna; Major [G. H.] Stone, chief of artillery; Lieutenant [J. W.] Barnes, aide-de-camp, and Dr. [W. R.] Marsh, medical director, all accompanied me.

Reports of killed and wounded have already been forwarded.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. S. WAIT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Left Wing, Sixteenth Corps.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. LEFT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Jackson, Tenn., May 28, 1863.

The within report of Brig. Gen. G. M. Dodge is respectfully transmitted. Having heretofore made report of this expedition, based upon dispatches from Brigadier-General Dodge, I send this forward without further remark, and ask attention to the names of officers favorably mentioned by him.

R. J. OGLESBY,
Major-General.

—

CORINTH, *May* 6, 1863.

GENERAL: Cornyn came up with the enemy near Blackland, and gave them a thorough whipping, taking several prisoners and considerable stock. He pushed on. Major [J. C.] Smith, Fifth Ohio Cavalry, fell upon them, considerably scattered, yesterday, killing 1, wounding 10, and brought in 1 captain and 11 privates prisoners; also 11 horses, 3 mules, &c. I sent the Alabamians to strike Pikeville, Marion County, and get the stock run into that place.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. R. J. OGLESBY, *Jackson, Tenn.*

No. 4.

Report of Col. Florence M. Cornyn, Tenth Missouri Cavalry, commanding brigade, and including action (May 5) at King's Creek, near Tupelo, Miss.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Corinth, May 16, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit for consideration the following report of the transactions of the cavalry brigade which I had the honor to command on the recent expeditions in which it was engaged:

On the receipt of news from Glendale, and in pursuance of instructions from Headquarters District of Corinth, Department of the Tennessee, this command, consisting at that time of the Tenth Missouri Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Bowen, and the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry, Major Gilbert, proceeded, on Tuesday, April 14, to the above place, to assist in repelling the enemy, who was said to be making an attempt upon that post. On our arrival there, we found that the enemy, variously estimated as to strength, had been repelled, and that the First Alabama Cavalry, under Captain Cameron, had started in pursuit. I, with my command, determined to start also in pursuit. At Glendale we were joined by the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry, commanded by Lieut. Col. J. J. Phillips, who reported to me, and joined in the chase. We drove the enemy through and beyond Burnsville, overtaking at this place the First Alabama Cavalry, where we left them, under orders to repair a bridge over Yellow Creek, and guard a forage train that was expected to arrive at that point during the night. The balance of the command pushed on in close pursuit after the flying rebels, pausing only at nightfall, and going into camp about 4 miles west of Iuka.

It might not be improper here to remark that but for the fact that the almost impassable condition of the roads at some points prevented the moving as fast as desirable of the howitzers attached to the Tenth Missouri Cavalry, we would have come up with the enemy's force on that day, and driven him to or beyond Great Bear Creek.

On the following day (Wednesday, the 15th) we moved through Iuka, to Cook's farm, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and went into camp, to await orders. About 10 o'clock that night we were joined by the First Alabama Cavalry. On the afternoon of Thursday, the 16th, the whole of the command of Brig. Gen. G. M. Dodge came up and encamped on the same plantation. In pursuance of orders, the next morning, being Friday, the 17th, the whole command moved from its encampment and proceeded to Great Bear Creek, this brigade leading the advance. At the creek a halt was made, and, after some shelling of the opposite shore, the cavalry were ordered to ford, which was immediately done, and with alacrity. The Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry still formed a portion of the cavalry brigade, which, at this time, consisted of the Tenth Missouri Cavalry, the First Alabama Cavalry, the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry, and the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry, amounting, in all, to about 1,050 fighting men.

The creek was crossed without any opposition, our batteries still shelling the opposite side, and many of them falling amongst this command; but, fortunately, no one was hurt. I immediately started out on the road to Tuscumbia, having previously ordered two squadrons of the Tenth Missouri Cavalry and a company of the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry to take a road leading off to the left and north of the main road, to develop the enemy, should it turn out that he had

taken that route, as some of his flying pickets had moved off in that direction. Deploying skirmishers on my right and left flanks, and throwing out vedettes to my front, I moved on rapidly toward Tuscumbia, and, at a distance of about 1½ miles, my advanced skirmishers came up with a small squad of the enemy, and drove them on down the road for a distance of about 4 miles. The enemy frequently showed himself in line across the road directly in front of us, but always out of range for our rifles, until we arrived at Dickson, and a little beyond that point he engaged our advance guard; and, in order to gain time to close up my column, let down the fence, and deploy to the right and left of the road, I ordered Captain Tannrath, of the First Missouri Light Artillery, who had reported to me with a section of his battery, to open on them with shell, which he did, with good execution. Here Lieut. N. B. Klaine, of the Tenth Missouri Cavalry, was hit in the neck by a glancing ball, but very slightly hurt. Several of the rebel force were wounded at this point, and one of them, left upon the field, was found by us, severely wounded in the leg by a shell. He afterward died.

After a few rounds from the battery, the enemy hastily retired, closely pursued by us, until he reached Buzzard Roost, where he reformed across the road, his right and left flanks extending into the woods, and his left flank was massed in considerable force. Here we threw a few shell and scattered his left flank into the woods. I ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips to dismount and deploy his command to the left of the road as skirmishers, to dislodge the enemy's right. Great praise is due to Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips for the manner in which he executed this order, he himself acting with commendable coolness and courage, and his officers and men exhibiting all the characteristics of true bravery. They advanced to within short musket-range of the enemy, and, by their cool and deliberate firing, succeeded in driving him on. He was immediately pursued by the cavalry, with slight skirmishes, beyond Barton Station, and on to within a short distance of Caney Creek, where the command halted in a clover field to rest our animals and men. In the mean time the two squadrons of the Tenth Missouri Cavalry, commanded by Capt. P. Naughton and Lieut. H. C. McCullough, and the company of mounted infantry under Lieut. R. B. Patterson, proceeded by the route already indicated, and came upon a force of the enemy, and drove them to and beyond what was said to be the camp of the rebel Colonel Roddey, whose force then was estimated at about 600 men. In driving them, owing to the greater distance they had to make, they forced them out on to the main road and into our rear. Here an unfortunate affair occurred, which, as it could not be helped, can only be deplored. Just after the skirmish at Buzzard Roost, Captain Tannrath reported to me that he was out of ammunition. I directed him to send back word for his caissons to come up with a supply, and in the mean time for the guns to fall to the rear, to keep them from being in the way of the cavalry, intending that he should move immediately in the rear of the column. Either owing to the misunderstanding of my order or to the fatigue of the horses, the guns, instead of following up directly behind, fell to the rear, to the distance of nearly 2 miles, and when the flying rebels that were being driven by Captain Naughton's command came upon them, the guns, which were under the charge of Lieutenant [J. F.] Brunner, of the battery, were charged, and after all the resistance that could be opposed to them by a company of the Ninth Illinois, which had been ordered to guard them, they were taken, together with the most of the gun support. The whole number of men lost by

us here amounted to 43, including Lieut. Edward Krebs, who commanded the company guarding the pieces.

While my animals and men were resting as already stated, word came to me of the attack upon our rear and the taking of the guns. I immediately ordered the First Alabama Cavalry, Captain Cameron, to move down the road to our rear and attack the rebels, and recapture, if possible, the guns. Ordering the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry, Major Gilbert, and Captain Bruns' squadron of the Tenth Missouri Cavalry to follow, and leaving Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips' command and the remainder of the Tenth Missouri Cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Bowen, to protect the front, I moved out on the road, and soon came in sight of the enemy, with the two guns, when I ordered a charge by the First Alabama Cavalry, which, I am sorry to say, was not obeyed with the alacrity it should have been. After charging to within short musket-range of the enemy, they halted for some cause I cannot account for, and the enemy escaped to the woods with one of the pieces and limber of the other, it having been previously thrown down the railroad excavation. Here Captain Cameron was killed, and a private of the Tenth Missouri Cavalry and one of the First Alabama Cavalry, but not until after they had desisted from the charge, when the enemy turned and poured a perfect hail of lead into our ranks. About this time 6 men of the Tenth Missouri, that I had stationed, by order of General Dodge, to guard the house of one Mr. Goodloe, were taken by the enemy. The enemy, having fled to the woods, kept up such a constant fire upon us that I ordered Captain Bruns, with his squadron and the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry, into a field, with instructions to move toward the edge of the woods, and return the fire. I also ordered the howitzer squadron into the same field to shell the woods, which was done with great credit to the officers and men, doing fine execution. In order to prevent any movement of the rebels from dividing my command, as they outnumbered us nearly three to one, I ordered that portion of my command which I had left on the front to close in on the balance, and moved back down the road nearly a mile, so placing the enemy once more on my front. Here I halted, and ordered my command to move into a field in column of squadrons. This had hardly been accomplished when the enemy was seen in line of battle on the brow of a hill about a mile distant from us, and moving toward us. I at once ordered out my force into a field immediately to the east of the one occupied by us, with orders to form and wait the demonstrations of the enemy. Here allow me to say that it has been erroneously reported that at this juncture I sent back for re-enforcements. I did not do so, for at no time did I feel that my force was inadequate to beat the rebels, and, on the contrary, I had the fullest confidence in my officers and men, and felt that I could hold my ground, and even drive the enemy with them should I choose to do so.

At this juncture of affairs, Colonel Bane arrived with a portion of his brigade, when I requested him to order Captain Welker, First Missouri Light Artillery, to open on the rebels with a section of his battery, my own guns being of too short range to reach them. While getting his guns into position, Captain Welker's movements must have been observed by the enemy, for he immediately began to move to the right and left. A portion of my command immediately charged them and drove them to their usual shelter—the woods. All my command was moved simultaneously toward the enemy, the mounted infantry on the north side of the railroad and the cavalry on the south side. Here a brisk firing was kept up by musketry on both sides, until I ordered the mountain howitzers to move up in range and shell the brush, which

was obeyed promptly, and I had the satisfaction of seeing the enemy's fire slacken and in a few minutes quit altogether. Moving my command still farther to the east, and facing the enemy, I consulted with Colonel Bane for a few moments, and it was decided to fall back beyond a slight hill to our rear, so as to conceal our force, leaving the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry and a regiment of Colonel Bane's command concealed in ambush, the former on the north side of the railroad, and the latter in the woods lately occupied by the enemy, on the south side. At the same time the artillery, consisting of Welker's and Richardson's batteries, with their horses concealed behind the hill, was to be placed in battery just on its brow. At this time, and while the preliminaries were being arranged, the enemy opened on us with a piece of artillery. However, the arrangements agreed on were carried out, and in about half an hour, after all had settled down in quietness, the enemy made an attempt to move toward us, when the two infantry regiments, which had been left concealed, opened on them, emptying many saddles and driving them in dismay. Night was now coming on, when we were joined by the balance of General Dodge's command, and went into camp for the night, the two regiments of infantry already spoken of remaining in their concealment all night.

The casualties happening to my command were very few. Our killed were Captain [James C.] Cameron and 2 privates. In the unfortunate matter of the capture of the guns, we lost 45, taken prisoners, including Lieutenant Krebs, commanding the guard. The loss of the enemy was heavy, but I have no official means of getting at the exact number.

On Saturday, April 18, in pursuance of instructions from General Dodge, my command was moved out toward Caney Creek, but did not proceed beyond the clover-field mentioned in the report of the transactions of the day before, and, after halting a short time, I received orders to fall back to Bear Creek, which I did, reaching that place and going into camp about nightfall.

On the following day, Sunday, 19th, on the receipt of orders from headquarters, I started with my command, now reduced by the loss of the First Alabama Cavalry, which had been ordered to report to Colonel Bane, and Captain Ford's squadron, of the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry, which was doing orderly duty for General Dodge, and, taking a guide, moved by an unfrequented road around to Buzzard Roost Creek, hoping by this means to take the enemy in the rear. Owing, however, to the high stage of water in the creek, I was not able to cross it at the point desired, and by that means I emerged from the woods directly in the enemy's front, and near the Widow Barton's plantation. Here, in a field and in the road, the enemy were drawn up to receive us. I sent forward the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry, Maj. F. T. Gilbert, to skirmish with the enemy, and ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips to dismount his command and deploy to the right and left as skirmishers, supporting him on the left by the Tenth Missouri Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Bowen, at the same time directing Major Gilbert to move gradually to the right, to support him on that flank. We gradually moved on the enemy, driving him to Buzzard Roost, and on the summit of the hill he made a halt. I at once ordered all hands to charge, which was done with a yell, the enemy retiring even more rapidly than we advanced. He again showed himself in line at the edge of a wood, nearly a mile distant. Here I ordered a halt, and after several ineffectual attempts to draw him out, I concluded to fall back to camp. On our way back, we found the dead bodies of 5 rebels, lying at the place of our first encounter. We also captured a prisoner, the bearer of dispatches.

On Monday, the 20th, my command lay all day in camp at Bear Creek.

On this day, the Seventh Regiment of Kansas Cavalry reported at my headquarters for duty.

Tuesday and Wednesday, the 21st and 22d, we remained in camp awaiting orders. On Tuesday, the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry was taken from our command.

On Thursday, the 23d, this brigade, with the whole of the command, moved from our camp at Great Bear Creek, and marched toward Tuscumbia, taking the advance, and driving small squads of the enemy before us, until about 1 p. m., when we went into camp, by order, about 2 miles west of Little Bear Creek, where we lay all night.

On Friday, the 24th, still taking the lead of the main force, we moved off toward Tuscumbia, until within about a half a mile from the ford on Little Bear Creek, when, by order of General Sweeny, we moved off to the right and south of the main road, and took a by-road, which led across an upper ford and into the Frankfort road, with instructions to march by that route on Tuscumbia, the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry and two squadrons of the Seventh Kansas proceeding, by the main route, in advance of the main column. Owing to the difficult nature of the road and the greater distance traveled, my command did not reach Tuscumbia until after the infantry and the main body of our force. Here I received instructions to move on through the town, taking with me the two squadrons of the Seventh Kansas that had preceded the command, and pursue the enemy toward the east, the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry having gone, with the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry, toward Florence. I was also instructed to destroy as much of the railroad as possible, and return by night. In pursuance of the above orders, with my command, consisting at this time of the Seventh Kansas and Tenth Missouri Cavalry, numbering in all about 800 men, I moved out toward Leighton, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. About 1 mile from Tuscumbia we came upon the enemy's trail, and distinctly saw traces of artillery. Moving on rapidly in pursuit, following the trail across several plantations until about 4 miles east of Tuscumbia, we struck the enemy himself. He rapidly retired, we pursuing. I here deployed the Seventh Kansas, under Lieutenant-Colonel Herrick, to the left of the road, dismounting his revolving-rifle squadrons as skirmishers, and the Tenth Missouri, with the exception of the howitzer and three other squadrons, to the right, in line of battle, under Lieutenant-Colonel Bowen. These last-named squadrons I kept in the center, under my own immediate command, to use, when occasion required, as chargers.

The enemy retired a distance of about a mile, toward Leighton, and here, on the edge of a wood, to the right of the road, he had placed a piece of artillery, which opened on us the moment we got in range, his line of battle extending some distance to the right and left. At this juncture I ordered my left to move on through and around the woods on the left of the road that lay between it and the enemy, which was obeyed with alacrity; perceiving which, the rebels, after a few rounds of musketry from us, retired. About a mile from this point, they reformed across the road, and opened on us with musketry and several pieces of artillery. I moved up the mountain howitzers close enough to give them range, and opened with shell and case-shot upon their battery, my right and left wings steadily advancing all the time. I soon had the satisfaction of seeing them draw off their artillery, just previous to which, however, a charge was made by a squadron on my left, belonging to the Seventh Kansas, around a clump of woods that partially concealed them from the enemy. The success of this charge was frustrated by the commanding officer, Capt. L. H. Utt, receiving a severe wound in his foot from a shrapnel from one of the enemy's

guns. After drawing off his artillery, he retired it a distance of about 500 yards, and, placing it behind some deserted negro quarters, again opened on us, with redoubled fury. Ordering a dismounted squadron of the Seventh Kansas and a squadron of the Tenth Missouri to support them, I moved my howitzers to the front, and opened a steady fire upon their battery, from a very short range, and soon succeeded in silencing every one of their guns. This artillery duel lasted from twenty to thirty minutes, and, in the mean time, my right flank was steadily approaching the enemy's line, and exchanging shots with it. While the cannonading was going on, a corporal of the Seventh Kansas was killed by a shell, and a corporal of the Tenth Missouri Cavalry was wounded severely in the foot. After the enemy ceased firing from his artillery, he rapidly withdrew it from the field, and retired from his position, on to within a short distance of Leighton, where he again formed, many of his men massed in the road, and his wings extending far to the right and left. Here a charge was made by my right wing upon the enemy's line, which was formed in a field immediately behind a fence. They charged up close to the enemy and within short pistol-range, and succeeded in driving and wounding several of them.

In this charge Lieut. John S. Hazard, of the Tenth Missouri Cavalry, was severely wounded in the left arm. In the mean time, on the road, our battery had approached to within range, and sent a few shell into the enemy's dense column on the road, putting it to a rapid retreat. From this on he retreated rapidly, moving through Leighton in apparent dismay. At this place I learned the approximate force of his command. It consisted of Forrest's, Roddey's, Baxter's, and [W. R.] Julian's commands, amounting, as I am informed, to about 3,500 men. The enemy did not pause until about 4 miles east of Leighton, where he formed in line of battle at the extreme eastern edge of an immense plain, some 2 miles square. Here his line of battle seemed to extend from horizon to horizon. It having now approached toward sunset, and the enemy in full sight, I did not deem it prudent to return to Tuscumbia, but sent back a message to General T. W. Sweeny, stating my position and asking for re-enforcements and some heavier artillery, and, placing my pickets, went into camp for the night, the men sleeping on their arms.

At early daybreak next morning (Saturday, the 25th), a portion of the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry, Colonel Mersy, came up to us with orders for us to fall back at once to Tuscumbia, which order I obeyed, reaching there about 10 a. m. Here we remained in camp until the following day (Sunday, the 26th), when, in pursuance of orders, with the Tenth Missouri and Seventh Kansas, I proceeded to Bainbridge, on the Tennessee River, with orders to destroy any means of crossing that stream that I should find. Nothing of this kind, however, was found, and we returned to Tuscumbia, reaching there just after nightfall.

On Monday, the 27th, taking the advance of the main force, we marched from Tuscumbia to Town Creek, our advance guard skirmishing with the enemy at that point. Arriving on the clear field on the bank of the creek, I formed my command in line of battle, and slowly approached its edge, and went into camp along a line of fence close to it. I was compelled, however, to withdraw from that camp and fall back, as the enemy opened on us with their artillery, throwing shell amongst us.

On the following day (Tuesday, the 28th), nothing was done by my command except to send scouting parties in various directions; and on Wednesday, the 29th, sending out two squadrons of the Seventh Kansas to the north, and the Fifteenth Illinois to the south, to destroy all the forage that could be found, and covering the return march of the main

body, we moved toward Corinth. That night we encamped at Little Bear Creek.

Thursday and Friday, the 30th of April and 1st of May, were occupied in marching as far as Burnsville, where I received orders to take ten days' rations and march the following day from that point toward Tupelo, for the purpose of forming a junction with Colonel Hatch, who, it was supposed, would meet us at that point. Here four companies of the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry were added to my command, which, with the addition, amounted to about 900 effective men. On Saturday we started on the march to Tupelo, which place we reached on the following Tuesday, passing through Jacinto, Booneville, Cartersville, Baldwyn, and Guntown, frequently skirmishing with the enemy's scouting parties.

As already stated, we arrived at Tupelo on Tuesday, May 5, and here we fought the best contested fight of the whole expedition. Just before entering the town of Tupelo, and to the east of the railroad, it is necessary to cross a dense and almost impassable swamp, on the western edge of which runs Old Town Creek. We had almost reached the western edge, and were approaching, as well as the nature of the swamp would permit, the bridge over this creek, when the enemy, entirely unseen by us, opened upon us with musketry. I immediately threw out to my right and left several squadrons of the Tenth Missouri, who succeeded in dislodging the enemy, and securing an easy passage of the bridge for the balance of the command. Still keeping my skirmishers out to my right and left, and an advance guard in the front, I moved down a lane to the left and south of the town, and massed my command in an open field, about 600 yards from the southern border of Tupelo. Here word was brought me from one of my skirmishing squadrons that the enemy were drawn up in line on their front, to the number of 600. I ordered two squadrons of the Seventh Kansas, that were armed with Colt's revolving rifles, to dismount and attack them on foot, supporting them with two squadrons of the Tenth Missouri (mounted), under Lieutenant-Colonel Bowen, with orders to charge with the saber as soon as the enemy's line should break. This order, I am proud to say, was well obeyed and gallantly executed by both the mounted and dismounted soldiers, for the enemy retired, and for a few minutes all was silent along the lines. In about half an hour from the first attack, sharp firing was heard on my front, and the enemy was advancing toward us with yells. I immediately moved my whole force to the rear and west of the village, and, placing my mountain howitzers upon the brow of a hill, I sent forward all the cavalry except one squadron of the Fifteenth Illinois, which I ordered to dismount and support the battery. Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips, commanding the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry, having been detailed for that purpose early in the morning, acted as the rear guard and guard for the train, and, knowing that the rear was in such good hands, I felt no anxiety on that account; and this important trust was well sustained. As soon as my front had become fully engaged with the enemy, who fought with considerable determination, I ordered the battery to shell the woods from which the enemy was emerging. This fire was effective, and from that moment the battle became general. At one time two regiments of mounted infantry, commanded by the rebel General Ruggles, forced their way between my fighting column and my reserve, but were suddenly induced to retire much more rapidly than they came. My left at one time fell back toward the battery, which then poured charge after charge of canister into the rebel ranks, with considerable effect, forcing them to retreat, rapidly followed by the cavalry.

The enemy had scarcely begun to waver when his whole force fled in dismay, throwing away their arms, coats, and hats.

Our loss amounted to 1 killed, 5 wounded, and 3 missing.

We took from the enemy 81 prisoners, including 3 commissioned officers. On the field, the scene of the battle, immense quantities of arms, coats, and blankets were found and destroyed by us. I had no means of ascertaining the enemy's loss in killed and wounded, but from the evidence of the battle-field it must have been heavy.

His force consisted of [W. M.] Inge's command, 400 strong, [C. R.] Barteau's Second [Twenty-second] Tennessee Cavalry, 600 strong, and [J. F.] Smith's command, 1,000 strong. These were commanded by General Gholson. Also two regiments of mounted infantry and a number of irregular conscripts, commanded by General Ruggles, which made the enemy's force amount to about 3,500 men. The whole fight, from the skirmishing in the swamp until the retreat of the enemy, lasted about two hours and a half.

That same night, after consultation with my field officers, and hearing no reliable news from Colonel Hatch, I started back toward Corinth, marching the whole of that night, all of the next day, and until a late hour at night, when I went into camp at Parson Yates' plantation.

On the morning of Thursday, the 7th, Maj. J. C. Smith, in command of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, met us with orders to return immediately to Corinth. That night we encamped at Booneville, and on the following day we reached Corinth, having been almost constantly in the saddle twenty-five days. The fruits of our expedition were 81 prisoners taken and about 600 head of horses and mules captured.

My officers and men are all entitled to great praise for their bravery and the unmurmuring patience with which they bore the fatigue, hardships, and privations of the march. My thanks are due to Lieutenant-Colonel Bowen, Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips, Lieutenant-Colonel Herrick, Major Gilbert, Major Benteen, and Major Lusk for their able and gallant assistance. Of the rest of the officers I must say that they all acted like heroes, and it would be invidious to name any of them in preference to others.

The following is a list of the casualties happening to the command on the whole expedition.*

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.
10th Missouri Cavalry	1	9	14
7th Kansas Cavalry	1	5	.....
15th Illinois Cavalry	.....	.....	2
9th Illinois Mounted Infantry	.....	5	43
1st Alabama Cavalry	2	.....	.....
Total	4	19	59

RECAPITULATION.

Killed	4
Wounded	19
Taken prisoners	59
Total	82

I remain, your obedient servant,

FLORENCE M. CORNYN,

Colonel Tenth Missouri Cavalry, Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

Capt. GEORGE E. SPENCER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

* Nominal list omitted.

No. 5.

Report of Col. Moses M. Bane, Fiftieth Illinois Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
Corinth, Miss., May 19, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with your order to report the part the Third Brigade bore in the action at Newsom's farm, and during the late expedition up the valley of the Tuscumbia, I submit the following:

On arriving at Great Bear Creek, on Friday morning, with the balance of your command, I was ordered by the general commanding to push forward two companies of skirmishers to take and hold the crossing of the creek, which was soon accomplished without any casualty, but a very few shots being exchanged with the enemy's skirmishers. I then received orders to cross my brigade and push forward to support the cavalry, under the direct command of Colonel Cornyn, which had already crossed and engaged the enemy 1 or 2 miles in advance of my command. Two regiments crossed in deep, swift water to near their arms, carrying their clothing and accouterments on their bayonets over their heads. One regiment crossed on a small boat. One regiment (Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry) was left (by order) to guard the ford. With three regiments, I pressed on. Was informed by you that the cavalry would not pursue the enemy that evening more than 2 miles, when I would go into camp with our cavalry. I soon distinctly heard firing in my front, and knew that it could not be less than 3 or 4 miles in advance. I pressed on as rapidly as my command, which was in fine spirits, could march. I had gone about 2 miles, when I received an order from the general commanding. On reading it, I found it was directed to Colonel Cornyn, but was to be read by myself before being sent forward to him. The purport of the order was for the colonel not to advance more than 3 to 5 miles, as there was an enemy on his left, which he alone could not meet. I sent the orderly on with the order and pushed forward as fast as we could march, still hearing the fighting in front, though it was growing more distant. On arriving at Dixon's Station, I learned that a large force of cavalry and artillery had filed into the road at Cherokee, in Cornyn's rear. I pressed forward as rapidly as possible, and soon reached Cherokee, where my skirmishers exchanged a few shots with the enemy's rear guard and soon dispersed them, capturing 2 prisoners. While here, I received a request from Colonel Cornyn to send a battery forward to his assistance. I immediately ordered Captain Welker to move forward as fast as the jaded condition of his horses would permit.

Hurrying forward, I soon came up with Colonel Cornyn, who had his command in line of battle across a field, at Newsom's. The enemy were in line about a quarter of a mile, but as soon as Welker's battery moved into the field the enemy fell back. I immediately moved the Seventh Illinois into the timber on the right, and the Fiftieth and Fifty-seventh Illinois on the left of the field, and requested Colonel Cornyn to fall back with the cavalry, hoping that the rebels would attempt to follow him, and I could thus decoy them into a position where my infantry would have a cross-fire upon them. As soon as the cavalry had fallen back, the vanguard of the enemy came forward into the field, apparently unconscious of danger; but as they arrived opposite one of my regiments, some of the men, without orders, opened fire upon them, disabling a number of men and horses, but, unfortunately for us, dis-

covering our position to the enemy, who immediately fell back out of range of our guns, and opened upon us with their artillery, but, as my men were well sheltered, did us no damage. The general arrived about dark, and directed me to fall back to Newsom's, where we bivouacked for the night.

April 18, fell back to Buzzard's Roost Creek. Saw nothing of the enemy all day.

April 19, by direction of the general, placed my entire command in ambush near Buzzard's Roost Creek, hoping to draw the enemy within my lines, but without success. At dark placed my men in camp. Remained at Buzzard's Roost Creek until Tursday, April 23, when I moved forward, excepting the Fiftieth Illinois Infantry and one section of artillery, which were left at Bear Creek to escort prisoners' train. Reached Caney Creek, where I camped about 4 p. m. The detachment left to guard prisoners' train arrived about 11 p. m.

Friday morning, left camp at 6 a. m., and reached Tuscumbia at 1 p. m. Here the Seventh Illinois were detached and sent to East Florence.

April 27, at 5 o'clock, Monday morning, moved forward to Leighton, where I was joined by the Seventh Illinois, camped about a mile west of Town Creek. Shortly after sunrise the next morning (Tuesday), the enemy, who were in force on the opposite side of Town Creek, opened upon us with their artillery. I immediately ordered Captain Richardson to take a position with his battery as near the enemy as possible and open fire upon them, which he did. The artillery firing was kept up until afternoon.

By direction of the general, I constructed a foot-bridge over the creek in my front, and about 3 p. m. crossed the regiments of my brigade, the Fifty-seventh Illinois and the battery being left near the bridge. Keeping out skirmishers about 200 paces in front, I advanced about 2 miles across a large field. The rear guard of the enemy were constantly in sight, but continually retreated upon the approach of my skirmishers. About dark, not having been able to discover the enemy in any force, received orders to fall back across the creek. Bivouacked in our camps of the night previous.

April 29, 1863, broke camp at 5 a. m., and marched in the direction of Tuscumbia. After four days' marching, during which time nothing worthy of note occurred, we reached Corinth about 4 p. m. Saturday, May 2. The only casualty was 1 man of Company B, Seventh Illinois, who shot himself accidentally.

Very respectfully,

M. M. BANE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. GEORGE E. SPENCER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 6.

*Itinerary of the Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, April 15–May 1, 1863.**

April 15, Second Division moved from Corinth.

April 16, marched to Bear Creek.

April 18, fought the enemy (Roddey's command) and drove them to Caney Creek, Alabama.

* From "Record of Events," in return for April, 1863.

April 18, was joined by Colonel Streight's brigade.
April 23, moved from Bear Creek to Tuscumbia.
April 24, drove the enemy from Little Bear Creek to Rock Cut.
April 25, took Tuscumbia.
April 26, took Florence.
April 27, fought the enemy at Leighton, driving them to Town Creek, and fought them on the 28th, driving them to Courtland and Decatur.
April 29, Colonel Streight's brigade left Tuscumbia, and moved into Georgia via Blountsville and Gadsden.
May 1, returned to Corinth.
The expedition captured about 40 prisoners and 1,000 head of horses and mules. Destroyed 1,500,000 bushels of corn, 500,000 pounds of bacon, 60 ferry-boats, 5 tan-yards, and 6 flouring-mills.

APRIL 16, 1863.—Skirmish near Eagleville, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Brig. Gen. William T. Martin, C. S. Army.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, U. S. Army.

FRANKLIN, *April* 16, 1863.

GENERAL: Steedman says he had sharp skirmishing south of Harpeth to-day; killed some and took some prisoners, from whom he learns that Unionville has been re-enforced from Shelbyville, and that they intend attacking him in the morning. Perhaps they will give us both a trial.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

General W. S. ROSECRANS.

No. 2.

Report of Brig. Gen. William T. Martin, C. S. Army.

HDQRS. MARTIN'S CAVALRY DIV., WHEELER'S CORPS,
April 17, 1863.

MAJOR: Yesterday a skirmish occurred between the reserve of Colonel [Josiah] Patterson's pickets on the Chapel Hill and Union pike. The enemy in force (about 300) advanced upon the pickets and were driven back 3 miles. We lost none in killed, but 4 were decoyed into an ambuscade and captured. The enemy lost a number of horses, and are supposed to have lost several killed. They were carried from the field. Colonel P. [Patterson] reports that his officers and men, only 80 in number, behaved gallantly. The enemy's force (one regiment) is at College Grove, and is thought to have infantry supports. Colonel P. thinks the party is foraging. On this pike our scouts and a small scouting party of the enemy had a skirmish in sight of our picket lines; no casualties reported. I have ordered Captain [J. H.] Wiggins

to turn in two of his old pieces as soon as the two howitzers arrive (now expected), and thus to save the old guns, as I have doubts about being able to carry them off in case of an advance.

Very respectfully,

WILL. T. MARTIN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. D. G. REED,
Assistant Adjutant-General, McMinnville.

APRIL 18, 1863.—Skirmish at Hartsville, Tenn.

Report of Brig. Gen. Eleazer A. Paine, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Gallatin, Tenn., April 18, 1863.

GENERAL: To-day at 10 a. m. 50 head of beef-cattle and 20 mounted men, of Stokes' cavalry, were captured by a rebel regiment of infantry and 50 cavalry at or near Hartsville. The cattle were on their way to General Crook's command. The rebels had wagons, and said that they were going into Kentucky.

One of my scouts, who is a good detective, engaged two or three tons of bacon this week for the Southern army, the bacon to be delivered at certain points near the river. He is to pay 30 cents in Confederate money. I shall send him back with some of that money, to make small payments, and have the bacon delivered at certain points, where I intend to seize it. The sellers are violent rebels; defy our Government, and threaten every Union man and every man who takes the oath.

I send you copy of letter to General Crook and his reply.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. PAINE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Gallatin, Tenn., April 13, 1863.

Brigadier-General CROOK,
Commanding Carthage, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I am compelled again to send an additional escort with your mail. The last time I sent there were about 40 rebels watching your party, but did not attack, on account of the increased guard. I cannot spare my men. I have only 8 cavalry soldiers. The balance of mounted men are infantry. I have only five regiments, averaging about 400 men; no artillery, except what is in the fort, and no cavalry, except my orderlies. I have 30 miles of railroad and 60 of river and a number of public roads to guard. My forces cannot perform one-half of the duty as it ought to be done. Last night 70 rebels were crossed over the river to this side by swimming their horses. Their intention is to capture your mail. I send 60 additional guard, with orders not to surrender under any circumstances; but, general, I cannot send again. You must send a larger force. General Rosecrans is extremely anxious

to ascertain the condition of things at Lebanon. Any information you can send him on that subject will enable him to arrive at a correct understanding of affairs along the river.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. PAINE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

CARTHAGE, TENN., *April* 15, 1863.

General E. A. PAINE,
Commanding Gallatin, Tenn.:

SIR: I send mail this morning. I cannot possibly spare more than the number of men I have been sending with the mail. I shall, however, endeavor to make them safe by keeping expeditions on the river between here and you. The rebels had left Lebanon, and were at New Middleton last night. Part of my command had a skirmish with them there yesterday. I am under many obligations for the escort you sent with mail. I hope in future there will be no necessity.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

APRIL 19, 1863.—Skirmish at Celina, Ky.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Horatio G. Wright, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Brig. Gen. Edward H. Hobson, U. S. Army.
No. 3.—Col. Felix W. Graham, Fifth Indiana Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. Horatio G. Wright, U. S. Army.

CINCINNATI, OHIO,
April 23, 1863—3.20 p. m.

The following dispatch has just been received:

HEADQUARTERS, *Louisville, April* 22.

The expedition to Celina was entirely successful. Colonel Graham reports, through General Hobson, that they destroyed the town, 100,000 pounds bacon, 10,000 bushels wheat, 10,000 bushels corn, 100 barrels whisky, 100 barrels of flour, considerable quantity of sugar, coffee, tea, meat, and other stores, and 40 boats, which had been used in transporting supplies from Burkesville and other points on the Cumberland. Rebels report a loss of 90 killed, but Colonel Graham, commander of the expedition, is of the opinion that the number is greater. We had 1 wounded and 1 missing. This result is highly creditable to the troops engaged. Indeed, it was a perfect success. The forces have returned to Glasgow.

WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

I go to Indianapolis to-morrow morning.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

No. 2.

Report of Brig. Gen. Edward H. Hobson, U. S. Army.

MUNFORDVILLE, *April* 20, 1863—10 a. m.

GENERAL: Troops of my command attacked Hamilton's command at Celina, Tenn., on Saturday, destroying his camp and killing 7 of his men. Sunday morning they took possession of the town, killing 30. Rebels in full retreat and in perfect disorder. My force consisted of 1,200 men and two pieces of artillery. Rebel force estimated at from 1,200 to 1,500.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS.

No. 3.

Report of Col. Felix W. Graham, Fifth Indiana Cavalry.

IN CAMP OPPOSITE CELINA,
April 19, 1863.

I arrived at this place at 4 p. m. Opened fire on [O. P.] Hamilton's camp, driving him and killing 7. I have possession of Celina. Hamilton's camp is entirely destroyed. The rumors are very conflicting. Rebels report 3,000 men back of town. I think 1,100 will cover the entire number, all told. I will move on after the rebels to-day. River not fordable.

F. W. GRAHAM,
Colonel, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. E. H. HOBSON.

APRIL 19, 1863.—Skirmish at Creelsborough, Ky.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Horatio G. Wright, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Lieut. Col. William E. Riley, Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. Horatio G. Wright, U. S. Army.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *April* 20, 1863—10.30 p. m.

GENERAL: General Manson telegraphs that Colonel Riley, Eleventh Kentucky, who was sent in direction of Creelsborough, attacked rebels at that place yesterday; killed 1, captured 16, and when last heard from was in hot pursuit of another party. No casualties on our side. No answer yet from Colonel Jacob relative to orders sent him this morning, and fear it may not be received here to-night; the distance by courier is 28 miles.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. Col. William E. Riley, Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry.

BURKESVILLE, *April* 19, 1863.

SIR: In pursuance of orders received from Major-General Wright, at 12 m. on the 17th instant, ordering me to move the Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry to this place (as soon as I could procure the rations required), I proceeded on the march with 150 men, as many men of my command as are equipped with arms at all serviceable, and encamped first night 12 miles out from Lebanon, on the Campbellsville pike, near Mrs. Saunders' residence. About daylight next morning we proceeded on the march to Columbia, which place we reached about 4 p. m. Here I found orders from Colonel Jacob, of the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, communicating orders of Major-General Wright to me to move my command to Creelsborough, and ascertain the force of the enemy at that point, and to come to this place. I found a squad of 55 men, of the Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, under Lieutenant Lippincott, who were ordered to report to me at Columbia.

In pursuance of these orders, I left 50 men to guard the wagon trains of the Ninth, Eleventh, and Twelfth, at Columbia, and proceeded at daylight on the march to Creelsborough, with 129 men of the Eleventh Kentucky and 30 of the Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry. On arriving on a train leading into Grider's Creek, back of Mr. Grider's house, about 1 mile from Creelsborough, I called a halt, and detailed Lieutenants Debaun and Norton, of Company C, with 17 men, Lieutenants Purdy and Willemin, of Company G, with 16 men, and Lieutenants Taylor and Niemeyer, of Company H, with 10 men, total 43 men, all of the Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry, under the command of Capt. Jacob Cozatt, of Company C, and dispatched them, on double-quick, on the road over the hill to Creelsborough. The balance of the command, consisting of a detachment of Company A, 25 men, under Capt. J. G. Pond; also a detachment of Company B, 16 men, under Lieutenant Burgess; also a detachment of Company F, under Lieutenant Dickerson, numbering 24 men; also a detachment of Company D, numbering 13 men, under Lieutenants Robinson and Burton; a detachment of Company I, numbering 6 men, under Lieutenant String, and a detachment of Company [H], of the Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, under Lieutenant Lippincott, numbering 30 men, making in all 106 men. I moved with this detachment of my command down the said creek to the crossing of the road from Creelsborough up to the ferry, and thence down this road to Creelsborough.

As we were ascending the hill into Creelsborough, on double-quick, the rebel pickets fired on Captain Cozatt's detachment. This firing was the first notice the rebels, who were in the town and rifling a store, had of our approach. There were from 60 to 70 rebels in and around the town. We were met on the brow of the hill by about 25 rebels, mounted and in arms, who rode up within 50 feet of us before they saw us or we them. The firing commenced instantly, and this firing was kept up for several minutes, when the rebels turned and fled down the road through Creelsborough. We pursued rapidly. In passing through the town we were fired upon from nearly every house and place of concealment. We, however, pressed the retreating [rebels] through the town, and I found here that both detachments of the command had gotten together, and were engaged in pursuing this detach-

ment of rebels in hot haste. I rode into about the center, and halted the rear and reversed its front, and marched back into the town, leaving the right wing to pursue. I ordered every house and stable and hiding place in the town to be searched, which was soon done. The rebels had scattered in every direction. Some had fled to the hills and bushes; others hid under houses and in the lofts, &c. We only left one rebel on the streets of Creelsborough to die, but left him in the care of our most excellent surgeon, Dr. [J. H.] Peyton. We took 12 prisoners, one of whom was wounded, and one of whom was E. M. Allen, captain in the Confederate Army.

Our men escaped without a scratch. The surprise of the enemy was perfect.

We arrived at Creelsborough about 11 o'clock, and left there about 1 o'clock for Burkesville, where we arrived at 6 p. m., when we reported, according to our orders from General Manson, to Colonel Jacob, for duty, thus making a march of about 42 miles, over as bad roads as there are in the mountains of Kentucky, and spent two hours of the day in a brisk little skirmish with the enemy, and in pursuing, retreating, and searching for skulking rebels.

We captured 12 horses and equipments, and several guns and pistols, a full report of which I have not received.

I feel that I cannot speak in too high terms of the conduct of the officers and men of this command. Some may have distinguished themselves more than others for their gallantry and exertions on the field, yet all behaved with so much bravery, gallantry, and ambition for victory, as to show that all the officers and men of the Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry need, to enable them to meet any foe, is for the men to be properly armed and equipped. They only had fifty-three guns on this occasion, and we find, from this engagement, that the Savage pistol, with which they are armed, is worthless.

Lieut. W. P. Pierce, adjutant Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry; Second Lieut. W. H. Norton, Company C; Sergt. Maj. Elwood Livzy; Sergt. Dudley Aiken; Private Thomas Zeddon, of Company A; Corporals W. A. Vandivier and W. A. Rose, of Company C; W. T. Arnold, of Company B, and perhaps others, whose conduct has not been reported to me, especially distinguished themselves for the eagerness with which they pursued the retreating rebels, having gone far in advance of the head of our column in the pursuit.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. E. RILEY,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry.

Lieut. F. H. POPE,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

APRIL 20–30, 1863.—Expedition from Murfreesborough to McMinnville, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds, U. S. Army, commanding expedition.

No. 2.—Col. Robert H. G. Minty, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, commanding detachment Cavalry Division, Department of the Cumberland.

No. 3.—Lieut. Col. Josiah B. Park, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, commanding First Cavalry Brigade.

No. 4.—Col. Eli Long, Fourth Ohio Cavalry, commanding Second Cavalry Brigade.
No. 5.—Capt. Elmer Otis, Fourth U. S. Cavalry.
No. 6.—Brig. Gen. William T. Martin, C. S. Army.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds, U. S. Army, commanding expedition.

HDQRS. FIFTH DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., April 30, 1863.

COLONEL: The troops employed in the recent expedition to McMinnville, &c., returned to-day, and a report will be most readily comprehended by reference to the operations of each day.

The expedition consisted of the following force:

Colonel Wilder's brigade (three regiments mounted infantry), about	1,100
Colonel Hall's brigade, about	1,400
Brigadier-General Wagner's brigade, about	1,300
Colonel Starkweather's brigade, about	1,300
Cavalry, under Colonel Minty, about	1,500
In all, about	6,600

April 20, the whole command made Readyville. At dark a mounted scout was sent to Woodbury, which returned before midnight. This scout was reported at McMinnville, and deceived the enemy as to the movement of the next day.

April 21, the advance, a cavalry force of about 350, under Col. Eli Long, Fourth Ohio Cavalry, destined to strike the railroad from Manchester to McMinnville, took the road at 2 a. m., and, turning to the southeast just after leaving Woodbury, directed their march upon Morrison, under the guidance of Captain Fleming, late of Stokes' (Tennessee) cavalry. The remainder of the mounted force (cavalry) under Colonel Minty, and mounted infantry, the whole under Colonel Wilder, promptly followed, and beyond Woodbury took the old McMinnville road, which passes between Jacksborough and the McMinnville pike. The advance of this force captured a portion of a picket belonging to a regiment of the enemy stationed on the pike. Those that escaped reported that the main mounted column was a flanking party. The force that moved for the railroad, under Colonel Long, appears not to have been discovered at all until they were near the road and in a condition to accomplish their work beyond doubt. The supporting infantry force closely followed the mounted column, and, after the mounted force left the direct pike to McMinnville, the infantry support was apparently the only force moving toward that place.

Soon after leaving Woodbury we discovered the mounted regiment of the enemy, which was known to be on the road, and which gradually retired before us, evidently not aware of the fact that our mounted column had passed them and was nearing McMinnville. We abstained from firing on this regiment, and moved cautiously, but firmly, upon it, until we reached Glascock's, 9 miles from McMinnville, the point at which we were to await advices from Wilder. This point was made by 12.30 p. m., having marched 19 miles.

About 4 p.m. I received a communication from Wilder, who had taken possession of McMinnville at 1.30 p. m. with his advance of the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry and mounted infantry scouts at a charge, sup-

ported by the Fourth Regular Cavalry. The surprise was complete. Among the prisoners captured here was the notorious Dick McCann, who subsequently made his escape from a guard of the Fourth Regular Cavalry, which occurrence will be investigated and reported upon at an early day. General John H. Morgan came very near being captured, but escaped by having a fresh, fleet horse, and being personally unknown to the men of our advance.

The infantry force moved northward, and encamped on a branch of Charley's Creek, about 3 miles from the pike. The force at McMinnville passed the night of the 21st at and near the town, and that under Colonel Long about 6 miles out.

April 22, the mounted force moved to Beckwith's via Smithville; bivouacked near the former place. The infantry moved to within 5 miles of Beckwith's, and encamped at Pine Flats, on a branch of Clear Fork. The entire country passed over this day by both commands is barren and unproductive. The animals were very scantily supplied with forage, and the provisions for the mounted men, which had been left with the infantry support at Readyville, were pushed on during the night of the 22d to Beckwith's, escorted by a portion of Hall's brigade.

April 23, the remainder of Hall's brigade started at 2 a. m.; joined the mounted force at Beckwith's by dawn of day, and, with this brigade as a support, Wilder pushed right on toward Liberty, closely followed by the brigades of Wagner and Starkweather. On reaching Snow Hill, about 10 a. m., where rebels had been reported in force, we found the position abandoned, and learned that the enemy had retreated via Alexandria and Lancaster. Men and animals were much jaded, and a vigorous pursuit was simply impossible. The force from Carthage, that we hoped would co-operate with us by taking position at or near the vicinity of Alexandria, to prevent this very retreat of the enemy, had not arrived. Two regiments from Carthage arrived at Alexandria about midnight of the 23d, and reported to me on the 24th. They were too late by at least thirty-six hours to co-operate with us, and the force sent was less than half that necessary to an effective co-operation. The mounted force was distributed from the fork of the road 2½ miles from Liberty to a point 3 miles beyond Alexandria toward Lebanon, with instructions to forage and rest. Wagner's brigade was placed at Liberty, and Hall's and Starkweather's at the fork of the road communicating with the provision train near Auburn.

April 24, spent the day in foraging and picking up straggling rebels. Provisions, escorted by General R. S. Granger's brigade, arrived and were distributed. At night sent reconnaissance of the Fourth Regular Cavalry, under Captain McIntyre; went as far as Smithville and found no enemy.

April 25, headquarters and Hall's brigade moved to Cherry Valley, Wilder's mounted infantry to Shop Spring, and Wagner's brigade to Alexandria. Starkweather's brigade remained at the forks of the roads. The cavalry, excepting Ray's (about 350), started for Murfreesborough, a portion, with Granger's brigade, via Auburn, and the main body via Cherry Valley, Cainsville, and Milton.

April 26, Wilder's mounted infantry, Hall's brigade, and headquarters made Lebanon, Tenn.

April 27, mounted infantry scouring the country in the direction of Rome, Gallatin, and Silver Spring; expecting to be absent two days; discovered two boats in the creek near Rome. At 5 p. m. I received information from Colonel Starkweather, through General Wagner, that the enemy was certainly advancing in force toward Liberty, with the

intention of attacking Starkweather at the forks of the road. I ordered Hall's brigade on the road at once, and sent messengers to order the mounted regiments to follow as early as possible next morning (28th). Hall and headquarters reached Alexandria at 10.15 a. m. on the 28th, and communicated with Wagner and Starkweather. (The former had moved near the forks.)

April 28, a train of 53 empty wagons reached Starkweather's camp, under escort of the Ninth Michigan, Colonel Parkhurst. This train was loaded with bacon and forage, a portion belonging to refugees, the remainder captured from prominent rebels and turned over to the proper staff officers at corps headquarters on the arrival of the train at Murfreesborough on the 30th.

April 29, headquarters and Hall's brigade moved from Alexandria to Stone's River, via Statesville and Cainsville; Wagner and Starkweather encamped near Milton; Wilder, with two regiments of mounted infantry, moved through Lebanon to Baird's Mills, one regiment coming through Murfreesborough with the headquarters.

DESTROYED OR DISABLED.

The railroad leading from McMinnville to Manchester may be said to be destroyed; all the bridges of any note, as well as trestle-work, are burned; also one locomotive and train of three cars, and various other detached cars at stations; depot buildings at McMinnville; 600 blankets; 2 hogsheads of sugar; 3 hogsheads of rice; 200 bales of cotton; 8 barrels of whisky; 30,000 pounds of bacon; 1 cotton factory (large); 2 mills; 1 camp, tents, &c., on Charley's Creek; 1 camp at Liberty, and 1 mill at Liberty; 180 prisoners captured at various places from Morrison to Stone's River, including 5 commissioned officers; one who represents himself as a major on the staff of General J. C. Breckinridge was captured on the 29th by Wilder's scouts near Glades. Lieutenant-Colonel [R. M.] Martin was mortally wounded by a saber in the hand of a member of the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry. Six hundred and thirteen animals were captured, and seventy-six abandoned. Large quantities of forage and wheat were discovered.

The only casualties to our force were 1 man of the Seventeenth Indiana badly and treacherously wounded; he got into camp; and 1 man of the One hundred and twenty-third Illinois died of disease.

The district bounded south by the road from Readyville to McMinnville, east by the road from McMinnville to Smithville, and west and north by a line drawn from Readyville, via Auburn, Liberty, Alexandria, and New Middleton, to Caney Fork, is sterile and unproductive, excepting a small area about New Middleton. The same remark will apply to the district between Woodbury and the railroad connecting McMinnville with Manchester.

There is no forage and but little subsistence of any kind in the country named above. An army cannot subsist in it, and hence the rebels have been driven to occupy the country to the west of Alexandria, and lying between the Cumberland and Stone's Rivers. The last-named district is, with occasional exceptions, very productive, well watered, and under a high state of cultivation. The rebels have drawn immense quantities of supplies from this portion of country. A force at Alexandria or Liberty would command this whole district. The inhabitants may be divided into three classes: First, the wealthy; second, those of medium means or well-to-do; and, third, the poor. The first class are, with a few noble exceptions, decided rebels, their farms having

furnished rebel supplies, and their houses have been made stopping places for rebel commanders, conscript agents, spies, &c. Without the aid furnished by these men, the raids upon the railroad from Murfreesborough to Nashville, and from Nashville to Gallatin, and even beyond, could not be made. With the supplies furnished by these quiet citizens, the rebels are enabled to move almost without transportation or provisions, knowing just where forage and subsistence await them.

The tone of this class in February, when we made our first expedition into that part of the country, was quite defiant; they were determined to persevere in their rebellion until they secured their rights. They have since that time lost no little property in forage and animals to supply both armies, and, in addition, their negro men have run away, and the wagons that were driven, about February 1, by soldiers detailed for that purpose were, about the last of April, just as well driven by the negroes that formerly lived in that section of country, and the strength of the companies was increased by the same number of able-bodied soldiers.

The tone of this class is now changed. They have discovered their mistake. They had been misled. They have found their rights, and they are now anxious to take the non-combatant oath, give bonds, and stay at home. The question arises here, Shall they be allowed to do so? At the risk of being officious, I respectfully answer, no. If the leading men of the neighborhoods are allowed to remain, although they may give bonds, when the rebels run into their neighborhoods they will be forced to aid them. If they are sent away, their presence and their influence are gone. A few of this class returned with us, a step preliminary, I trust, to a longer journey.

The second class have generally been well-meaning citizens, but without much influence politically; they have become from wavering men loyal citizens; are desirous of taking the oath, and pursuing their ordinary avocations. Many of them have sons conscripted into the rebel service, who would desert that service and return home if their fathers were placed in a better position politically and their oppressors sent away, so that there would be no one to return them to a service which they detest. This class is deserving of the fostering care of the Government.

The third class are all loyal; they have no weight in the community; possess but little property; they have, in fact, been subjugated all their lives. By encouragement they must improve. They have suffered greatly from the rebel conscription. The absence of the first class is a thing greatly desired by them, but they speak it only in whispers. They have at least one thing in their favor—their devotion to the flag of their country is unwavering in both men and women.

There was one idea that evidently occupied the minds of all classes. We were everywhere met with the questions, "Will the Federal Army remain in Middle Tennessee?" "Will it go forward and leave us, or will it go back and leave us?" There is a feeling of insecurity which can be eradicated only by adopting such measures as will convince the loyal people that this country is to be possessed only by loyal men, and that when our lines are advanced they are advanced forever; that no retrograde step will be taken, and that whatever may be necessary to loyalize a district of country will be done before the army leaves it.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding Expedition.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE E. FLYNT,
Chief of Staff, Fourteenth Army Corps.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., May 4, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded.

In organizing the expedition my arrangement was that the force from Carthage should arrive at Alexandria on the 21st, if not before, and to remain there, threatening and attracting the attention of the enemy, until the morning of the 24th, unless the commanding officer heard firing in the direction of Liberty, in which event he was to move at once on Liberty, to the support of our troops. He was to have marched on Liberty in any event on the 20th, as the programme required that General Reynolds should make that place on that day. It is to be regretted that that portion of the expedition was not in position at the time appointed, and there is no doubt the expedition, although eminently successful, would have been more fruitful in results.

I take great pleasure in commending to the general commanding the remarks of General Reynolds on the status of the three classes of citizens now inhabiting Tennessee as just and appreciative, and fully indorse his recommendations as to what should be our policy toward them. If those who have heretofore been active rebels were invariably put beyond our lines, we should then be able to penetrate and occupy the insurgent territory with much more certainty, as we would not then be under the necessity of keeping up such strong guards in our rear to secure our lines of communication.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General of U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

No. 2.

Report of Col. Robert H. G. Minty, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, commanding detachment Cavalry Division, Department of the Cumberland.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Camp near Murfreesborough, Tenn., April 26, 1863.

SIR: On the 19th instant, under orders received from Brigadier-General Garfield, I reported to Major-General Reynolds, commanding the Fifth Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and, in accordance with his orders, marched for Readyville at 1 p. m. on the 20th instant, with 1,708 men, composed of parts of the First, Second, and Third Cavalry Brigades and the Fourth U. S. Cavalry, with six days' rations. I encamped between Readyville and Woodbury for the night.

April 21, I sent Colonel Long, with the Second Brigade (418 men), at 2 a. m., with instructions to take the road leading through Jacksborough, to strike the railroad at or near Morrison as soon after 10.30 a. m. as possible, and to destroy the trestle-work at that place. Although the Manchester train escaped, the work was well done. For particulars, I beg to refer you to Colonel Long's report, inclosed herewith.

At 3 a. m. I marched for McMinnville with the rest of my command, taking the old McMinnville road, and was followed by Colonel Wilder, with his brigade of mounted infantry. When about 2 miles from McMinnville, I detached the Fourth Michigan and one company of the

First Middle Tennessee, with two of Colonel Wilder's mountain howitzers, to move in on the Smithville road. About half a mile farther on, my advance came on the rebel pickets, who immediately formed and opened fire on us. Riding to the front, I pushed forward the flankers, and directed the advance guard to charge home, sending Captain Jennings, with the remainder of his regiment (Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry), to their support. The rebels were driven into and through the town. Their entire force was about 700 men—600 cavalry and the provost guard, which consisted of 115 men of the Second Kentucky and Forty-first Alabama Infantry Regiments. These last had left town, by the Chattanooga road, with the wagon train, about an hour before our arrival, but, by pressing closely, a part of the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry succeeded in capturing 3 wagons and 8 or 9 of the men.

The cavalry scattered in every direction, part of them retreating at a gallop on every road, about 50 taking the railroad train, which started as we entered the town. I sent the Third Brigade and the Fourth Michigan after the train, with directions to destroy it and also the new bridge over Hickory Creek. The Fourth Regulars I sent to the support of the Seventh Pennsylvania, on the Sparta and Chattanooga roads.

In the charge made by the advanced guard—Lieutenant Thompson and 25 men of the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry—Corporal [Edward H.] Schutt mortally wounded Lieutenant-Colonel [R. M.] Martin, of Johnson's Kentucky Cavalry, having laid his skull open by a saber cut. The famous Maj. Dick McCann was also wounded and taken prisoner, but effected his escape the same night from a guard of the Fourth Regulars. I encamped for the night on the hill west of McMinnville, and was early next morning rejoined by the Second and Third Brigades and the Fourth Michigan.

April 22, encamped near Snow Hill about dark, and pushed forward a patrol, which discovered strong pickets of the enemy at the mouth of Dry Creek.

April 23, marched at daylight for Liberty. The rebel pickets had been withdrawn during the night. The citizens stated that the enemy had promised to give us battle at Liberty. At Liberty they promised to fight at the junction of the Auburn and Alexandria pikes, and at the junction they said they would meet us at Alexandria, but at that place I found only 4 men, and those I captured. Wheeler and Wharton, with [Thomas] Harrison's, [C. C.] Crews', and Duke's brigades, retreated toward Lancaster at daybreak.

I encamped 3 miles west of Alexandria until the morning of the 25th, when I marched for Murfreesborough, via Cainsville and Las Casas. I encamped near Cainsville the night of the 25th, and arrived at Murfreesborough at 3 p. m. on the 26th. I sent or brought in 130 prisoners, all of whom, except 7, were captured by the cavalry. We destroyed the trestle-work on the railroad below Morrison; burned the railroad buildings, one locomotive, and two cars at Morrison; burned the new bridge across Hickory Creek, and destroyed a large quantity of bacon and other commissary stores at that place, and recaptured 15 men of the Second East and First Middle Tennessee Cavalry, who had been taken prisoners at Carthage on the 18th instant. I also captured 30 horses, 12 mules, and 3 wagons. In McMinnville Colonel Wilder destroyed a large amount of property.

I had no casualties whatever during the expedition. Inclosed I hand you reports of the officers commanding the Fourth U. S. Cavalry and

the First and Second Brigades. I have not yet received the report of Colonel Ray, commanding the Third Brigade.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Cumberland.

No. 3.

Report of Lieut. Col. Josiah B. Park, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, commanding First Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
Camp near Murfreesborough, Tenn., April 27, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to orders, I assumed command of the First Cavalry Brigade on the 20th instant at 1 p. m., and moved out from camp on the Woodbury pike. The brigade consisted of detachments of the First Middle Tennessee Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Galbraith commanding; Fourth Michigan Cavalry, Maj. F. W. Mix commanding; Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, Capt. W. H. Jennings commanding, and one section of the First Ohio Artillery, Battery D, Lieutenant Newell. I proceeded thence to Readyville and went into camp for the night.

April 21, at 3 a. m., I moved out the brigade in the direction of McMinnville, via Jacksborough, having previously detached one company of the First Middle Tennessee to report to Colonel Long at 2 a. m., in accordance with your orders. When within 2 miles from McMinnville I was ordered to take the Fourth Michigan and the remaining company of the First Middle Tennessee, with two pieces of Colonel Wilder's mountain howitzers, and proceed, by a path or narrow road to the left, through the woods, and approach McMinnville on the Smithville road, for the purpose of cutting off all stragglers from the enemy in that direction.

I reached McMinnville after the advance of the column of cavalry had charged through the village. Having no orders to proceed farther, and hearing that a force of 200 of the enemy was engaging a much inferior force in numbers of my own command near the railroad bridge, 2 miles on the line of the railroad toward Morrison, I proceeded thence on a gallop, and found that two squadrons of the Seventh Pennsylvania had arrived at the bridge just a moment before, and just after the departure of the train for Manchester. The detachment of the Seventh Pennsylvania had already taken the guard stationed at the bridge prisoners and recaptured 15 of our own men, who were there awaiting transportation to Tullahoma.

I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Galbraith, with his command, and Lieutenant Mackey, of the Fourth Michigan, to move across the creek and a short distance down the road. They soon returned, having found near the railroad a quantity of commissary stores, mostly bacon. Lieutenant Mackey brought in also 8 prisoners. We here captured 2 wagons, about 8,000 pounds of bacon, 6 Enfield rifles, 1 chest of carpenters' tools, 5 bell and 4 wall tents, and some other camp and garrison equipage, all of which I ordered to be burned, with the exception of one wagon, which was serviceable, and with which I was able to trans-

port two wall tents and the chest of tools. Colonel Ray coming up with orders to proceed to Morrison to ascertain if the train had been destroyed at that point, and desiring my assistance, I left that part of my command most fatigued at the bridge, and proceeded to Morrison, a distance of 10 miles, leaving Captain Pritchard in command at the bridge, with orders to burn it. Before reaching Morrison, I detached Captain Tolton, with one battalion of the Fourth Michigan, to the right and along the line of the railroad, to scour the woods. He reported to me at Morrison with 7 prisoners, 2 of whom were of the ranks of captain and commissary of subsistence on the staff of Generals Wheeler and Morgan, respectively. I then returned to the bridge, and, having dispatched two messengers for orders, I bivouacked.

I must here mention that in the approach to McMinnville two companies of the Seventh Pennsylvania were acting as an advance guard to the column, and in the charge through the town Corpl. John Williams, of Company F, caught sight of the notorious Maj. Dick McCann, who coolly remarked to him, "Come on, you Yankee son of a b——h!" At this the corporal spurred his horse with renewed vigor, and, overtaking him, unhorsed him by a severe stroke with the saber across the head. I have made some inquiries in regard to this young corporal, and find that he is a worthy young man and a good soldier. Such gallant conduct is deserving of great praise, and I respectfully recommend him to the commanding officer of that regiment for promotion.

On the morning of the 22d, I rejoined the command at McMinnville.

April 23, I approached Alexandria, my brigade being in the advance. After we reached the village, I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Galbraith, with his command, to move out to a piece of woods in front of the village, where he captured 2 prisoners.

Nothing further of importance occurred in my command during the march. This brigade captured in all 82 prisoners, as near as I can learn from the reports of regimental commanders. I have no casualties.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. PARK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding First Cavalry Brigade.

Col. R. H. G. MINTY,
Commanding Cavalry.

No. 4.

Report of Col. Eli Long, Fourth Ohio Cavalry, commanding Second Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
Camp Stanley, near Murfreesborough, Tenn., April 27, 1863.

SIR: Pursuant to instructions, I have the honor to report that the Second Cavalry Brigade, under my command, left this point on the 20th instant, arriving at Readyville that night. On that night I received verbal orders from Colonel Minty to start the next morning at 2 o'clock with my brigade, and, in addition thereto, 100 men of the Second Kentucky Cavalry and one company of the First Middle Tennessee Cavalry, and to strike the Manchester and McMinnville Railroad at the big trestle-work just west of Morrison Station, and allow the train of cars from Manchester to pass on toward McMinnville, and to destroy the track in its rear. I started, with the above force, a few minutes

after 2 a. m., and arrived in the vicinity of the railroad about 10 a. m., having in the mean time met a scouting party of rebels and several stragglers, of which the company of the First Tennessee, under Lieutenant Couch, captured 5; but some of this scouting party, and also some stragglers of the enemy, having escaped, I deemed it best to vary from my instructions and strike the railroad farther west, thinking that they would have warning of our approach at Morrison, and that the train would be stopped before it got there. I accordingly went down the road, but out of sight through the woods, until I arrived within a mile of Lick Spittle. Leaving my command in the woods, I took 5 or 6 men, with axes, and went within 200 yards of the road, on foot, ready to tear up the track as soon as the train passed. While in this position, the train's whistle was heard within about a mile of us. We remained in this position a sufficient length of time for it to come along, but it failing to do so, I then made another detour around the place (Lick Spittle), striking the road just west of it as quickly as we could, but the train had gone back to Manchester. I then went up the road toward McMinnville; destroyed one bridge at this point, 7 miles from Manchester, and all the others between there and Morrison, except one or two small ones that would have been too difficult, and consumed too much time to burn.

At Morrison I burned one locomotive and three cars that had been run out from McMinnville, and also the railroad depot at this place. I encamped that night at Mr. Snelling's, some 2½ miles northeast of Morrison, and joined the rest of the cavalry at McMinnville early the next morning, since which time nothing requiring special report from me has occurred.

My command marched fully 45 miles on this day (21st instant). On arriving in the vicinity of the big trestle near Morrison, I sent word to the commanding officer of the Second Kentucky Cavalry, through my adjutant, that he was relieved from my command, and free to go wherever he had been ordered. The officer in command, Captain [O.] Star, then came to me and said that Captain [J. D.] Wickliffe, the officer who started out in command, and who had special instructions from the commanding general, was sick; that the men had only two days' rations; that their horses were very tired (which was the case, they having come at good speed for 6 or 8 miles that day), and that he, Captain Star, did not think the expedition could be carried out. I gave him to understand that he was at perfect liberty to do as he chose, but I advised him to keep along with me, for I thought, and still think, that the expedition would have been a failure in the then disturbed state of the country. Captain Wickliffe had fallen from his horse before getting to the road. Some letters having fallen out of his pocket, and having caught the attention of my provost-marshal, he brought them to me. They were addressed to persons within the Confederate lines. In the hurry of the moment, I directed the provost-marshal to take charge of him until further orders. When I found that these were letters given Captain Wickliffe by persons in Kentucky, to be sent by him to the Confederate lines, under flag of truce, I released him from arrest, but turned the letters over to Colonel Minty.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELI LONG,
Colonel, Commanding Second Cavalry Brigade.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
First Cavalry Brigade.

No. 5.

Report of Capt. Elmer Otis, Fourth U. S. Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH U. S. CAVALRY,
April 27, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I left camp with my regiment on April 20, at 12.30 p. m., in obedience to General Orders, No. 38, Headquarters Chief of Cavalry. The regiment formed on the Woodbury pike, and, after marching 14 miles, encamped 2 miles from Readyville.

On the 21st, we reached McMinnville. Captain McIntyre, with Companies B, G, K, and M, charged through the town, pursuing the retreating rebels on the Sparta road. Captain McCormick, with Company A, took up a position to the left of the road leading to Chattanooga. With the remainder of the regiment I took up a position on the Chattanooga road 2½ miles from town, which I held until ordered to fall back at night.

On the 22d, we marched to Smithville without meeting the enemy.

On the 23d, we passed Snow Hill and Liberty, encamping near Alexandria.

On the 24th, the regiment was ordered back to Smithville, near which place it encamped, without having met the enemy.

On the 25th, we passed through Liberty, encamping 6 miles from the town, on the Murfreesborough road.

On the 26th, we reached camp at Murfreesborough, having lost during the scout 47 horses, owing to great scarcity of forage and their thin condition when starting. There were captured 6 prisoners, 12 horses, and 3 mules. There are no casualties of killed, wounded, or taken prisoners.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELMER OTIS,
Captain Fourth Cavalry, Commanding.

Col. R. H. G. MINTY,
Commanding Expedition.

No. 6.

Reports of Brig. Gen. William T. Martin, C. S. Army.

HDQRS. MARTIN'S CAVALRY DIV., WHEELER'S CORPS,
April 22, 1863.

MAJOR: At 10.30 a. m. yesterday the enemy advanced to the front of our vedettes on the Middleton road and this pike with infantry, artillery, and cavalry, approaching almost in musket range. Their cavalry was deployed as skirmishers. A continuous line of skirmishers was extended from near the railroad across the country beyond Middleton. I attacked these skirmishers on both roads, but found the force too great for me. After maintaining their line for some six hours, the forces retired. One brigade, with wagons and ambulances, was on each road. Lieutenant-Colonel [R.] Thompson reports that the enemy was advancing on Manchester pike yesterday in force, and 1,500 cavalry on the Woodbury and Manchester road. I have not yet heard whether these detachments have retired. If I had had proper artillery yesterday I could have used

it to advantage. In this immediate vicinity I believe the enemy was plundering, and so the scouts report.

Very respectfully,

WILL. T. MARTIN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. D. G. REED, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HDQRS. MARTIN'S CAVALRY DIV., WHEELER'S CORPS,
April 27, 1863.

MAJOR: I have learned this morning the return of General [Joseph] Wheeler to McMinnville, and would report the facts of the late movement of the enemy through the lines as far as they have come to my knowledge.

Lieutenant-Colonel [R.] Thompson reports that the enemy passed through the lines on the 21st instant, to the right of my last picket in that direction, but was observed and fired upon; that the force was 1,500 cavalry, and came down the Woodbury road until at Daniel's Chapel it struck the Petty Gap road, and not far from this point encountered our patrols and those of Colonel [B. W.] Duke, who is on my right, and passed through the 3½ miles from my farthest picket on the right. The advance was reported to me and General [St. J. R.] Liddell at Wartrace, who immediately sent a dispatch to General [W. J.] Hardee. At the same time that I received notice of this column I also received a dispatch from Adjutant [Kinloch] Falconer, advising me that General [B. H.] Helm had been ordered up from Manchester to check the advance.

Simultaneously with this movement the enemy advanced on the 21st upon Beech Grove through Hoover's Gap, upon Thompson's battalion, and for nearly twenty-four hours Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, with all his available force of [Z.] Thomason's battalion and the Third Georgia, was skirmishing with the enemy, estimated to have four or five regiments of infantry and a small force of cavalry, and known to have had a battery of artillery, which was freely used. Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson made disposition of his force to guard against the column on his right, which he supposed was endeavoring to get in rear of him. The enemy retired from his front about noon of the 22d instant.

On this pike and on the Middleton road on the 21st the enemy advanced, and had on each road a brigade of infantry, with cavalry and artillery, and threatened an attack upon my pickets.

On the 22d, in larger force, another advance was made on each road. The full force of my command on each road was on both occasions moved to the front, and some unimportant skirmishing ensued. I was in front both days, and did not make a serious attack, as the force of the enemy was too great to render a forward movement prudent.

The line of Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson was established in accordance with the written directions received from General Wheeler, and dated March 31, 1863. It is, of course, impossible with the force in front of Pocahontas to prevent a recurrence of such attacks, and there was no force that could by any diligence have been brought to bear from my line upon the column which passed by the Petty Gap road. The country is all open in that section, and troops can move in any direction.

Very respectfully,

WILL. T. MARTIN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Maj. E. S. BURFORD, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., McMinnville.*

APRIL —, 1863.—Skirmish near Creek Head, Ky.

Report of Brig. Gen. Orlando B. Willcox, U. S. Army.

LEXINGTON, KY.,
April 24, 1863—12.15 p. m.

GENERAL: The gallant Captain [I.] Stough has had another skirmish with the rebels. Attacked them below Creek Head. Killed 4 men and 3 horses, and captured 9 prisoners and 5 horses. No loss on our side. Enemy retreated across the Cumberland. Citizens furnish supplies; are very anxious for us to clean out Whitley County before the enemy steal everything.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

General AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.

APRIL 26, 1863.—Affair near College Grove, Tenn.

Report of Brig. Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

TRIUNE, *April* 26, 1863—9.30 p. m.

GENERAL: A small scouting party, under Colonel [J. P.] Brownlow, had a skirmish with some rebel cavalry a mile south of College Grove this afternoon; 1 officer slightly wounded. It is reported by the citizens in that vicinity that the rebels have moved from Chapel Hill to Riggs' Cross-Roads. I will learn the facts to-morrow.

J. M. SCHOFIELD.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff.

APRIL 26, 1863.—Engagement at Duck River Island, or Little Rock Landing, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Alfred W. Ellet, U. S. Army, commanding Mississippi Marine Brigade, with itinerary of the command for April, 1863.
No. 2.—Lieut. William F. Warren, Acting Signal Officer.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. Alfred W. Ellet, U. S. Army, commanding Mississippi Marine Brigade, with itinerary of the command for April, 1863.

CAIRO, ILL., *April* 30, 1863.

I have the honor to report that, in compliance with instructions received from Admiral Porter, I proceeded with my command up Tennessee River to Eastport, Miss., without interruption from the enemy. Returning in consequence of low water, I made several raids into the country, and destroyed a number of important mills and considerable amount of subsistence and supplies belonging to the enemy. At the mouth of Duck River my boats were attacked by 700 cavalry, with two pieces of artillery, commanded by Major [R. M.] White, of Sixth Texas

Rangers. The fight was spirited for a few moments only. The enemy were driven back and pursued some 12 miles in the interior, with the loss of Major White, mortally wounded and left near the field, and 1 lieutenant and 8 men killed. They carried off a large number of wounded in wagons and on horses. We buried their dead. Our loss was 2 men killed and 1 wounded. The west bank of the Tennessee River was lined with refugees, who have been driven from their homes for love to the old Union. I exhausted my supplies in providing for their necessities. The Tennessee River is too low for my boats to operate in with safety. My orders from Admiral Porter do not provide for this emergency. I shall hope to receive instructions from the Department.

ALFRED W. ELLET,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Mississippi Marine Brigade.

Hon. E. M. STANTON.

Itinerary of the Mississippi Marine Brigade for April, 1863.*

On the evening of the 3d, the fleet left Milliken's Bend, by order of Admiral Porter, to cruise in the neighborhood of Greenville, Miss.

On the 4th, landed for a scout to Lake City, but received orders to proceed immediately to the Tennessee River.

On the 15th, arrived at Fort Henry, having been detained at Cairo and Paducah for repairs, and for the arrival of Colonel Streight's command.

On the 17th, left Fort Henry with Colonel Streight's command, under convoy.

On the 19th, reached Eastport without any casualty. Sent out the cavalry from Cerro Gordo Landing, under command of Major Hubbard, to destroy a mill and a large amount of lumber, used for ship-building, which was burned.

On the 21st, was forced to leave Eastport, in consequence of the water falling rapidly. Landed at Savannah, and sent scouting parties out to burn mills used by the enemy. Destroyed the mills, with large amount of commissary supplies. Captured 3 of the enemy's pickets, and returned without loss.

On the morning of the 26th, was attacked below the mouth of Duck River by the enemy, 700 strong, commanded by Major [R. M.] White, of the Sixth Texas Rangers, with three pieces of artillery. Landed and pursued the enemy 12 miles, killing 10 men, including Major White, and wounding many more. The enemy escaped, in consequence of the utter impracticability of effecting a landing at the point of attack. Our loss was 2 men killed and several wounded, only 1 seriously.

On the 28th, arrived at Fort Henry, the water having fallen so that we found great difficulty in navigating. Ram Monarch, with the brigade, in the Tennessee River; ram Switzerland blockading the mouth of the Red River.

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. William F. Warren, Acting Signal Officer.

HDQRS. SIGNAL DETACHMENT, MISS. MARINE BRIGADE,
Flag-ship Autocrat, April 26, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that the signal detachment of the

* From "Record of Events" in monthly return.

Mississippi Marine Brigade has had an opportunity to test its efficiency and make itself useful, to some extent, in the following manner:

At a few minutes past 8 o'clock this morning, while passing a point on the Tennessee River, a few miles below Duck River, where the direction of the current compelled us to run within 50 yards of the land, our fleet was opened upon by a field battery of four guns and a regiment of cavalry. The Autocrat, being in advance, was the first to receive the fire. The Diana came next, followed by the Adams, each receiving a raking fire at close range, but with very slight casualties. The Autocrat replied instantly with musketry, the Diana and Adams with musketry and field artillery. Our fire becoming too hot for the rebels, they immediately limbered up and fell back in great haste, out of musket range. The general discovering this, ordered me to signal the other boats to land their forces at once. The order was instantly understood, both by J. Q. Adams, on the Diana, and Lieutenant Wilson, on the Adams. This order was immediately followed by instructions about the position in which they should land. As a result of this signaling, the troops were ready to march out almost at the instant the landing was made. We have officers on each of the five large boats who are able to read signals quite readily, and I have the honor to say that I am reliably informed that they were all upon the hurricane deck during the engagement, with glasses and equipments, on close lookout for signals. The Diana and Adams were both hotly engaging the enemy at the time their signals were given, and the Adams was receiving the fire of his battery.

Officers and men deserve commendation for their coolness and close attention to duty.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. WARREN,

Lieut. and Acting Signal Officer, Mississippi Marine Brigade.

Capt. O. H. HOWARD,

Chief Signal Officer, Western Department.

APRIL 26–MAY 3, 1863.—Streight's raid from Tuscumbia, Ala., toward Rome, Ga.*

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

April 30, 1863.—Actions at Day's Gap, or Sand Mountain, Crooked Creek, and Hog Mountain, Ala.

May 1, 1863.—Skirmishes at Blountsville and on the East Branch of the Big Warrior River, Ala.

2, 1863.—Skirmish at Black Creek, near Gadsden, Ala.
Action at Blount's Plantation, Ala.
Skirmish near Centre, Ala.

3, 1863.—Skirmish and surrender near Cedar Bluff, Ala.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army.

No. 2.—Col. Abel D. Streight, Fifty-first Indiana Infantry, commanding expedition.

---

*See also April 15–May 2.—Expedition to Courtland, Ala., p. 241.

No. 3.—General Joseph E. Johnston, C. S. Army.
No. 4.—General Braxton Bragg, C. S. Army.
No. 5.—Thanks of the Confederate Congress to General Nathan B. Forrest and the officers and men of his command.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., May 9, 1863.

GENERAL: I informed the General-in-Chief that I proposed to send out an expedition to cut the Georgia Railroad south of Dalton, so as to prevent troops being sent by that route to re-enforce General Bragg, and to impede the forwarding of ammunition and supplies to his army in our front. Colonel Streight, Fifty-first Indiana Volunteers, was chosen to command the expedition, which consisted of the Fifty-first and Seventy-third Indiana, Eightieth Illinois, and Third Ohio, and two companies of the First Middle Tennessee Cavalry, raised in Northern Alabama. They were provided with pack animals, and mounted with the best we could furnish. They left Nashville on the 11th ultimo, and arrived at Eastport, Miss., on the 20th ultimo, by transport from Fort Henry, on the Tennessee River. General Dodge, to cover and protect the movement, advanced from Corinth to Iuka, and thence to Tuscumbia, and finally as far as Town Creek, taking Colonel Streight with him.

General Hurlbut reports by telegraph from Memphis, under dates of May [1], 5, and 6 (copies inclosed), that the movement was a perfect success up to Sunday, the 26th ultimo, when Colonel Streight left Tuscumbia with every prospect of succeeding in his work.

We yesterday had rumors from rebel sources that the expedition had been captured, after destroying a large iron foundry in North Georgia, but before they had succeeded in cutting the road. This report is further confirmed by the Chattanooga Daily Rebel, of the 7th instant, a copy of which is inclosed. I very much regret the failure of the main purpose, but trust that the enterprise will yet compensate us for the temporary loss by the number of troops we shall draw from their front to protect their lines of communication hitherto quite undisturbed.

Inclosed is a copy of the orders and instructions to Colonel Streight, which, together with the copies of General Hurlbut's telegrams of the 5th and 6th instant, I forward for the information of the Department and the General-in-Chief.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

P. S.—I also transmit a copy of a dispatch just received from Colonel Streight, dated Tuscumbia, April 26.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., April 8, 1863.

COLONEL: By Special Field Orders, No. 94, Paragraph VIII, you have been assigned to the command of an independent provisional brigade

for temporary purposes. After fitting out your command with equipments and supplies, as you have already been directed in the verbal instructions of the general commanding this department, you will proceed by a route, of which you will be advised by telegraph, to some good steamboat landing on the Tennessee River not far above Fort Henry, where you will embark your command and proceed up the river.

At Hamburg you will communicate with Brigadier-General Dodge, who will probably have a messenger there awaiting your arrival. If it should then appear unsafe to move farther up the river, you will debark at Hamburg, and without delay join the force of General Dodge, which will then be *en route* for Iuka, Miss. If, however, it should be deemed safe, you will land at Eastport and form a junction with General Dodge.

From that point you will then march, in conjunction with him, to menace Tuscumbia, but you will not wait to join in the attack unless it should be necessary for the safety of General Dodge's command or your own, or unless some considerable advantage can be gained over the enemy without interfering with the general object of the expedition.

After having marched long enough with General Dodge to create a general impression that you are a part of his expedition, you will push to the southward, and reach Russellville or Moulton. From thence your route will be governed by circumstances, but you will, with all reasonable dispatch, push on to Western Georgia, and cut the railroads which supply the rebel army by way of Chattanooga. To accomplish this is the chief object of your expedition, and you must not allow collateral and incidental schemes, even though promising great results, to delay you so as to endanger your return. Your quartermaster has been furnished with funds sufficient for the necessary expenses of your command. You will draw your supplies and keep your command well mounted from the country through which you pass. For all property taken for the legitimate use of your command you will make cash payments in full to men of undoubted loyalty; give the usual conditional receipts to men whose loyalty is doubtful, but to rebels nothing.

You are particularly commanded to restrain your command from pillage and marauding. You will destroy all depots of supplies of the rebel army, all manufactories of guns, ammunition, equipments, and clothing for their use, which you can without delaying you so as to endanger your return.

That you may not be trammeled with minute instructions, nothing further will be ordered than this general outline of policy and operation.

In intrusting this highly important and somewhat perilous expedition to your charge, the general commanding places great reliance upon your prudence, energy, and valor, and the well-attested bravery and endurance of the officers and men under your command.

Whenever it is possible and reasonably safe, send us word of your progress. You may return by way of Northern Alabama or Northern Georgia. Should you be surrounded by rebel forces and your retreat cut off, defend yourself as long as possible, and make the surrender of your command cost the enemy as many times your number as possible.

A copy of the general order from the War Department in regard to paroling prisoners, together with necessary blanks, are herewith furnished you.

You are authorized to enlist all able-bodied men who desire to join the Army of the Union.

You must return as soon as the main objects of your expedition are accomplished.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

Col. A. D. STREIGHT,
Fifty-first Indiana Volunteers.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

TUSCUMBIA, ALA., *April* 26, 1863.

General GARFIELD:

After numerous difficulties and delays, I am at last supplied with animals sufficient to mount all but 200 of my command. I have met with a great drawback on account of the mules drawn at Nashville being such poor ones. I shall start at 1 o'clock to-morrow morning for Russellville, and from there to Moulton, and find what facts I can gather relative to the condition of things on the route. I have strong hopes of procuring the necessary animals to supply me. I wrote you fully from Eastport, and sent it by Captain Fitch, commanding gunboats. I learn since, however, that he is still there. General Dodge has let me have nearly 400 animals, and has done everything in his power to aid me, but the people through the country here run off most of their horses and mules. This, with the worthlessness of those brought from Nashville, together with what Colonel Lawson lost in the stampede in my absence, as referred to in my last, has put me to my trumps; nevertheless, I am very hopeful and confident of success. I shall push on as fast as possible, and rest assured that nothing shall be left undone on my part to insure success, though there is something of a force between here and Decatur, variously estimated from 1,500 to 4,000 men. I hope to get two or three days the start of them, and, should they chase me too fast, I will turn upon them and give them battle in the mountains. Colonel Hathaway joined us on Friday last. He will be of great help to me.

This valley is not raising a crop this year; the people are discouraged and desirous for peace. I cannot say when I will be able to send you a communication again, but will at my first opportunity.

Yours,

A. D. STREIGHT,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., May 1, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Murfreesborough:

Streight left Tuscumbia Sunday night. Dodge followed Monday morning. Met enemy at Town Creek on Tuesday and drove them off. Streight got two days' march on them and went toward the mountains. On the 28th, Van Dorn appeared at Florence in heavy force, with fifteen pieces of artillery. Dodge fell back to Tuscumbia; on the 29th to Little Bear Creek; last night to Big Bear Creek; will move to Burnsville to-night. Van Dorn is at Brush Creek, near Eastport. Roddey fell back to Decatur, and is not following Dodge.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

MEMPHIS, TENN., *May* 5, 1863—1 p. m.,
Via Cairo, Ill., May 8, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

The following just received from General Dodge:

Rebels came up with Streight between Moulton and Blountsville, 8 miles south of Somerville; Streight ambushed and whipped them badly. Rebels sent word from Decatur to Chattanooga that Streight was making for that place. Forrest and Roddey are on his track. I think Streight is far in advance of them. I will keep free south of Corinth to enable Streight to get back.

HURLBUT,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 5.]

MEMPHIS, TENN., *May* 6, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

Dodge reports by letter to me that Colonel Streight left Tuscumbia on Sunday night, 26th; moved to Mount Hope on Monday; to Moulton on Tuesday; had very poor animals; 400 broke down between Palmyra and Tuscumbia; Dodge gave him enough to make 1,600 on leaving Moulton on Wednesday night, 28th. At that time no enemy was pursuing, as Dodge had them engaged. Roddey and Forrest then heard of Streight's movement, and supposed it a flank attack on Decatur, and instantly fell back to that place. Streight thus gained two days' start, but would lose some time in picking up 200 more animals at Moulton. Thence he proposed to go by way of Blountsville, and strike the Coosa River. Dodge supplied him with rations to last to the Coosa. If his animals hold out he will succeed, as the enemy cannot follow him very fast, the mountains being between them. All things being favorable, he has done his work by this time. Grierson, with his regiments of cavalry, has destroyed the railroad east and south of Jackson and gone into Gideon, the enemy having gathered near Okolona to intercept his return. I have sent, two days since, five regiments to break them up and draw attention from Streight. Dodge's movement has been a brilliant success, and Grierson's magnificent.

HURLBUT,
Major-General.

No. 2.

Report of Col. Abel D. Streight, Fifty-First Indiana Infantry, commanding expedition.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Nashville, Tenn., December 10, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit a report of my expedition in April, 1863. The delay in furnishing a report is owing, first, to causes stated in the report, and, secondly, to the fact that previous to finishing the report, after its commencement I was engaged in the pursuit after Wheeler's forces, since which time I have been so situated that I have not thought it best to spare the time necessary to complete it. Owing to the many conflicting statements made in relation to the cause of

the failure of the expedition, I have the honor to request permission to publish my report.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

A. D. STREIGHT,

Col. 51st Ind. Vet. Vol. Infty., Comdg. 1st Brig., 3d Div., 4th Corps.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,

Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTY-FIRST INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,

Chattanooga, Tenn., August 22, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that since my return to duty, June 1 last, I have been endeavoring to obtain the necessary information, from the several regiments that composed my command, to enable me to render you an accurate report of my expedition in April, 1863; but, owing to the absence of most of my officers (who are still confined as prisoners of war) and the scattered condition of the men, I have been unable to collect as many of the particulars as I had intended.

On April 7, 1863, I received orders from General Rosecrans to proceed with the Provisional Brigade—about 1,700 officers and men, composed of my regiment (the Fifty-first Indiana), Seventy-third Indiana, Colonel Hathaway; Third Ohio, Colonel Lawson; Eightieth Illinois, Lieutenant-Colonel Rodgers, and two companies of the First Middle Tennessee Cavalry, Capt. D. D. Smith—to Nashville, and to fit out as speedily as possible for an expedition to the interior of Alabama and Georgia, for the purpose of destroying the railroads and other rebel property in that country. I was instructed to draw about half the number of mules necessary to mount my command, at Nashville, and to seize in the country through which I passed a sufficient number of animals to mount the balance. On arriving at Nashville, I organized the following staff, to wit: Capt. D. L. Wright, Fifty-first Indiana Volunteers, to be acting assistant adjutant-general; Maj. W. L. Peck, Third Ohio, to be brigade surgeon; Lieut. J. G. Doughty, regimental quartermaster Fifty-first Indiana Volunteers, to be acting assistant quartermaster; Captain Driscoll, Third Ohio, to be acting assistant inspector-general; Lieut. J. W. Pavey, Eightieth Illinois Volunteers, to be ordnance officer, and Lieut. A. C. Roach, Fifty-first Indiana Volunteers, to be aide-de-camp.

As soon as possible all hands were at work to supply the command with the necessary clothing, ordnance, and equipments for an expedition of this kind, and on the afternoon of the 10th I received orders from General Garfield, chief of staff, to embark at once on steamers then at the landing and proceed down the river to Palmyra, land my command there, and march across the country to Fort Henry, and to seize all the horses and mules I could find in the country. Everything was speedily put on board, although it was late in the evening before the mules were brought to the landing for shipment. I was temporarily absent at the time, attending to some business affairs preparatory to starting; consequently did not see them.

As soon as everything was ready we proceeded down the river to Palmyra, where we arrived on the evening of the 11th, and disembarked at once. I sent the fleet, consisting of eight steamers, around to Fort Henry, under the command of Colonel Lawson, Third Ohio, and furnished him with four companies of the Fifty-first Indiana Volunteers as guard. He had orders to stop at Smithland and take on a quantity of rations and forage for General Dodge's command.

As soon as it was light the next morning, all hands were set at work to catch and saddle the mules. I then for the first time discovered that the mules were nothing but poor, wild, and unbroken colts, many of them but two years old, and that a large number of them had the horse distemper; some 40 or 50 of the lot were too near dead to travel, and had to be left at the landing; 10 or 12 died before we started, and such of them as could be rode at all were so wild and unmanageable that it took us all that day and a part of the next to catch and break them before we could move out across the country; but in the mean time I had sent out several parties to gather in horses and mules, and they had been successful in getting about 150 very good animals, but mostly barefooted.

On the 13th, the command left Palmyra and marched about 15 miles in a southwesterly direction, and encamped on Yellow Creek. My scouting parties did not succeed in finding many horses or mules. The people had got warning of our movements, and the stock was mostly run off.

Early the next morning we resumed our march, and arrived at Fort Henry about noon on the 15th. We had scoured the country as far south as it was safe, on account of the proximity of a large force of the enemy, under [T. G.] Woodward, and although about 100 of the mules gave out and had to be left behind on our march, yet when we reached Fort Henry our animals numbered about 1,250. Those that we had collected in the country were mostly in good condition, but were nearly all barefooted. Contrary to my expectations the boats had not arrived, nor did they reach there until the evening of the 16th, having been delayed in getting the rations and forage above referred to.

General Ellet's Marine Brigade and two gunboats accompanied the fleet to Fort Henry, and informed me that they were ordered to proceed with me as far as Eastport, Miss. General Ellet assumed command of the fleet, and we embarked as soon as possible; but the pilots declared that at the existing low stage of water it would be unsafe to run at nights; hence we did not start until the morning of the 17th, when we steamed up the river, but, despite all my efforts to urge the fleet ahead as fast as possible, we did not reach Eastport until the afternoon of the 19th.

As soon as we arrived at Eastport, I left Colonel Lawson in command, with orders to disembark and prepare to march, while I went to see General Dodge, who, with his command (some 8,000 strong), was awaiting my arrival 12 miles up Bear River. After my interview with General Dodge, I returned to Eastport about midnight, and was informed that a stampede had occurred among the animals, and that some of them had got away.

Daylight the next morning revealed to me the fact that nearly 400 of our best animals were gone. All that day and part of the next was spent in scouring the country to recover them, but only about 200 of the lost number were recovered; the remainder fell into the hands of the enemy.

The loss of these animals was a heavy blow to my command, for besides detaining us nearly two days at Eastport and running down our stock in searching the country to recover them, it caused still further delay at Tuscumbia, to supply their places. Quite a number of the mules drawn at Nashville had to be left at Eastport, on account of the distemper before mentioned; several died before we left.

We left Eastport on the afternoon of April 21, and reached General Dodge's headquarters the following morning about 8 o'clock.

We then proceeded in rear of General Dodge's forces, which were con-

tinually skirmishing with the enemy as they advanced as far as Tuscumbia, Ala., scouring the country to the river on the left and to the mountains on our right, and collected all the horses and mules that could be found.

We arrived at Tuscumbia about 5 p. m. on April 24. Here General Dodge furnished me some 200 mules and 6 wagons to haul ammunition and rations. I ordered my surgeon to carefully examine my command, and send back to Corinth with General Dodge all men who were not fit for the arduous duties before us. This reduced my command to 1,500 men.

General Dodge informed me that there was no doubt but Forrest had crossed the Tennessee River, and was in the vicinity of Town Creek; hence he agreed to advance as far as Courtland, on the Decatur road, and, if possible, drive the enemy in that direction, but if they (the enemy) turned toward Moulton, our cavalry, under General Dodge, was to be sent in pursuit.

With this understanding, I marched from Tuscumbia at 11 p. m. on the night of the 26th instant in the direction of Moulton via Russellville. It was raining very hard, and the mud and darkness of the night made our progress very slow. One hundred and fifty of my men had neither horses nor mules, and fully as many more had such as were unable to carry more than the saddles; hence fully 300 of the men were on foot.

It was expected when I left General Dodge that the greater part of my command would be able to reach Moulton, some 40 miles distant, by the next night, but, owing to the heavy rains and consequent bad condition of the roads, it was impossible; consequently I dispatched a messenger to General Dodge, stating that I would halt at Mount Hope and wait for the portion of my command who were on foot to come up.

We continued to scour the country for horses and mules, but so many of those drawn at Nashville were continually failing, that, although we were successful in collecting a large number, still, many of the men were without anything to ride.

On the night of the 27th, at Mount Hope, I received word from General Dodge, stating that he had driven the enemy, and that I should push on. My command had not all come up yet, nor did they until about 10 a. m. the next day, when we proceeded to Moulton, where we arrived about dark. Up to this time we had been skirmishing occasionally with small squads of the enemy, but I could hear of no force of consequence in the country. All of the command but about 50 men were now mounted.

We started from Moulton, in the direction of Blountsville, via Day's Gap, about midnight on April 28. The two previous days it had been raining most of the time, and the roads were terrible, though on the evening of the 28th it bid fair for dry weather, which gave us strong hopes of better times.

We marched the next day (the 29th) to Day's Gap, about 35 miles, and bivouacked for the night. Every man now was mounted, and although many of the animals were very poor, nevertheless we had strong hopes that we could easily supply all future demands. We destroyed during the day a large number of wagons belonging to the enemy, laden with provisions, arms, tents, &c., which had been sent to the mountains to avoid us, but, luckily, they fell into our hands. We were now in the midst of devoted Union people. Many of Captain Smith's men (Alabamians) were recruited near this place, and many were the happy greetings between them and their friends and relations.

I could learn nothing of the enemy in the country, with the exception of small squads of scouting parties, who were hunting conscripts.

We moved out the next morning before daylight. I will here remark that my men had been worked very hard in scouring so much of the country, and unaccustomed as they were to riding, made it still worse; consequently, they were illy prepared for the trying ordeal through which they were to pass. I had not proceeded more than 2 miles, at the head of the column, before I was informed that the rear guard had been attacked, and just at that moment I heard the boom of artillery in the rear of the column. I had previously learned that the gap through which we were passing was easily flanked by gaps through the mountains, both above and below; consequently I sent orders to the rear to hold the enemy in check until we could prepare for action. The head of the column was at the time on the top of the mountain. The column was moving through the gap; consequently the enemy was easily held in check.

I soon learned that the enemy had moved through the gaps on my right and left, and were endeavoring to form a junction in my advance; consequently I moved ahead rapidly until we passed the intersecting roads on either flank with the one we occupied. The country was open, sand ridges, very thinly wooded, and afforded fine defensive positions. As soon as we passed the point above designated (about 3 miles from the top of the mountains), we dismounted and formed a line of battle on a ridge circling to the rear. Our right rested on a precipitous ravine and the left was protected by a marshy run that was easily held against the enemy. The mules were sent into a ravine to the rear of our right, where they were protected from the enemy's bullets. I also deployed a line of skirmishers, resting on our right and left flanks encircling our rear, in order to prevent a surprise from any detached force of the enemy that might approach us from that direction and to prevent any straggling of either stray animals or cowardly men.

In the mean time I had instructed Captain Smith, who had command of our rear guard (now changed to our front), to hold his position until the enemy pressed him closely, when he should retreat rapidly, and, if possible, draw them on to our lines, which were concealed by the men lying down immediately back of the top of the ridge. The lines were left sufficiently open to permit Captain Smith's command to pass through near the center. I had two 12-pounder mountain howitzers, which were stationed near the road (the center). They were also concealed. We had hardly completed our arrangements when the enemy charged Captain Smith in large force, following him closely, and no sooner had he passed our lines than our whole line rose up and delivered a volley at short range. We continued to pour a rapid fire into their ranks, which soon caused them to give way in confusion; but their re-enforcements soon came up, when they dismounted, formed, and made a determined and vigorous attack. Our skirmishers were soon driven in, and about the same time the enemy opened upon us with a battery of artillery.

The enemy soon attempted to carry our lines, but were handsomely repulsed. During their advance they had run their artillery to within 300 yards of our lines, and as soon as they began to waver I prepared for a charge. I ordered Colonel Hathaway, Seventy-third Indiana, and Lieutenant-Colonel Sheets, Fifty-first Indiana, on the left, to make a charge, in order to draw the attention of the battery, and immediately threw the Third Ohio, Colonel Lawson, and the Eightieth Illinois, Lieutenant-Colonel Rodgers, forward rapidly, hoping to capture the battery. The enemy, after a short but stubborn resistance, fled in

confusion, leaving two pieces of artillery, two caissons, and about 40 prisoners, representing seven different regiments, a large number of wounded, and about 30 dead on the field. Among the former was Captain [William H.] Forrest, a brother of General Forrest. Our loss was about 30 killed and wounded, among the latter Lieutenant-Colonel Sheets, Fifty-first Indiana (mortally), a brave and gallant officer, and one that we were illy prepared to lose, and Lieutenant Pavey, Eightieth Illinois (on my staff), severely.

It was now about 11 o'clock, fighting having continued since about 6 o'clock in the morning. I had learned, in the mean time, that the enemy were in heavy force, fully three times our number, with twelve pieces of artillery, under General Forrest in person; consequently I was fearful that they were making an effort to get around us and attack in the rear of our position; hence I decided to resume the march. Everything was soon in readiness, and we moved out, leaving a strong guard (dismounted) in the rear, to check any immediate advance the enemy might make previous to the column getting in motion. We were not too soon in our movements, for the column had hardly passed a cross-road, some 6 miles from our first battle-ground, when the enemy were discovered advancing on our left. Sharp skirmishing commenced at Crooked Creek, which is about 10 miles south of Day's Gap, and finally the enemy pressed our rear so hard that I was compelled to prepare for battle. I selected a strong position, about 1 mile south of the crossing of the creek, on a ridge called Hog Mountain. The whole force soon became engaged (about one hour before dark). The enemy strove first to carry our right; then charged the left; but with the help of the two pieces of artillery captured in the morning and the two mountain howitzers, all of which were handled with good effect by Major Vananda, of the Third Ohio, we were able to repulse them.

Fighting continued until about 10 p. m., when the enemy were driven from our front, leaving a large number of killed and wounded on the field. I determined at once to resume our march, and as soon as possible we moved out. The ammunition which we had captured with the two guns was exhausted, and being very short of horses, I ordered the guns spiked and the carriages destroyed. I had ordered the Seventy-third Indiana (Colonel Hathaway) to act as rear guard, and I remained in the rear in person, for the purpose of being at hand in case the enemy should attempt to press us as we were moving out. We had but fairly got under way when I received information of the enemy's advance.

The moon shone very brightly, and the country was an open woodland, with an occasional spot of thick undergrowth. In one of these thickets I placed the Seventy-third Indiana, lying down, and not more than 20 paces from the road, which was in plain view. The enemy approached. The head of his column passed without discovering our position. At this moment the whole regiment opened a most destructive fire, causing a complete stampede of the enemy. I will here remark that the country from Day's Gap to Blountsville (about 40 miles) is mostly uninhabited; consequently there is nothing in the country for man or beast. I had hopes that by pushing ahead we could reach a place where we could feed before the enemy would come up with us, and, by holding him back where there was no feed, compel him to lay over a day at least to recuperate. I had learned that they had been on a forced march from Town Creek, Ala., a day and two nights previous to their attacking us. We were not again disturbed until we had marched

several miles, when they attacked our rear guard vigorously. I again succeeded in ambuscading them, which caused them to give up the pursuit for the night. We continued our march, and reached Blountsville about 10 o'clock in the morning. Many of our mules had given out, leaving their riders on foot, but there was very little straggling behind the rear guard.

At Blountsville we found sufficient corn to feed our tired and hungry animals. Ammunition and rations were hastily distributed to the men, and the remaining ammunition was put on pack mules and the wagons burned, as it was now understood that it would be impossible to take them over the roads before us. After resting about two hours, we resumed our march in the direction of Gadsden.

The column had not got fairly under motion before our pickets were driven in, and a sharp skirmish ensued between Forrest's advance and our rear guard, under Captain Smith, in the town of Blountsville. The enemy followed closely for several miles, continually skirmishing with the rear guard, but were badly handled by small parties of our men stopping in the thick bushes by the side of the road and firing at them at short range, and when we reached the East Branch of the Black Warrior River the ford was very deep and the enemy pressed so closely that I was compelled to halt and offer him battle before we could cross. After some maneuvering, I advanced a heavy line of skirmishers, who drove the enemy out of sight of my main line, when I ordered the troops, except the skirmishers, to cross the river as rapidly as possible. After all had crossed, except the skirmishers, they were rapidly withdrawn, under cover of our artillery, and a heavy line of skirmishers thrown out on the opposite bank for that purpose. It was about 5 p. m. when the last of the command crossed the East Branch of the Black Warrior. We proceeded in the direction of Gadsden without further interruption, with the exception of small parties who were continually harassing the rear of the column, until about 9 o'clock the next morning, May 2, when the rear guard was fiercely attacked at the crossing of Black Creek, near Gadsden. After a sharp fight the enemy was repulsed.

I had learned in the mean time, through my scouts, that a large column of the enemy was moving on our left, parallel with our route, evidently with the intention of getting in our front, which made it necessary for us to march all night, though the command was in no condition to do so, and, to add still more to my embarrassment, a portion of our ammunition had become damaged in crossing Will's Creek, which, at the time, was very deep fording. I only halted at Gadsden sufficiently long to destroy a quantity of arms and commissary stores found there, and proceeded on. Many of our animals and men were entirely worn out and unable to keep up with the column; consequently they fell behind the rear guard and were captured.

It now became evident to me that our only hope was in crossing the river at Rome and destroying the bridge, which would delay Forrest a day or two and give us time to collect horses and mules, and allow the command a little time to sleep, without which it was impossible to proceed.

The enemy followed closely, and kept up a continuous skirmish with the rear of the column until about 4 p. m., at which time we reached Blount's plantation, about 15 miles from Gadsden, where we could procure forage for our animals. Here I decided to halt, as it was impossible to continue the march through the night without feeding and resting, although to do so was to bring on a general engagement. Accordingly, the command was dismounted, and a detail made to feed the horses and

mules, while the balance of the command formed in line of battle on a ridge southwest of the plantation.

Meanwhile the rear guard, in holding the enemy in check, had become severely engaged and was driven in. The enemy at once attacked our main line, and tried hard to carry the center, but were gallantly met and repulsed by the Fifty-first and Seventy-third Indiana, assisted by Major Vananda, with two mountain howitzers. They then made a determined effort to turn our right, but were met by the gallant Eightieth Illinois, assisted by two companies of the Third Ohio.

The enemy, with the exception of a few skirmishers, then fell back to a ridge some half a mile distant, and commenced massing his force, as if preparing for a more determined attack. It was becoming dark, and I decided to withdraw unobserved, if possible, and conceal my command in a thicket some half a mile to our rear, there to lie in ambush and await his advance. In the mean time I had ordered Capt. Milton Russell (Fifty-first Indiana) to take 200 of the best mounted men, selected from the whole command, and proceed to Rome, and hold the bridge until the main command could come up.

The engagement at Blount's plantation revealed the fact that nearly all of our remaining ammunition was worthless, on account of having been wet. Much of that carried by the men had become useless by the paper wearing out and the powder sifting away. It was in this engagement that the gallant Colonel Hathaway (Seventy-third Indiana) fell, mortally wounded, and in a few moments expired. Our country has seldom been called upon to mourn the loss of so brave and valuable an officer. His loss to me was irreparable. His men had almost worshipped him, and when he fell it cast a deep gloom of despondency over his regiment which was hard to overcome.

We remained in ambush but a short time when the enemy, who by some means had learned of our whereabouts, commenced a flank movement, which we discovered in time to check. I then decided to withdraw as silently as possible, and push on in the direction of Rome, but as a large number of the men were dismounted, their animals having given out, and the remainder of the stock was so jaded, tender-footed, and worn down, our progress was necessarily slow; yet, as everything depended on our reaching Rome before the enemy could throw a sufficient force there to prevent our crossing the bridge, every possible effort was made to urge the command forward. We proceeded without interruption until we reached the vicinity of Centre, when one of my scouts informed me that a force of the enemy was posted in ambush but a short distance in our front. I immediately threw forward a line of skirmishers, with orders to proceed until they were fired upon, when they should open a brisk fire on the enemy, and hold their position until the command had time to pass.

The plan worked admirably, for, while my skirmishers were amusing the enemy, the main column made a detour to the right, and struck the main road some 3 miles to the rear of the enemy. As soon as our main force had passed, the skirmishers withdrew and fell in the rear of the column. I was then hopeful that we could reach Rome before the enemy could overtake us. My principal guide had thus far proved reliable, and I had made particular inquiries of him as to the character of the road and the country the evening before, and he assured me that there were no difficult streams to cross and that the road was good; hence we approached the Chattooga River at the ferry without any information as to the real condition of things. Captain Russell had managed to ferry the last of his command across about one hour pre-

vious to my arrival, but the enemy had seized and run off the boat before we reached there.

I then ascertained that there was a bridge some 7 or 8 miles up the river, near Gaylesville, and procured new guides and pushed on as rapidly as possible in order to reach the bridge before the enemy should take possession of it. We had to pass over an old coal chopping for several miles, where the timber had been cut and hauled off for charcoal, leaving innumerable wagon roads running in every direction, and the command was so worn out and exhausted that many were asleep, and in spite of every exertion I could make, with the aid of such of my officers as were able for duty, the command became separated and scattered into several squads, traveling in different directions, and it was not until near daylight that the last of the command had crossed the river. The bridge was burned, and we proceeded on and passed Cedar Bluff just after daylight. It now became evident that the horses and mules could not reach Rome without halting to rest and feed. Large numbers of the mules were continually giving out. In fact, I do not think that at that time we had a score of the mules drawn at Nashville left, and nearly all of those taken in the country were barefooted, and many of them had such sore backs and tender feet that it was impossible to ride them; but, in order to get as near as possible to the force I had sent ahead, we struggled on until about 9 a. m., when we halted and fed our animals. The men, being unaccustomed to riding, had become so exhausted from fatigue and loss of sleep that it was almost impossible to keep them awake long enough to feed. We had halted but a short time, when I was informed that a heavy force of the enemy was moving on our left, on a route parallel with the one we were marching on, and was then nearer Rome than we were. About the same time I received this information our pickets were driven in. The command was immediately ordered into line, and every effort made to rally the men for action, but nature was exhausted, and a large portion of my best troops actually went to sleep while lying in line of battle under a severe skirmish fire. After some maneuvering, Forrest sent in a flag of truce, demanding the surrender of my forces. Most of my regimental commanders had already expressed the opinion that, unless we could reach Rome and cross the river before the enemy came up with us again, we should be compelled to surrender. Consequently I called a council of war. I had learned, however, in the mean time, that Captain Russell had been unable to take the bridge at Rome. Our condition was fully canvassed. As I have remarked before, our ammunition was worthless, our horses and mules in a desperate condition, the men were overcome with fatigue and loss of sleep, and we were confronted by fully three times our number, in the heart of the enemy's country, and, although personally opposed to surrender, and so expressed myself at the time, yet I yielded to the unanimous voice of my regimental commanders, and at once entered into negotiations with Forrest to obtain the best possible terms I could for my command, and at about noon, May 3, we surrendered as prisoners of war.

We were taken to Richmond, Va. The men were soon sent through the lines and exchanged. My officers and myself were confined in Libby Prison, where we remained until the night of February 9 last, when four of my officers and myself, together with several other prisoners, succeeded in making our escape, and reached Washington in safety about March 1. The balance of my officers, or nearly all of them, are still confined as prisoners or have died of disease, the result of long confinement, insufficient food, and cruel treatment at the hands of the enemy.

I am unable to report the exact number of casualties in the command, but from the best information I have been able to obtain, there were 15 officers and about 130 enlisted men killed and wounded. It was a matter of astonishment to all that so much fighting should occur with so few casualties on our side; but we acted purely on the defensive, and took advantage of the nature of the country as best we could. From actual personal observation where we had driven the enemy from the field, and from what my surgeons, left with our wounded, learned in relation to the loss of the enemy, I am convinced that we killed more of his men than we lost in both killed and wounded.

Previous to the surrender, we had captured and paroled about 200 prisoners, and had lost about the same number in consequence of the animals giving out, and the men, unable to keep up, broke down from exhaustion, and were necessarily picked up by the enemy; but in no case was the enemy able to capture a single man in any skirmish or battle within my knowledge.

I deem it proper to mention the barbarous treatment my wounded received at the hands of the enemy. Owing to the nature of the service we were performing, we were compelled to leave our wounded behind. I provided for them as best I could by leaving them blankets and such rations as we had, and two of my surgeons remained behind to attend them; but no sooner did the enemy get possession of our hospitals than they robbed both officers and men of their blankets, coats, hats, boots, shoes, rations, and money. The medical stores and instruments were taken from the surgeons, and my wounded left in a semi-naked and starving condition, in some instances many miles from any inhabitants, to perish.

Many thanks to the Union ladies of that country, for they saved many a brave soldier from a horrible death.

In reviewing the history of this ill-fated expedition, I am convinced that had we been furnished at Nashville with 800 good horses, instead of poor, young mules, we would have been successful, in spite of all other drawbacks; or if General Dodge had succeeded in detaining Forrest one day longer, we would have been successful, even with our poor outfit.

In conclusion, I will bear testimony to the bravery and uncomplaining endurance of both officers and men of my command during those trying days and nights. To my staff I owe much for their good example and constant labors.

I have the honor, sir, to be, your obedient servant,

A. D. STREIGHT,
Colonel Fifty-first Indiana Veteran Volunteer Infantry.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland.

No. 3.

Report of General Joseph E. Johnston, C. S. Army.

TULLAHOMA, *May* 7, 1863.

General [N. B.] Forrest, with three regiments, was led to Rome, Ga., by a mounted Federal party, which he captured. Colonel [P. D.] Roddey, with the remainder of their joint force, was ordered into Mississippi on the 5th.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

General S. COOPER.

No. 4.

Reports of General Braxton Bragg, C. S. Army.

TULLAHOMA, *May* 5, [1863.]

On April 18, the enemy, moving from Corinth toward Tuscumbia, crossed Bear Creek with five regiments of cavalry, two of infantry, and ten pieces of artillery. Colonel [P. D.] Roddey, commanding, fought them on the 18th, with one regiment, killing a large number and capturing more than 100 prisoners and one piece of artillery, with horses and 1 caisson, losing 6 killed and 20 wounded. The enemy, after burning [burying] their dead, fell back, and, on the 19th, were re-enforced to three full brigades, the whole under command of General Dodge. Skirmishing continued on the 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, and 23d.

On the night of the 19th, the enemy landed troops at Eastport, from a large number of steamers, and burned the town and houses on several plantations.

On the 24th, Roddey fought them; their loss heavy, ours slight; contested every inch of grouud, but falling back before overwhelming forces. The enemy advancing, entered Tuscumbia on the 25th. The enemy advanced toward Decatur as far as Town Creek; no move until the 28th. On that day, Forrest, with his brigade, having been ordered by me from Columbia, arrived and engaged them all day, with loss of 1 killed and 3 wounded; the loss of the enemy heavy.

Forrest, falling back on the 28th, discovered a heavy force of cavalry, under Colonel Streight, marching on Moulton and Blountsville. General Forrest pursued this force with two regiments, fighting him all day and night at Driver's Gap, at Sand Mountain, with a loss of 5 killed and 50 wounded, Captains [W. H.] Forrest and [Aaron] Thompson, it is feared, mortally. The enemy left on the field 50 killed and 150 wounded; burned 50 of his wagons; turned loose 250 mules and 150 negroes, and pursued his way toward Blountsville, Gadsden, and Rome, Ga.

On May 3, between Gadsden and Rome, after five days and nights of fighting and marching, General Forrest captured Colonel Streight and his whole command, about 1,600, with rifles, horses, &c.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

[General] S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General.*

—

TULLAHOMA, *May* 7, 1863.

Between Rome and Gadsden, a party of 1,600 of the Federal Army surrendered to General [N. B.] Forrest, after several days' fighting, in one of which he forced them to burn their wagons and turn loose a large number of negroes. Shall I send them as prisoners of [war] to Richmond, or deliver them to the Governor of Alabama?

BRAXTON BRAGG.

General [S.] COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General.*

ADDENDA.

RICHMOND, *May* 8, 1863.

General BRAXTON BRAGG, *Tullahoma, Tenn.:*

The slaves captured by General Forrest should be sent for safe-keeping, with sufficient guard, to the nearest camp of instruction, as provided in General Orders, No. 25, from this office, of March 6, 1863, with which, as far as necessary, please comply.

S. COOPER.

RICHMOND, *May* 13, 1863.

General BRAXTON BRAGG, *Tullahoma, Tenn.:*

Send at once to this city all captured officers and men.

S. COOPER.

No. 5.

Thanks of the Confederate Congress to General Nathan B. Forrest and the officers and men of his command.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are again due, and are hereby tendered, to General N. B. Forrest and the officers and men of his command, for meritorious service in the field, and especially for the daring, skill, and perseverance exhibited in the pursuit and capture of the largely superior forces of the enemy, near Rome, Ga., in May last; for gallant conduct at Chickamauga, and for his recent brilliant services in West Tennessee.

Approved February 17, 1864.

APRIL 26-MAY 12, 1863.—Expedition to Monticello, Ky., and operations in Southeastern Kentucky.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

April 26-29, 1863.—Expedition to Celina, Ky.
28-May 2, 1863.—Skirmishes near Monticello, Ky.
May 9, 1863.—Skirmish at Alcorn's Distillery, near Monticello, Ky.
10, 1863.—Action at Horseshoe Bottom, Cumberland River.
Skirmish at Phillips Fork, Red Bird Creek, Ky.
11, 1863.—Skirmish at La Fayette, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Ohio.
No. 2.—Brig. Gen. Jeremiah T. Boyle, U. S. Army, commanding District of Western Kentucky.
No. 3.—Brig. Gen. Edward H. Hobson, U. S. Army.
No. 4.—Brig. Gen. Mahlon D. Manson, U. S. Army.
No. 5.—Col. Richard T. Jacob, Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, commanding brigade.
No. 6.—Col. David Morrison, Seventy-ninth New York Infantry, commanding First Brigade, First Division, Ninth Army Corps.
No. 7.—Lieut. Col. W. Huntington Smith, Twentieth Michigan Infantry.
No. 8.—Capt. Wendell D. Wiltsie, Twentieth Michigan Infantry.
No. 9.—Brig. Gen. Samuel P. Carter, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Division, Ninth Army Corps.
No. 10—Col. Samuel A. Gilbert, Forty-fourth Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 11.—Maj. Gen. Dabney H. Maury, C. S. Army, commanding Department of East Tennessee.
No. 12.—Maj. Gen. Simon B. Buckner, C. S. Army, commanding Department of East Tennessee.
No. 13.—Brig. Gen. John H. Morgan, C. S. Army.
No. 14.—Maj. R. S. Bullock, Eighth Kentucky Cavalry (Confederate).

No. 15.—Col. D. W. Chenault, Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry (Confederate).
No. 16.—Brig. Gen. John Pegram, C. S. Army.
No. 17.—Col. J. J. Morrison, First Georgia Cavalry, commanding brigade.
No. 18.—Col. George W. McKenzie, Fifth Tennessee Cavalry.
No. 19.—Capt. A. L. Mims, Fifth Tennessee Cavalry.

No. 1.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Ohio.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *May* 2, 1863.

After three brushes, our people occupied Monticello with infantry. The cavalry is in pursuit in direction of Albany. The troops behaved well. Morgan is said to be at or near Gainesborough. We hold Tompkinsville, with guards at the Celina Ford and below. We will have difficulty in holding all we have taken, as there is no forage there. An expedition will cross at Williamsburg to-morrow or next day. Humphrey Marshall is at Mount Pleasant.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

—

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *May* 11, 1863.

The following has just been received from General Boyle:

Jacob fought rebels yesterday eight hours. Last part of engagement lasted forty-five minutes. It was desperate. He drove rebels at point of the bayonet for half a mile, when Morgan threw his whole force upon him, consisting of nine regiments, 6,000 strong. Jacob fell back in good order, contesting every inch; brought off his whole command in defiance of Morgan. Jacob had only 500 men in battle; loss not ascertained; rebel loss heavy. Morgan occupies the Narrows. If General Carter would make a rapid movement by way of Monticello, Morgan could be cut off. Prisoners state that this has deranged the whole of Morgan's plans.

BOYLE.

This shows where Morgan is. Certainly a portion of his force is on the south side of the Cumberland, at the mouth of Greasy Creek, as the fight took place there; but I think the above is exaggeration.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

General W. S. ROSECRANS.

—

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *May* 11, 1863.

The following has just been received from General Boyle. Please have it repeated to Carter:

General Manson says Jacob had a hard fight of eight hours with Morgan. Loss heavy in the Twentieth Michigan; 3 officers killed. Morgan sent a flag of truce, demanding surrender; Jacob replied, "Never." Enemy's loss very heavy. Jacob expects enemy to attack him this morning. Jacob has succeeded in crossing all his men to north side of the Cumberland. I have ordered Jacob to fall back to Columbia, and ordered Colonel Morrison to Columbia to re-enforce him. Morgan intends to make a raid.

BOYLE.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

General O. B. WILLCOX, *Lexington, Ky.*

No. 2.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Jeremiah T. Boyle, U. S. Army, commanding District of Western Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, *April* 28, 1863.

GENERAL: General Hobson dispatches me that detachment of the Fifth Indiana Cavalry and Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry, on the 25th instant, near Jamestown and Scottsville, captured 23 rebels, 35 horses, 2 mules, 1 yoke of oxen, sundry small-arms, and some merchandise, and destroyed mill grinding for General Morgan. Expedition last heard from at Celina.

Colonel Jacob crossed at Greasy Creek or Horseshoe Bottom, near Jamestown, with 200 men, drove back the rebel pickets, and occupied the Narrows, which will enable him to protect the crossing of remainder of his force. They have heard nothing of Carter or his movements. Jacob cannot maintain himself or his position unless Carter is moving on the rebels.

I have ordered regiment of infantry from Columbia and artillery to the river at Greasy Creek to support him, and sent one of Colonel Morrison's regiments to Columbia from Green River Bridge.

Where is Carter? May I calculate on his certainly moving on the rascals?

J. T. BOYLE.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.

LOUISVILLE, *April* 29, 1863.

GENERAL: General Hobson reports that Colonel Graham in his expedition has captured 30 rebels, shelled the enemy at Celina and drove them from that place, attacked 600 at Bennett's Ferry, shelling them at long range, killing 1.

No rebels at Celina or Bennett's Ferry. [O. P.] Hamilton has resigned and Colonel [R. C.] Morgan has command of his force.

Generals Morgan and Wheeler are in vicinity of Gainesborough. Pegram at Albany. Colonel Graham encamped near Tompkinsville, with his artillery and reserve cavalry, sending scouts to crossings of the Cumberland.

The country supplies sufficient forage and subsistence. He will remain there for orders. I fear if he withdraws to Glasgow the scoundrels will come and desolate the country yet.

A force should be in the works at Glasgow.

I await your orders.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.

No. 3.

Report of Brig. Gen. Edward H. Hobson, U. S. Army.

LOUISVILLE, *May* 12, 1863.

GENERAL: The following just received from General Hobson:

Major [F. M.] Davidson, Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry, and 100 men had a fight with 125 of Morgan's men at La Fayette, Tenn., last night. Our loss was 1 officer and 2

privates wounded, and 4 men taken prisoners. Rebel loss, 2 killed, 1 wounded left behind, and several wounded carried off. Major Davidson falling back to Barren River. Colonel Graham has re-enforced him with 50 men. Three hundred rebels are crossing at Greenville.

E. H. HOBSON.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, *Cincinnati, Ohio.*

No. 4.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Mahlon D. Manson, U. S. Army.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *May* 10, 1863.

GENERAL: Following just received from Lebanon:

Colonel Jacob sent a party to break up guerrillas yesterday. They captured 8 prisoners, but [did] not return as ordered. Rebels attacked when they were divided, killing 6, wounding some, and about 40 missing. Colonel Jacob thinks that most of them will come in. Several hundred attacked Jacob this morning; after fighting two hours, rebels fell back. Jacob has 1 man wounded in to-day's fight. Artillery and most of the cavalry on this side of the river. Jacob has strong position at the Narrows. River can't be forded. Will cross under cover of darkness. Rebels lost heavily in yesterday's fight, and had 5 killed to-day.

MAHLON D. MANSON.

I am fearful Manson has improperly allowed Jacob to cross the river, and have ordered him to direct Jacob to recross to this side immediately.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

General AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Lebanon, Ky., May 18, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the troops of my command near Monticello, Ky., and on the Cumberland River:

In obedience to orders from district headquarters, of date April 26, 1863, I ordered Colonel Jacob to proceed, with the Ninth, Twelfth, and a portion of the Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry, to the assistance of Brigadier-General Carter, and to cross the Cumberland River at the mouth of Greasy Creek.

Colonel Jacob crossed the Cumberland on April 27, and took possession of the Narrows of Horseshoe Bottom. Learning that General Carter could not cross at Waitsborough, on account of the swollen condition of the river, and deeming it unsafe for Jacob to remain in his position, I ordered him to be re enforced with the Twentieth Michigan Infantry and one section of the Twenty-fourth Indiana Battery, which were at Columbia, Ky., and to recross to the north bank, which was done.

On May 1, Colonel Jacob recrossed the river again, and proceeded with his command to Monticello, and, by order of General Carter, returned on May 6. After crossing most of his forces, he sent a party, on May 9, to break up a guerrilla band. That party met Morgan's advance, and, after a severe skirmish, succeeded in joining the main body at the Narrows.

Early on May 10, Morgan attacked Jacob with his whole force, consisting of between 5,000 and 6,000 men, and after a severe engagement, lasting some hours, Colonel Jacob was compelled to recross the Cumberland River, which he did in the most skillful and soldierlike manner. Colonel Jacob is entitled to great credit for the prompt manner with which he moved, and the skill and courage he displayed. Crossing the Cumberland River with the odds against him is one of the most gallant feats of the war in this State, and so especially his reply to Morgan's demand for a surrender, which was so ably seconded by Captain Harrison, of the Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry.

I would call your especial attention to Colonel Jacob's report, referring to the praiseworthy conduct of the several officers therein named and their commands.

Herewith I forward the report of Colonel Jacob, and the report of casualties marked A;* also the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Riley,† commanding the Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry.

I am, captain, with high consideration, your obedient servant,

MAHLON D. MANSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. A. C. SEMPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Western Kentucky.

No. 5.

Report of Col. Richard T. Jacob, Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, commanding brigade.

COLUMBIA, KY., *May* 12, 1863.

SIR: In accordance with an order received from you, with parts of the Ninth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, I marched, by the way of Jamestown and the mouth of Greasy Creek, to the Cumberland River, to create a diversion in favor of Brigadier-General Carter, who was to have crossed the Cumberland at Waitsborough and Mill Springs to Monticello at daylight of the same day, Monday, April 27. My advance guard caught 2 of the enemy's pickets at the river.

On Tuesday, the 28th, I took possession of the Narrows of Horseshoe Bottom, a very strong position, driving out the enemy's pickets. I had nearly crossed my whole force when I received information that the enemy were crossing a force at Rowena to try and flank us. I recrossed a battalion to prevent such a movement, and sent scouts to ascertain the truth of the report.

My pickets were attacked the same day, and gallantly repulsed the enemy, who outnumbered them three to one. Not hearing anything of General Carter, I dispatched a courier to Somerset to ascertain whether he had crossed the Cumberland. By return courier I found he had not. I still kept possession of the Narrows, and retained one battalion of the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry on the north side of the river, not deeming it safe to advance, knowing the enemy to have nearly four to one, with artillery.

On Thursday, April 30, I received information from Brigadier-General Carter that he would cross the river and march to Monticello. On the same day I was re-enforced by the Twentieth Michigan Infantry and two pieces of the Twenty-fourth Indiana Battery. I dispatched to you to

---

* Not found.

† See p. 265.

know whether I should march to Brigadier-General Carter's assistance, and received answer to immediately do so.

On Friday, May 1, at 1 o'clock, with my whole command, I gave orders at once to cross. The Cumberland had now become unfordable, and I had to swim the horses that were on the north side, including the crossing of artillery and infantry.

By 12 p. m. I had crossed my whole force. Leaving camp at an early hour, I arrived by 2 o'clock with my command at Monticello. Brigadier-General Carter had arrived the evening before, after first defeating the enemy. Though too late to aid in the fight, I learned from Colonel Wolford that we had completely deceived the enemy, making them believe that the real force was with us and the feint from them, thus giving ample time to cross, while the enemy was distracted with our demonstration.

On Monday, May 4, all the cavalry at Monticello under command of Colonel Wolford pursued the enemy. Finding that he had crossed the mountains, we returned.

On the next day I was ordered to return by the way of Jamestown.

On Wednesday, May 6, I commenced recrossing the Cumberland, which was now very high from heavy rains. With only one small, half-rotten boat, that would transport only five horses at a time, I found it tedious to cross.

I was all Thursday and Friday swimming horses, crossing wagons, &c.

On Saturday morning crossed artillery. Hearing of a desperate band of guerrillas, and finding a guide who knew of their whereabouts, some 8 miles from the river, and having the infantry (unemployed) to cover the crossing of the cavalry, artillery, &c., I determined to send a strong party of 100 men against them, believing I would do a good service by breaking up the band. I sent the party under command of Captain Wiltsie, of the Twentieth Michigan Infantry, assisted by Captain Wilson, with his company (M), Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, and Captain Searcy and his company (L), Ninth Kentucky Cavalry; in all, amounting to 104 men. They arrived at their destination Saturday morning and seized some 12 desperate men.

About 2 p. m. they were charged by a body of cavalry numbering some 250 or 300 men, which proved to be Major-General Morgan's advance guard. Our men fell back in two parties, one down the big road, toward the Narrows, and the other, under Captain Wiltsie, and 49 men, toward the river. The first party got to the Narrows about sunset, after some fighting, losing 1 officer wounded and taken prisoner and 2 men killed.

Captain Wiltsie's party were repeatedly charged, and never fell back in front until about to be surrounded, when they would fall back and take a new position. Three times they charged the enemy and drove them. Captain [Joseph] Chenault, 2 lieutenants, 4 sergeants, and not less than 25 or 30 men of the enemy were killed and wounded. I heard of this about 5 p. m., and immediately crossed the river with most of the Twentieth Michigan Infantry, and sent word to Lieutenant-Colonel Boyle, commanding the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, and Lieutenant-Colonel Holeman, commanding the Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, to come over at once with two battalions, leaving the rest to guard the horses each of their respective commands. Lieutenant-Colonel Holeman joined me with two battalions; Lieutenant-Colonel Boyle thought best (which I sanctioned), as he heard that the enemy was crossing at Rowena, not to come over. I ordered him to send scouts to obtain information from the different crossing places and keep a vigilant lookout.

At daylight I visited, with Lieutenant-Colonel Holeman, Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, of the Twentieth Michigan Infantry, and Major Rue, volunteer aide from the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, and others, the advance pickets.

On Sunday [10th], at 8 a. m., the enemy drove in the advance picket. I ordered the men to cover themselves as well as possible, and fire slowly and deliberately, we occupying a strong position in the Narrows of Horseshoe Bottom. This continued some four hours, when I ordered one piece of cannon to be crossed over the river, being determined to discover the numbers and intention of the enemy. The other piece I ordered to the top of a hill, on the other side of the river, in order to cover our retreat if it became necessary; also all men on the north side of the river to be held in readiness to secure the same thing.

At 3.15 o'clock, after seven hours and fifteen minutes' skirmishing, I got one piece of artillery in position. I then massed most of the Twentieth Michigan Infantry and one battalion of the Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry (dismounted), and armed with carbines, and ordered them when the cannon opened on the enemy to charge them. The fight instantly became terrific. Our men, led on by their gallant officers, charged on a house and lot by which the enemy were covered, and carried everything before them. Finding the enemy had made a fortress of the house, I had it shelled. It became a hand-to-hand contest, and we drove them gallantly over a quarter of a mile, when Morgan arrived with seven fresh regiments, but, fortunately, his battery still behind, and immediately precipitated them upon us. Before the overwhelming mass, of at least ten to one, our men had to retire from the open field to the cover of the timber in the Narrows. It was then that the one piece of artillery was of signal service. The enemy advanced, not in line, but in masses, and I had shell after shell thrown into their midst until they scattered in every direction.

The men being exhausted, some having been in two days' fight with nothing to eat since the day before, and convinced of the overwhelming force of the enemy, and having fought ten times our number for forty-five minutes, I determined to retreat. We quietly did so, retiring the 450 men who had been in the fight, and advancing the reserve of 125 men of dismounted Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, under command of Captain Harrison. The men marched deliberately and in the best order to the river, 3 miles distant.

I retired with the men, to bend every effort to have them crossed as rapidly as possible. While doing so, a messenger, Lieutenant-Colonel Holeman, came in and informed me that Captain [William J.] Davis, Major-General Morgan's adjutant-general, had come in under flag of truce, to demand my unconditional surrender. I sent word back by Lieutenant-Colonel Holeman that I would never surrender while there was a shot in the locker. In the mean time, Morgan becoming impatient, withdrew his flag of truce, and said he would move directly upon our lines. Captain Harrison, commanding reserve of 125 men, sent him word to let himself in. Lieutenant-Colonel Boyle, who had come up during the fight, conducted the retreat of the reserve (he being ranking officer) with marked ability, judgment, and coolness. Lieutenant-Colonel Holeman was with him. Leaving three men, an advance picket—who were within conversational distance of the enemy's picket—as a sacrifice, he quietly withdrew. Marching slowly and deliberately to the river, we soon crossed them to the opposite side, where they were perfectly secure. The cannon, with the horses, had previously been crossed and put in position to secure retreat. The three pickets of Company B, Twelfth

Kentucky Cavalry, under charge of Sergeant [Joseph W.] Dexter, finding that our men had retired, took deliberate aim at the enemy's pickets, and then darted over the hill, fighting as they ran, and succeeded in making good their escape.

Where every one, from the highest officer under command to the humblest private, behaved with the most distinguished gallantry, it may appear invidious to mention names. I will, however, mention such as came under my immediate observation. Lieutenant-Colonel Holeman, commanding the charge, being ranking officer and the commander of the Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, cheered the men on to their work of death, and wherever the fight was most dangerous there he could be found. I found his counsel and aid during the whole time of the utmost service. Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, commanding the Twentieth Michigan Infantry, executed his orders promptly, and with great coolness and bravery. Maj. Byron M. Cutcheon led the Twentieth Michigan Infantry in the charge, and behaved with great gallantry. Major Rue, of the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, my volunteer aide, deserted my side by the artillery, but only to assume command of the left wing, and did the most daring and gallant fighting, leading and cheering the men on. Captain Wilson, of the Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, rushed into the midst of the enemy and laid many a man low with his Henry rifle. Capt. John Porter, of the Twentieth Michigan, captured a prisoner and secured him in the thickest of the fight. Major Delfosse, of the Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, had his hat shot from his head, and behaved with the utmost bravery, as did also Captain Grant, of the Twentieth Michigan. Captain Sims worked his gun with great skill. Lieut. H. W. Shafer did the most rapid and accurate firing, carrying death and destruction to the enemy.

If there was any cowardice I did not see or hear of it. The men of Michigan, Indiana, and Kentucky vied with each other in daring deeds, and men never fought better. Captains Wiltsie, Wilson, Allen, and Searcy, I am informed, fought with great skill and bravery in Saturday's fight.

Dr. [S. B.] Littlepage, of the Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry; Dr. [W. W.] Payne, of the Twentieth Michigan, and Dr. [W.] Bailey, of the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, were earnest in their efforts to attend to the sufferings of the wounded.

The killed, wounded, and missing of the Twentieth Michigan Infantry is 26 in both fights; of the Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, 10; the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry (not in the Sunday's fight) lost 6 in the Saturday's. I do not know the loss of the enemy, but I think it very heavy. We had 450 men in the fight, and fought Major-General Morgan, with nine regiments, for forty-five minutes, and then crossed the deep river with only one small boat, a few canoes, and a half-broken, half-sunken gunnel, floored, and a half a foot of water on it. The enemy did not follow us.

No one, not knowing the topography of the country and the situation of our respective forces, can appreciate the difficulties of our position and the success of our retreat.

By your order, we have fallen back here; also by your order I respectfully submit the report of the expedition, of the trip to Monticello, and the fights of Saturday and Sunday.

Respectfully,

RICHARD T. JACOB,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Brigadier-General MANSON,
Lebanon, Ky.

ADDENDA.

GENERAL: Since writing the above report, a citizen, whose veracity is vouched for, and who lives in the neighborhood of the battle-ground, says, to his own personal knowledge, there were over 100 of the enemy buried. Estimating the wounded in the small proportion of three to one, we would have 300, or a total of 400, and within 50 of being equal to all we had in the fight.

Respectfully,

RICHARD T. JACOB,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Brigadier-General MANSON.

No. 6.

Report of Col. David Morrison, Seventy-ninth New York Infantry, commanding First Brigade, First Division, Ninth Army Corps.

HDQRS. 1ST BRIG., 1ST DIV., 9TH ARMY CORPS,
Columbia, Ky., May 21, 1863.

CAPTAIN: By Lieutenant Berry, acting aide-de-camp, I have the honor to forward tri-monthly report for May 20; a report by Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, commanding Twentieth Michigan, of a fight between his command and Morgan's men beyond the Cumberland, and a letter with "Somerset" postmark, addressed to you, which has been sent here.

It gives me great pleasure to report the gallant conduct of the Twentieth Michigan in the late fight at the Narrows. Both officers and men have earned for themselves a splendid reputation. Although they were under fire about eight hours, and all of that time engaged by a vastly superior force of the enemy, the loss of the Twentieth was less than 30 in killed, wounded, and missing. There were several regiments of rebels engaged, and one of them in particular lost in killed and wounded 150 men. This I have from undoubted authority. I can only account for the comparatively small loss of the Twentieth by the superior position which that regiment occupied, and by the advantage which was taken of that position. The brigade has been anxiously awaiting the advent of the gallant General John [H.] Morgan, who has said he will burn this place. Morgan's men have stolen a number of horses within 8 miles of Columbia, but still keep at a respectful distance from the brigade. Morgan has about 6,000 men, with seven field pieces. Should he come on, I hope the First Brigade will give a good account of itself.

I wish I had a battery at this point; it is very much wanted. I engaged to build a bridge over Green River (the bridge burned by Morgan on January 1). This, I hope, will be completed in a very short time and in a creditable manner. The bridge requires to be of a single span, 160 feet from pier to pier. Trains will cross to-morrow, but it will take some time to complete the work. The health of the command is good, and discipline all that could be desired.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID MORRISON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. GEORGE A. HICKS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division.

No. 7.

Report of Lieut. Col. W. Huntington Smith, Twentieth Michigan Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH MICHIGAN INFANTRY,
Columbia, Ky., May 12, 1863.

COLONEL: I hereby submit to you my report of the duties performed by this regiment from Tuesday, April 28, to May 12, 1863, inclusive, being the time we were detached from the brigade, which is as follows:

Tuesday, April 28.—Agreeably to your order of this date, I marched from the brigade at Green River toward Columbia, where it was intended we should do provost duty, protecting citizens and property, and arresting all armed citizens, and report to your headquarters. Having already marched about 12 miles, I continued on the road for about 2½ miles, when I halted for the night.

Wednesday, April 29.—At about 2 a. m. I received your order of this date (1 a. m.), in which we were instructed to leave at Columbia our teams and knapsacks; to proceed from there in light marching order, with three days' rations, to Greasy Creek, by way of Jamestown, to re-enforce Colonel Jacob, and to be accompanied by Captain Sims' battery. I was to move by forced marches and to march by daybreak. I marched by 6 o'clock, arriving at Columbia at 10 a. m., a distance of 10 miles. At Columbia we stored our baggage, knapsacks, &c., getting dinner and providing the rations, marching at 2 p. m., making 10 miles. We bivouacked for the night.

Thursday, April 30.—Marched at 7 a. m., after first having mustered the regiment for pay. Arrived at Jamestown at 1 p. m.; distance, 8 miles. Passing through this place, I marched directly to the top of the bluff, at the ferry over the Cumberland River, at the mouth of Greasy Creek, arriving at about 4 o'clock; distance, 5 miles.

Friday, May 1.—Remained on the bluff until afternoon, when at 2.30 p. m. I received the following order:

CAMP AT MOUTH OF GREASY CREEK,
———, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel SMITH,
Commanding Twentieth Michigan Volunteers:

SIR: I have just been ordered at once with the whole command to the support of General Carter. You will march your men immediately down the hill to the ferry landing. Please inform Captain Sims to move down the battery.

RICHARD T. JACOB,
Colonel, Commanding.

At 3 o'clock my command was in motion down the hill to the ferry, and was detained there until about 9 o'clock in the evening before receiving the boat to carry my men over, all of which, however, we succeeded in accomplishing at about 1 o'clock in the morning. Moving forward about 2 miles into the Narrows, we bivouacked for the night.

Saturday, May 2.—Marched at 7.30 o'clock for Monticello, passing through a thickly wooded and uneven country. Arrived there at 3.30 p. m., a distance of 13 miles. The enemy had been driven out the preceding afternoon by General Carter.

Sunday, May 3.—Remained quiet all day.

Monday, May 4.—Continued in camp.

Tuesday, May 5.—Received orders to march back to the ferry on the Cumberland, at the mouth of Greasy Creek, at 10 o'clock, and marched at 11 o'clock through a most drenching storm of rain and over roads ankle-deep with mud. Arrived at the commencement of the Narrows

at about 5 p. m., having marched 11 miles. Here we encamped for the night.

Wednesday, May 6.—Marched this morning at 6 o'clock down to the river, but were ordered to wait and cross over last, the cavalry having arrived and occupied the boat during the day.

Thursday, May 7.—Waited all day for crossing.

Friday, May 8.—Waited all day for crossing.

Saturday, May 9.—The artillery commenced crossing.

At 10 o'clock on the evening of the 8th, Colonel Jacob sent out a scouting party of 100 men, under command of Capt. W. D. Wiltsie, of my regiment, for the purpose of breaking up a band of guerrillas near the distillery of Alcorn's, of which number I furnished 60 men, with instructions to return to the regiment by 12 m. Saturday. For full particulars of the doings of this party, I refer to Captain Wiltsie's report, attached.

The same night I sent out Captain Barnes with his command about 2 miles to the farther end of the Narrows as a support to the scouting party, we already having two companies (A and D) on picket at this end of the Narrows.

At 3 p. m. of Saturday I had all my men over the river except those of the scouting party and the companies (A, C, and D) on picket duty. These companies were ordered to fall back to the river as soon as the party returned.

At 4 o'clock word came that our pickets were being attacked. I immediately communicated the same to Colonel Jacob, who had crossed the river. Also ordered a detachment of 100 men from my regiment to recross the river, which was quickly done. Major Cutcheon in the mean time went to the front to see to the men already there, taking the scattered forces of Grant, Allen, Dewey, and Carpenter, and placing them on a commanding position, on the top of a hill. Captain Barnes, with his men, advanced down the road about 2 miles on the first intimation of the attack, which was a great support to Captains Allen and Carpenter, with each a few men, as they had been cut off from Captain Wiltsie and his party, but fighting their way back most manfully. Captain Barnes then returned to his original position, holding everything quiet for the night except a slight cavalry attack upon his pickets, which was easily repulsed with the assistance of such as had been sent to him from our own regiment and from the Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry.

At about 8 a. m. the enemy vigorously attacked our pickets with dismounted cavalry, and, after a brisk resistance for fifteen minutes, drove them in upon the main line. I immediately brought forward Companies F, G, and I, which were in reserve, and established the line as follows: Company F was deployed as skirmishers along a wooded ravine on the right, to prevent that flank from being turned. Companies C and K were massed behind the crest of a small hill to the right of the main woods, while Companies A and D were massed in a similar manner behind a fence on the crest of a high hill to the left. These were to hold the road and prevent a cavalry dash. Companies B and E held the continuation of the fence to the left, and the extreme left was held by a battalion of the Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, dismounted. Companies I and G were in reserve at the foot of the hill, in rear of the center.

At about 4 p. m. one piece of Captain Sims' (Twenty-fourth Indiana) battery arrived upon the ground and took position on an eminence on the extreme left. Companies B, I, and G were ordered forward to support the gun. The gun immediately opened a rapid and well-directed fire upon the house, orchard, and woods, in which the rebels were massed. At the same time a charge was ordered along the whole

line, which was executed in a most gallant manner, clearing the enemy from the house, orchard, and fences, where they had lain during the day, and driving them into the woods. We were soon met by a countercharge in such immensely superior numbers that we were obliged to fall back to our former position, which was held with the greatest obstinacy for three-fourths of an hour, when, the men being exhausted with the unequal contest and the long abstinence from food and sleep, it was deemed prudent to withdraw to the north side of the Cumberland, which was done without loss or accident.

I take great pleasure in saying that not a company of this regiment but conducted itself in a brave and courageous manner, and all seemed over-anxious to be the first in and the last out of the fight. We crossed the river without any confusion or accident, completing the same by 7 o'clock, and bivouacked for the night on a bluff commanding the ferry.

Monday, May 11.—At 11 a. m. I received orders to move back to Columbia, and commenced doing so at 12 m., under a very hot sun. Marched 13 miles, and bivouacked for the night. On the way we met the Seventeenth Michigan coming to our aid.

Tuesday, May 12.—Marched at 6 o'clock, arriving at Columbia at 10.30 a. m. Here we joined our brigade, and received our camp equipments and baggage.

I have to report, with regret, the loss of several excellent officers during the skirmish of Saturday and the fight of Sunday, consisting of Lieut. W. M. Greene, of Company A, killed on Sunday (he was an officer highly esteemed by his men and much respected by his associate officers); also Lieut. Clement A. Lounsberry, of Company I, wounded severely in the thigh on Saturday, while returning to the regiment from the party of scouts; and Lieut. H. V. Knight, of Company H, taken prisoner with several soldiers of the scouting party.

I append a list of the casualties that occurred, as follows: Killed, 4; wounded, 18; missing, 6. Total, 28.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. HUNTINGTON SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Col. D. MORRISON,
Commanding First Brigade, First Division, Ninth Corps.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH MICHIGAN INFANTRY,
Columbia, Ky., May 15, 1863.

COLONEL: Being in haste at the time of concluding my official report of the affairs of Saturday and Sunday, the 9th and 10th instant, I neglected to speak as I should have done of the conduct of the officers of my regiment. Where all were cool and active it is almost impossible to specify particular instances. I cannot refrain, however, from mentioning the names of Captains Barnes, Grant, Wiltsie, Allen, Dewey, Carpenter, and Porter, and of Lieutenant Bullis; also Major Cutcheon, for his bravery, daring, and activity in the discharge of his duties. All deserve mention, but these attracted my attention in particular. All the officers and men vied with each other in their efforts to merit well of their country and of their commander.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. HUNTINGTON SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Twentieth Michigan Volunteers.

Col. D. MORRISON, *Commanding Brigade.*

No. 8.

Report of Capt. Wendell D. Wiltsie, Twentieth Michigan Infantry.

CAMP AT GREEN'S FERRY,
Cumberland River, Ky., May 11, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, on the 8th instant, I received orders from Colonel Jacob, commanding at this post, to proceed, with a force of 100 men, to where a band of guerrillas, under the notorious [Champ.] Ferguson, was supposed to be lurking in the mountains between here and Monticello, and, if possible, to discover and break it up. I accordingly took 25 men of my own company (H), under Lieutenant McCollum; 30 from Companies B, F, G, I, and K, all picked men, under Captain Allen; a company of 28 men, under Captain Searcy, of the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, and a company of Henry Rifles (27), under Captain Wilson, Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, all dismounted, and moved from the river at 9 p. m.

At the Narrows, where Captain Barnes was stationed with his company as a reserve force, I left the Monticello road on our right, and proceeded by mountain paths to Harmon's Creek; thence back to the road at Alcorn's, which is 9 miles from the ferry and 7 from Monticello. From here we proceeded south to Beaver Creek, and returned to Alcorn's at 2 p. m. of Saturday, the 9th instant, not having met any armed force, but capturing in all 12 prisoners and 5 horses, supposed to belong to the band we were in search of, and burning Alcorn's distillery, which was a lurking place for bushwhackers. Here we rested for dinner, the men being very much exhausted, having been almost continually on the march from the time we started over steep mountains—difficult both in ascent and descent—through creeks and ravines, with wet feet and without food or sleep.

My first instructions were to return to camp by 12 m. Saturday; but finding that I had been greatly deceived in the distance I was to make, and that it was impossible to do any important part of the work allotted me, I early in the morning dispatched a messenger to Colonel Jacob, to inform him of what I had already done, and to ask an extension of time until 4 p. m., when, if not prevented by an enemy, I would arrive in camp. Colonel Jacob granted my request, and I proceeded to complete my task. When my messenger returned, I should not fail to state that he informed me that rebel cavalry had been seen on the road between me and the reserve at the Narrows. I immediately took the precaution to send Captain Carpenter, with 24 men, back 2 miles on the main road to a cross-road, to be within striking distance should Captain Allen, who had gone a short distance back in the mountains with 9 men to examine a ravine and rock house, be attacked, and at the same time to keep a strict watch over the roads.

We had not rested at Alcorn's more than half an hour when my pickets toward Monticello were furiously attacked by rebel cavalry, whom we at first supposed to be guerrillas, but who were Morgan's advance guard of 300 men. They dismounted instantly upon receiving the first fire, and attempted to surround us under cover of the woods. Upon hearing the alarm shots, I immediately threw Company H into the road with fixed bayonets, and the cavalry under Captain Wilson forward to the support of the pickets, while Lieutenant Knight, with 6 men, was left to guard the prisoners, all of whom were probably taken prisoner before getting away from Alcorn's house. I very soon discovered that, while I could keep the enemy from advancing in front,

my force was too small, having only about 40 men present, to keep him back on the flanks, and that I would certainly be surrounded if I did not hastily retire. I accordingly fell back through their lines, and brought them, by so doing, immediately in our front again. We were pressed so hotly from the onset by such superior numbers that it was impossible to take our prisoners to the rear, so they all escaped except one, who was taken along by Captain Carpenter, and we only brought in 2 of the horses. When we gained the cover of the woods on the north side of the road we made a stand, and, though the "Butternuts" outnumbered us eight to one, and came down shouting, "Give the Yankee sons of b——s no quarter," they could not drive us from our position except as they were about to flank us. We repeatedly drove them, and at one charge, the last we made, swept them clean from the woods.

At this period they retired to remount, leaving only a few skirmishers to harass us. Finding my men suffering from excessive thirst and great exhaustion, I ordered them to fall back, which they did in good order, to a strong and safe position, where we rested until midnight. Having lost my guide, and not being familiar with the country, I found great difficulty in getting out to the road. About daylight, however, we struck a mountain road, which, from its course, I judged would lead us out of the wilderness, and which we followed until we discovered in the path before us about 50 men, whom we knew, from their peculiar dress, were rebel soldiers. Being too weak to engage them, we returned and retreated to the river, where we found a raft; embarked, cut it loose, and floated down to the ferry, reaching camp at 4 p. m., having been out forty-three hours.

Upon hearing guns Captain Carpenter immediately started to my assistance, but was met on the way by rebel cavalry, which he gallantly repulsed. Deeming it impossible to re-enforce me, however, he fell back on the road until met by Captains Barnes and Allen. Upon consultation it was deemed prudent for Captain Barnes to fall rapidly back and hold the Narrows, while Captain Allen, with his whole detachment, would fall back leisurely. Before Captain Allen reached the reserve post, the rebel cavalry dashed down upon him in great force, but were unable to rout him. He was compelled, however, to fall back, which he did in good order until he reached the reserve, the rebels not caring to press very hard after him.

In the last engagement Captain Allen lost 1 man killed, 1 officer (Lieutenant [C. A.] Lounsberry) wounded and prisoner, and 1 missing. In the first encounter Lieutenant McCollum lost 1 killed, and Lieutenant Knight and 1 man taken prisoner, and 1 missing. The companies of Kentucky Cavalry lost 2 killed, 1 wounded, and 6 missing.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of both officers and men engaged in this terribly unequal strife. That 40 men held 300 at bay for over two hours and finally drove them back, or that 30 should repulse 250, shows with what determined bravery they stood, and with what desperate energy they fought. While I must speak of the conduct of all in terms of highest praise, I am forced by conviction of what appears to me to be largely his due, to mention the name of Sergt. A. A. Day, Company H, who stood foremost in the fight, where the bullets rained through the whole of the engagement. Allow me, sir, to recommend him to your favorable notice.

During the whole engagement at Alcorn's, I was nobly supported by Captain Wilson, of the Henry Rifles (Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry), and Captain Searcy, of the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, both of whom were heroes in the fight. The enemy reports a large number killed and

wounded in the engagement of Saturday, and among the killed a number of valuable officers.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient and humble servant,

W. D. WILTSIE,
Captain, Commanding Scouting Party.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM H. SMITH,
Commanding Twentieth Regiment Michigan Volunteers.

No. 9.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Samuel P. Carter, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Division, Ninth Army Corps.

LEXINGTON, KY., *April* 29, 1863.

GENERAL: The following are the particulars of Carter's dispatch:

MOUTH OF FISHING CREEK, 29*th*.

General WILLCOX:

I had 300 mounted men across the river yesterday p. m. They found about 150 rebels, and drove them to within 2½ miles of Monticello; captured 4 prisoners. In returning, one of the Forty-fifth Ohio was drowned. Most of the horses made to swim. The river is 4 inches higher this morning.

I shall move up toward Waitsborough. Have scouted men up river in search of boats to bring to that point. Have heard nothing from Colonel Jacob. Do you desire me to send him re-enforcements? Rebels can't cross river below this without boats. The officer in charge of detachment over river reports rebels were strengthened on the 27th by a Georgia regiment of cavalry, 900 strong, and that they have infantry at Livingston.

Pegram's forces are between Albany and Monticello. They are bringing ammunition to Monticello, but sending provisions to some point in rear. Our cavalry cannot be foraged here; the country is stripped.

CARTER.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.

LEXINGTON, *May* 2, 1863—8.55 a. m.

GENERAL: The following just received from near Monticello:

MAY 1—11 p. m.

We drove the enemy through the town and beyond it in gallant style. We encountered them again 4 miles south of Monticello, near forks of road, one party on Albany road and one on Jamestown road, the latter trying to cut off our communication with the rear. We drove the enemy about 3 miles on Albany and about 5 or 7 on Jamestown roads. Rebel loss, as far as discovered, 8 killed, more wounded, and a number of prisoners, and 2 commissioned officers. No loss on our side. Both men and officers behaved well.

I shall remain here until to-morrow. I am waiting instructions. Answer.

CARTER.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.

LEXINGTON, *May* 3, 1863—10.35 a. m.

GENERAL: The following just received:

MONTICELLO, *May* 2—8.30 p. m.

Your dispatch received 7.30 p. m. Reconnoitering parties went out on different roads. The one on Albany road, just in, reports that they went within 7 miles of

Albany. The rebels passed through Albany without halting, *en route* for Livingston, in great haste and confusion last night. They acknowledge to be whipped badly. They carried their wounded with them. Another party of rebels went on Jackson road to Livingston in similar confusion.

Colonel Jacob with his command arrived here this p. m. As soon as our wagons come up we may be able to forage our cavalry around this place for a short time. Troops could be supplied here by establishing a depot at Somerset, Ky.

My intentions were at first to move on Albany, but as no rebels are there I will remain here for the present, unless you direct otherwise.

CARTER.

O. B. WILLCOX.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.

—

LEXINGTON, *May* 7, 1863.

GENERAL: The following just received:

WAITSBOROUGH, *May* 6—8.10 p. m.

It is with much regret that I have to report the loss of nearly 30 of the Twenty-seventh New Jersey this p. m., by the upsetting of a ferry-boat while crossing the river. The accident occurred before I reached the river. The infantry, battery, ambulances, and a part of a train are now on the north side. Cavalry will cross to-morrow. River is pretty full and rising. It is rising fast. Expect to send a boat in the morning to Greasy Creek for Colonel Jacob.

CARTER.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.

No. 10.

Report of Col. Samuel A. Gilbert, Forty-fourth Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

LEXINGTON, KY., *May* 12, 1863.

Following just from Gilbert:

LONDON, 12*th*—9 a. m.

I returned from Cumberland Ford last night. Captain Moore, with 100 of the Forty-fourth, pursued 300 rebels, under Lieutenant-Colonel [M. T.] Pryor, up the Red Bird, and attacked them at Phillips' Fork on Sunday morning. They fled at the first fire. Captain Moore pursued for several miles, and captured some small-arms and other plunder, but his horses were not fresh enough to catch them. He reports several were wounded. He reports that they have been stripping the citizens of not only horses and provisions, but even of their clothing, and that they had put some to torture to make them tell where their horses and arms were hid. After being driven from Red Bird, a part of them came down Straight Creek. I heard of it yesterday morning when near Cumberland Ford, and sent a detachment of the Forty-fourth, under Lieutenant Shaw, after them. No report from him since. Those creeks are so shut in between the mountains that there is but little chance to get around these rascals so as to capture them. My scouts were in Cumberland Gap on Saturday, and confirm the statements of deserters. There are three regiments of infantry, two battalions of cavalry, and a detachment of artillery at the Gap. My advanced posts are at points on the Cumberland River between Williamsburg and Cumberland Ford. Major Hamilton is at Manchester. I have directed him to send to Mount Vernon for supplies. Will send you a report of the width of Cumberland River at Williamsburg to-morrow. I shall return to Mount Vernon to-day.

SAMUEL A. GILBERT,
Colonel, Commanding.

O. B. WILLCOX.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.

No. 11.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Dabney H. Maury, C. S. Army, commanding Department of East Tennessee.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, May 4, 1863.

GENERAL: On Friday, the 1st instant, the enemy's cavalry and mounted infantry, reported to number twelve regiments, forced our cavalry back from Albany and Monticello.

In consequence of the inabilty to procure supplies in the intervening country, General [John] Pegram reports that he has been compelled to fall back as far as Clinton, Tenn.

On the 2d instant, a cavalry force of the enemy, reported at 1,000, which had crossed Northern Alabama from Corinth, Miss., burned the railroad depot, &c., at Gadsden, Ala., and moved on toward Rome, threatening the Georgia Railroad. General [N. B.] Forrest is in pursuit of them.

[A. E.] Burnside's advanced infantry and cavalry are reported to have been at Williamsburg (on the Cumberland River) and Somerset on the 1st instant; his main force and his headquarters at Crab Orchard.

The force in this department is entirely inadequate to meet an invasion such as seems threatened. The effective total of the infantry force is 7,879, with about 5,000 cavalry. Not more than 5,000 of the infantry are available for a movement.

I therefore submit this letter to the Department, in order that it may decide whether the necessities of the service elsewhere will admit of large additional forces being sent here, for unless they are sent soon it is altogether probable that Burnside will successfully invade East Tennessee.

I venture to suggest that in re-enforcing East Tennessee it is desirable that no Tennessee troops be sent here.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.

P. S.—A copy of the above has been sent direct to General Cooper.

—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, May 5, 1863.

COLONEL: I have already reported that the cavalry forces under Colonels [J. J.] Morrison and [D. W.] Chenault have evacuated Clinton and Wayne Counties. General [John] Pegram reports that from the barren nature of the intervening region he has decided to retire to Clinton, Tenn. I have directed him, if practicable, to take his command back into Clinton and Wayne Counties and to drive the enemy out. I can only increase his force by infantry. I hope Colonel Chenault's force will be placed under General Pegram's orders for the movement, and as the enemy is reported to be in considerable strength, and to have supports not far off, any additional cavalry which General Bragg can send is desirable.

General [A.] Gracie [jr.] thinks the demonstrations of the enemy, who are reported to him to be at London and Manchester in force, threaten Cumberland Gap, so that he has been compelled to retain Colonel [John R.] Hart's, the only cavalry regiment with which I could re-enforce General Pegram.

Unless I can reoccupy the line of the Cumberland River, I shall have, on account of the nature of the intervening country, to draw my cavalry back to the line of the Clinch River.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the West.

No. 12.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Simon B. Buckner, C. S. Army, commanding Department of East Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE, *May* 15, 1863.

GENERAL: On the 10th, Morgan drove the enemy across the Cumberland at Horseshoe Bend. He was at Monticello on the 11th. He reports Federals at Somerset, Columbia, Carthage, Glasgow, and Lebanon in force; also a large force on Greasy Creek, beyond the Cumberland. Pegram reports from Monticello on the 12th:

Brigadier-General Carter, commanding Federals, south of the Cumberland, at one time numbering fourteen regiments, mostly mounted. Their tents arrived on the 4th, but a mail arrived on the 5th, and immediately the enemy recrossed the river in haste, taking the Somerset road. Supposed reason is the news from Fredericksburg.

Pegram reports enemy as follows:

Three regiments, under Wolford, at Somerset; about 4,000 near Jamestown, Ky., and two brigades at mouth of Greasy Creek.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General, Commanding.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., May 15, 1863.

SIR: I transmit, for your information, copies of letters just received from Brigadier-Generals [John] Pegram and [J. H.] Morgan, from which you will perceive that the enemy have been driven north of the Cumberland River, in the direction of Somerset and Columbia, Ky.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General, Commanding.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.

No. 13.

Reports of Brig. Gen. John H. Morgan, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS MORGAN'S DIVISION,
Sparta, May 4, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to forward a copy of a dispatch just received from Colonel [D. W.] Chenault:

MAY 3, 1863.

GENERAL: The enemy are close upon us; they are within 4 miles, and pressing us hard.

Respectfully,

D. W. CHENAULT,
Colonel.

I have ordered Colonel Cluke to send [A. R.] Johnson's regiment from near Celina to re-enforce Colonel Chenault. There are no other troops of ours in that vicinity, except a portion of Colonel [R. C.] Morgan's regiment, which has only about 200 armed men in it, and which will have to remain near Celina, in order to guard against the forces advancing from Tompkinsville and Glasgow.

Very respectfully, major, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. E. S. BURFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS MORGAN'S DIVISION,
Monticello, May 11, 1863.

GENERAL: I have heard with the greatest pleasure of your appointment to the command of the Department of East Tennessee. As my command is now near you, I will most cheerfully give you all the information and assistance in my power. Should you at any time need either, I trust you will not fail to call on me.

I arrived here on the evening of the 9th instant.

On the following day I attacked the Federals at Horseshoe Bend. Their force amounted to between 1,200 and 1,500 men and two pieces of artillery. After a brisk fight of about an hour and a half, I routed them and drove them across the river, with a loss of some 135 killed, wounded, and prisoners. My own loss amounted to about 40 killed and wounded. I am ordered myself to Liberty in a few days, but my command will remain in the northern part of Clinton and the western part of this county.

The force which invaded this country a few days since consisted of General [S. P.] Carter's division, a cavalry brigade, under command of Colonel Jacob, and a brigade of infantry. The Federals now occupy Somerset, Columbia, Carthage, Glasgow, and Lebanon in force. There is also a large force near Greasy Creek, on the other side of the river, opposite where I fought them yesterday. As I see no prospect of getting any horses in this section of the country (you know the weakness of which I have been accused by the Journal), I trust you will not take it amiss if I should pay a flying visit to your department now and then

for the purpose of renewing my stock. Major [D. H.] Llewellyn desires to be remembered to you.

With sentiments of high regard, general, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. S. B. BUCKNER,
Commanding Department of East Tennessee.

P. S.—Have the kindness to give my respects to Major [R. C.] Wintersmith, and say to him that his son was with me in the fight of yesterday, and behaved very gallantly.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, May 15, 1863.

JOHN H. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry:

MY DEAR GENERAL: I was much gratified at the receipt of your letter of the 1st [11th] instant this morning. I congratulate you on your success in driving the Federals, as you usually do; and congratulate myself that you are in position to co-operate with me.

I can only wish that you were permanently in command of my cavalry; and should I have the good fortune to have you assigned to command, I will so arrange it. In the mean time, I am informed that General Pegram, at present in command of the cavalry of this department, is your senior. I feel assured, however, that, when an occasion demands it, you will heartily co-operate with General Pegram with your usual self-abnegation and regard for the public interests. With your consent, I will endeavor, at the proper time, to obtain your transfer to my department. Especially would this be desirable in view of probable future movements.

Please advise me of all information of importance. And I have a right on many accounts to ask your hearty co-operation with General Pegram.

Truly, your friend,

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General, Commanding.

No. 14.

Report of Maj. R. S. Bullock, Eighth Kentucky Cavalry (Confederate).

———, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the morning of Friday, May 8, this regiment left its encampment on Obey's River, and, swimming that stream, then considerably swollen by recent rains, proceeded on the Monticello road as far as Wolf River, where it encamped for the night. Accompanying it was the regiment of Col. D. W. Chenault.

On the following morning (the 9th), this regiment in advance, the two regiments, under command of Colonel [R. S.] Cluke, crossed the river and moved on the main road till within 9 miles of Monticello, when, turning to the left, they moved on by-roads toward the mouth of Greasy

Creek, where the enemy were reported as still occupying this side of the river in some force. Arriving at Beaver Creek, the advance guard (Company H), from information gained from citizens, reported about one company of the enemy but a short distance in advance, having in charge a number of citizens whom they had arrested in that neighborhood. The advance were ordered to move on rapidly and close up on the enemy, and Companies I and K sent to their assistance. Arriving at the main road from Monticello to Greasy Creek, the road bore evident marks of having just been passed over by a considerable force of infantry, and the advance companies soon came upon and engaged them near the house of Alcorn. The enemy were soon dislodged from the position they had taken behind the houses, and took a path leading to the right of the main road through woods thick with large trees and brushy undergrowth. In addition to these obstacles to successful pursuit, the road led along a narrow ridge, closely flanked on either side by a succession of deep ravines. The enemy, aware of the advantages this afforded them, made repeated stands behind the heavy timber, and, concealed by the leafy undergrowth, would pour, unseen, their fire into our advancing troops. But these, never for a moment checked by their fire, moved upon each new position of the enemy, and drove them until 2 or 3 miles had been thus fought over, when the men, wearied almost to exhaustion by their continued exertions, turned from the pursuit to their horses. Soon after this engagement began, four other companies arrived and took part.

In the mean time Companies D, F, and G, under command of Captain [J. T.] Berry, in conjunction with Colonel Chenault, moved on the main road, and engaged a force of the enemy under like disadvantages and with like results. Night approaching prevented further movements, and the dead and wounded having been properly disposed, the regiment moved back to Beaver Creek, and encamped for the night.

On the following morning (Sunday, the 10th) the two regiments again moved forward on the Greasy Creek road, and came upon the enemy posted on the farm of Coffey. The two regiments, dismounted, were moved up, Chenault's occupying the right and this regiment the left wing, and, after skirmishing awhile with the enemy, were ordered to remain quiet and hold their position. This was rendered necessary by the scarcity of ammunition, the regiment being from this cause totally inefficient for offensive operations. Hour after hour they lay quietly under fire of the enemy's sharpshooters, only occasionally returning it because of the lack of ammunition. At length the enemy, having been re-enforced, or emboldened by our inactivity, opened on us with artillery and began to charge across the open field, but it was too late. Ammunition and re-enforcements had arrived, and the men, eager for the fray, scarcely awaiting the dispositions of the officers, pouring from their cover in the woods, met the enemy in a somewhat mingled and impetuous charge, and after a fierce but brief contest drove them back to Columbia. From the mingled nature of the onset, which decided the day, it is scarcely possible to tell what part this or any regiment played in the fight; but this much we can say, from knowledge, that at least a portion of it was always in the van.

Our loss in the two engagements was 1 killed and 15 wounded, the greater part of which was sustained in the first day's fight.

R. S. BULLOCK,
Major, Commanding.

Capt. S. P. CUNNINGHAM,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brigade, Morgan's Division.

No. 15.

Reports of Col. D. W. Chenault, Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry (Confederate).

IN CAMP ON JIMTOWN ROAD,
Eight miles from Monticello, April 29, 1863—6 a. m.

As previously reported, the enemy crossed the Cumberland in force yesterday at two points. We skirmished with them until dark last night; lost no men, except 4 sick and 4 pickets. I will fall back to a point near Albany, where they cannot flank me from Burkesville, as I learn from Colonel [J. J.] Morrison that there was heavy cannonading at Celina on 28th. He is still at Albany. Major [R. S.] Bullock is with me, with Colonel [R. S.] Cluke's regiment.

Yours, in haste,

D. W. CHENAULT,
Colonel.

General JOHN H. MORGAN.

—

MONTICELLO, KY., *May* 1, 1863.

GENERAL: The enemy are on this side of the river, and pressing hard upon me—three regiments of infantry and one of cavalry. Without help I shall not be able to hold this point long. I have written Colonel [J. J.] Morrison for re-enforcements. Do not know whether I will get them or not.

In haste, general, yours, &c.,

D. W. CHENAULT,
Colonel.

General JOHN H. MORGAN.

[P. S.]—I have only about 600 men and [John S.] Scott's two bull pups.

—

TWELVE MILES FROM MONTICELLO,
On Jimtown Road, May 1, 1863—Sundown.

GENERAL: I hasten to inform you that the enemy have driven me to this point. Early this morning Colonel [J. J.] Morrison moved up from Albany to my relief with [John] Pegram's brigade. They ambushed him, and have taken all his artillery, except the two bull pups I had with me. His forces are very much demoralized.* I shall move with all dispatch on to Livingston.

Yours, in haste,

D. W. CHENAULT,
Colonel.

Brig. Gen. JOHN H. MORGAN,
Sparta, Tenn.

—

CAMP NEAR OBEY'S RIVER,
Fifteen miles from Livingston, May 2, 1863—At night.

GENERAL: My scouts have just returned. They report that the enemy followed us last night across the mountain and are encamped 4 miles

* See Brent and Mackall to Wheeler, May 5, 1863, Part II, p. 815.

from Albany, not over 12 or 15 miles from my camp. I do not know what their strength is, but am of opinion that they have about 5,000 in all. I am confident they intend invading East Tennessee.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

D. W. CHENAULT,
Colonel, Commanding.

General WHEELER.

IN THE FIELD, *May* 12, 1863.

SIR: In accordance with your order, I have to report that on Saturday last I moved my regiment from Wolf River early in the morning in the direction of Greasy Creek, on the Cumberland. When near Mr. Alcorn's, some 8 miles from the river, I received orders from you to come up at a double-quick. I did so, and found that you had engaged the enemy, they having divided their forces and moving on two different roads. I immediately ordered Lieutenant-Colonel [J. T.] Tucker, with four companies of my regiment, to support you, and with the rest I pressed upon the enemy on the main Greasy Creek road. I drove the enemy some 3 miles, not, however, without the loss of one of my most gallant and efficient officers (Capt. Joseph Chenault, of Company B), who was shot through the body, and died almost without breathing again. Capt. A. J. Bruner, of Company C, was also shot through the foot about the same time. This was all my loss on this part of the field. That portion of my command that was sent to your assistance sustained some loss. Corporal [John] McClog was killed, and Orderly Sergeant [B. F.] McCoy was shot through the body and thigh, and had his leg amputated.

Early on the following morning I received an order to move, with four of my companies, to the front, and engage the enemy, which order was executed by Major [James B.] McCreary, who moved down and engaged the enemy about 8 a. m. The remainder of my regiment was ordered in line to the extreme right of the whole command. About this time the enemy opened upon us with their artillery. My men, although they had been under fire eight or ten hours without water or anything to eat, stood firm, and when overpowered and compelled to fall back, did so in good order; and when the command was given to rally and charge, did so with the most perfect coolness and gallantry, and were among the first to charge the enemy, and pursued them in advance of the whole column, until called in by General [John H.] Morgan near the river.

My loss was 1 man killed in Sunday's action and 4 wounded. My loss in both days' action foots up 3 killed and 6 wounded. I have to regret the wounding of Captain [T. B.] Collins, of Company F, who acted most gallantly during the entire day, refusing to leave the field (although shot through the fleshy part of the thigh) until the conflict was closed.

I cannot close this report without expressing my thanks to Colonel Tucker and Major McCreary, who rendered most efficient service. To Adjutant [William L.] Hickman I am also under lasting obligations. In fact, where all did their duty it is impossible to distinguish, and therefore return my thanks to all.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. W. CHENAULT.

Capt. S. P. CUNNINGHAM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 16.

Reports of Brig. Gen. John Pegram, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Near Travisville, Fentress County, Tenn., May 2, 1863.

SIR: On arriving at the foot of the mountain on this side, I met the brigade on the retreat. The inclosed report of Colonel [J. J.] Morrison will explain to the department commander the cause of this movement. Colonel Morrison reports that eleven regiments of the Federals are now on this side of the river. The river is fordable now at many points, being lower than for many years at this season. Under these circumstances I have, of course, nothing left for me to do but to take the command back to Clinton, where I will issue the new supply of arms to the brigade. Please have corn and rations at once sent to Clinton for me. There is no forage between here and Clinton. My command will probably reach there on the night of the 4th instant.

I respectfully suggest that all the cavalry in the department be placed in camps on Clinch River, near Big Creek Gap, and that scouts of one regiment at a time be sent over the mountains toward Williamsburg and Barboursville, to watch the movements of the enemy. I will, of course, have this road picketed as far at least as Montgomery.

I will send information of my falling back to General [Joseph] Wheeler, for General Bragg's information.

Very respectfully,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Brigadier-General.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department Headquarters, Knoxville.

—

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Near Monticello, Ky., May 12, 1863.

SIR: On my arrival here yesterday I found that General [John H.] Morgan had taken possession of this county, having driven the enemy across the river with but slight loss to his command. General Morgan and I will agree upon some point on the river below which his command, and above which mine, will picket.

The enemy had at one time on this side of the river fourteen regiments, consisting mostly of cavalry and mounted infantry. They were all under the command of General Samuel [P.] Carter, and were generally impressed with the idea that they were *en route* for Knoxville. Their tents arrived here on the 4th instant, but on the 5th, just after the arrival of the mail, they packed up and rapidly went across the river, most of them taking the Somerset road. The general impression here is that this move was consequent upon the Confederate victory near Fredericksburg, especially as the Cincinnati and Louisville papers state that Hooker's army is almost annihilated, and that they will be satisfied if the capital is saved.

So far as is at present known, the enemy opposite this and Clinton Counties is disposed as follows: Three regiments under [Frank] Wolford at Somerset, about 4,000 at and near Jamestown, Ky., with two brigades at the mouth of Greasy Creek, opposite Horseshoe Bend.

The river is not yet fordable, but is falling rapidly. By a careful examination of the map, it will be evident to the department commander

that when the river becomes fordable all along this front it will be impossible to hold these two counties with a small cavalry force, if the enemy makes an honest effort to take possession of it.

My great difficulty is, that when I begin to fall back from here, there is no stopping between this and Warburg (supposing supplies are now being collected there), owing to the entire barrenness of the country between this and that point. Hence I shall immediately attempt to collect forage and rations on Wolf River (6 miles south of Travisville), with the view of holding that line as long as possible. The recent trips over the mountains have well-nigh used up my horses, and it will, therefore, only be absolute necessity that will cause me to recross this on a retrograde move. As there is no transportation about here which I can impress, I beg that a train of ammunition be at once sent to me, so that I may use the wagons here for the purpose above indicated.

I am informed by General Morgan's officers and by the citizens that there is but little forage left in this county, but I shall have a thorough examination made forthwith, and will report the result to the department commander.

As by keeping Colonel [John B.] Palmer's infantry slightly retired between this and Travisville, I may be able to get up the idea that there is a large infantry force following me, and thus postpone another advance of the enemy, I shall retain Colonel Palmer until General Buckner desires his force to be returned to Clinton.

I shall at once try to find out if the enemy's main forces are moving toward the Ohio River, and will report on the subject as soon as possible.

Very respectfully,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Brigadier-General.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of East Tennessee, Knoxville.

No. 17.

Report of Col. J. J. Morrison, First Georgia Cavalry, commanding brigade.

TRAVIS[VILLE,] FENTRESS COUNTY, KENTUCKY,
May 2, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, being at Albany, Ky., on the 1st instant with my command—consisting of First Georgia, First Louisiana, First Tennessee, and Second Tennessee Regiments, Twelfth Battalion Tennessee, and [G. A.] Huwald's battery, numbering about 1,100 effective men—I received a dispatch from Colonel [D. W.] Chenault, at Monticello, stating that he was pressed by a superior force of mounted infantry and cavalry, and required my assistance at the cross-roads 3 miles south of Monticello, which point he would hold at all hazards until I re-enforced him. I immediately sent him word to do so, and marched at once to his relief. One fork of these roads leads to Jamestown, the other to Albany, and my object was to fight the enemy here, and, if necessary, to retire down the Jamestown road, covering the retreat of my wagon train, which was at Travis[ville], on that road.

On nearing our rendezvous I received a dispatch from Colonel Chenault that the vedettes of the enemy were in sight and he had fallen back on the Jamestown road. Captain [G. W.] Day, commanding

Twelfth Tennessee Battalion, was by this time far in advance, so I hurried the rest of the command on to his support, but before we reached him he was surprised by the enemy and fell back in good order to the main body. This was within 3 miles of the point at which we had proposed to join Colonel Chenault, and near a lane which connected with the Jamestown road, over which I sent the Second Tennessee Regiment, under Major [P. A.] Cobb, to possess itself of the Jamestown road lower down than the point Colonel C. had deserted; but when this regiment had entered this lane, which lay in thick woods, the enemy fell suddenly on its rear, cutting it off from me, and pressed it through the woods to the Jamestown road.

In the mean time I engaged the enemy sharply on the Monticello and Albany road, silencing his battery and forcing him to abandon the field, with but small loss on our side. I was deterred from pursuit by intelligence from Major Cobb that I would be flanked on the Jamestown road by a heavy force, which was then hotly pursuing him. Accordingly, after holding possession of the field half an hour, engaged in burying the dead and caring for the wounded, whom we brought off, I leisurely retired on a by-road to Travis[ville], where I was again in front of the enemy at daylight this morning.

In the mean time I had a second dispatch from Colonel Chenault, stating that he was still on the Jamestown road, between Monticello and Travis[ville], and that he would hold his position until I arrived. I sent him word to hold it to the last extremity, and hastened on the First Tennessee to support him until I could bring up the rest of the command. When Colonel [James E.] Carter arrived at Travis[ville] Colonel Chenault had passed that point and no enemy had yet appeared. Here the whole brigade is together, and in better spirits for fighting than they were before the skirmish yesterday.

My loss was but 3 men killed, 12 wounded, and 1 captured.

It is due to the command to say that all the men and officers behaved admirably, and Huwald's battery did excellent service.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. J. MORRISON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

General PEGRAM.

P. S.—The officer of my advance guard informs me that Colonel Chenault fell back from our first place of meeting before the enemy appeared and without firing a gun. He left a picket, which retired with my advance at sight of the enemy's vedettes, they not being alone able to maintain the ground.

No. 18.

Report of Col. George W. McKenzie, Fifth Tennessee Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS,
Elk Fork, May 1, 1863.

COLONEL: Your dispatch of yesterday is to hand, and contents noticed. I sent three companies this morning to the foot of Pine Mountain, with orders to send forward a scout on the Williamsburg road, even to that place, if possible. From the best information I can get, I am satisfied there is a Federal force on the opposite side of the river. As to its strength, I am not fully prepared to say. Inclosed you will find Cap-

tain [A. L.] Mims' official report, which I think pretty reliable. I am fully satisfied there is a pretty considerable force. As to what the real intention is, I am not able as yet to say. I have sent four companies to Scott County this morning, for the purpose of foraging and watching the movements of the enemy in that direction. I will keep you posted as well as I can as to the movements of the enemy. I will remove the remainder of my command to the foot of the Pine Mountain this evening.

Your obedient servant,

G. W. McKENZIE,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry, &c.

Col. J. B. PALMER,
Commanding Forces, &c.

No. 19.

Report of Capt. A. L. Mims, Fifth Tennessee Cavalry.

ELK FORK, *May* 1, 1863.

COLONEL: On the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th ultimo, I proceeded from Clear Fork, via Loudon, Ky., with the six companies designated by you, and made the scout as directed. We saw no enemy, except 6 or 8, on the opposite side of the river, near Loudon, on the 27th. I heard many rumors as to the enemy, their whereabouts and intentions, but many of them are worthless, on account of the channels through which they came. From the various reports, their sources, and the manner in which they agree and disagree, I am inclined to think that East Tennessee or Tullahoma is threatened with General Burnside, who, I may safely say, is near Crab Orchard, Ky., with his army of about 15,000 or 20,000 men, the extreme advance of which is (perhaps this force) known to be at Williamsburg and London, Ky. From various sources, some of which are entitled to credit, I learned that one brigade of infantry moved from Wild Cat into London, on the 26th ultimo, and from the same sources, nearly, I was informed that the enemy's advance, composed of two regiments (one mounted), came in, the 26th ultimo, again as far as Williamsburg, stopping on the opposite side of the river from town. This I found to be true by examination on the 28th ultimo, at which time they were still there. Their movements, I think, indicate something, and should be watched with the utmost vigilance.

Very respectfully,

A. L. MIMS,
Captain, Comdg. Detachment of the Fifth Tennessee Cavalry.

Col. G. W. McKENZIE.

APRIL 27, 1863.—Skirmish on Carter Creek Pike, Tenn.

Report of Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, U. S. Army.

FRANKLIN, *April* 27, 1863—9.20 a. m.

GENERAL: I pushed out my cavalry at 1 o'clock this morning between the Columbia and Carter Creek pikes, to surprise and capture the Texas Legion, posted 8 miles from here, on the latter. Our troops reached their

camp at daybreak, surrounded and made prisoners of the entire force, consisting of 9 commissioned officers and 112 men, 300 horses and mules, 8 wagons, all their camp and garrison equipments, arms, accouterments, &c., all this without the loss of a man on our part. Several rebels were killed and wounded. This daring feat shows what our cavalry is made of. The surprise and capture was made almost immediately under the eyes of Van Dorn, within 1 mile of his main body.

Colonel Watkins and Captain Russell, of my staff, led the expedition and behaved handsomely.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

General W. S. ROSECRANS.

APRIL 27, 1863.—Skirmish at Negro Head Cut, near Woodburn, Ky.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Jeremiah T. Boyle, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Brig. Gen. Eleazer A. Paine, U. S. Army.
No. 3.—Benjamin J. Sweet, Twenty-first Wisconsin Infantry.
No. 4.—Lieut. Patrick H. Dowling, One hundred and eleventh Ohio Infantry.
No. 5.—J. B. Anderson, Railroad Superintendent.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. Jeremiah T. Boyle, U. S. Army.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *April* 27, 1863.

GENERAL: General Judah telegraphs from Bowling Green that Colonel Sweet, with the force from Gallatin, was attacked this morning, 4 miles north of Franklin; had 4 men wounded, killing 2 rebels, wounding 2, and took 6 prisoners. Rebel force 30 to 50. Still skirmishing. Train all right; will move as soon as skirmishers return.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.

No. 2.

Report of Brig. Gen. Eleazer A. Paine, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Gallatin, Tenn., April 30, 1863.

SIR: I send herewith the report of Colonel Sweet, who was in command of the expedition against guerrillas. I heartily approve of his conduct, and say that he and his officers and men filled my expectations. We have since learned that more harm was done the robbers than first anticipated.

Respectfully submitted.

E. A. PAINE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 3.

Report of Col. Benjamin J. Sweet, Twenty-first Wisconsin Infantry.

FORT THOMAS,
Gallatin, Tenn., April 28, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders from your headquarters, yesterday morning, April 27, 1863, I took from my command 150 men, of the One hundred and second Illinois Volunteers, Colonel Smith, and placed them on the 9.30 a. m. up-passenger train, engine No. 4, Frank Bassett engineer, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, with instructions from you to repel any attack which might be made on the train, save its passengers, and prevent damage to the railroad. On the train was also a guard of 25 men from Company H, One hundred and eleventh Ohio Volunteers, under First Lieutenant Dowling, of same company, stationed at Bowling Green, Ky. The train left the depot at Gallatin about 10 a. m. Arriving at Franklin, Ky., information gathered there indicating the belief that an attempt might be made near that place to tear up the track before the evening down-train should arrive, Lieutenant Conger, Company C, One hundred and second Illinois Volunteers, an intelligent officer, was left there with 50 men, with instructions to save the track, and, if attacked, to make his fight in the town, using the houses near the depot as a shelter, if necessary.

Leaving Franklin at about 11.30, when running through Negro Head Cut, between Franklin and Woodburn, distant from Franklin 3½, from Woodburn 2½ miles, where a train was attacked and burned some weeks ago, the cool, watchful engineer, Frank Bassett, saw ahead on the track that one end of a rail on the east side had been turned out some 4 inches, to run the train off, and though running at ordinary speed, and fired at again and again from behind trees not more than 4 rods distant, stood firmly at his post, keeping the train under control, and bringing it to a halt when the fore wheels of the engine were 10 feet from the end of the broken track.

On the right of the railroad, up and down, nearly, perhaps more than a mile, is a thick wood, crowding close on to the road, the trees of which, at a distance of about 4 or 5 rods along the train, made a cover for the enemy, from which, while the train was yet in motion, he fired indiscriminately, upon the ladies' car in the rear as well as upon all the other passenger cars of the train. Though much crowded in the cars, our men at once, while the train was moving, returned the fire through the car windows with coolness and deadly aim. Then, as the train halted, fell out rapidly on the side opposite the enemy, and, from under cover of the railroad grade, loaded and fired over the track and under the cars. This being what the enemy did not bargain for, he broke and fled.

Finding that the train guard, under Lieutenant Dowling, Company H, One hundred and eleventh Ohio Volunteers, had most experience and drill as skirmishers, I deployed it, under his command, and, supporting him with Company C, One hundred and second Illinois Volunteers, Lieutenant Shaw, pursued the flying train-robbers rapidly through the dense wood, which extends some 100 rods from the railroad, hunting them from cover. They mounted their horses, which had been left well in their rear, under the protection of a crest, and escaped, except those killed or badly wounded. Followed some 2 miles with skirmishers, and scoured the wood and country with ready-made scouts mounted upon 6 captured horses. I recalled skirmishers and scouts and their sup-

ports, having meanwhile broken the wire. Telegraphed Lieutenant Conger, at Franklin, General Judah, at Bowling Green, and you at Gallatin.

The track being repaired, our own wounded and those of the enemy then found being placed in the cars, took the train again until meeting the down-passenger train from Louisville, 3 miles south of Bowling Green; changed cars, and returned to this post, taking on the command of Lieutenant Conger at Franklin, the object of the expedition having been accomplished.

Officers and men all showed good fighting qualities; and my thanks are due to Colonel Smith and his command, Lieutenant Dowling, Company H, One hundred and eleventh Ohio Volunteers, and his command, from Bowling Green, as well as to Lieutenant [A. H.] Trego, One hundred and second Illinois Volunteers, acting adjutant to me, and Lieutenant Hall, Thirteenth Indiana Battery, for their courage and resolution.

The passengers on the train behaved well, keeping quiet till the fight was over.

This attack was made by 52 men, detailed from the brigade of the rebel General Wharton, or Horton, to avenge the capture of the rebel trains at McMinnville, and was led by Captain Gordon, accompanied by Captain Jones, of Morgan's command, who selected the place of attack. The party crossed Cumberland River, near Hartsville, on the night of April 25. Arrived near the place of attack about daylight, April 27.

Our loss is 5 men of the One hundred and second Illinois wounded, 2 mortally, whose names will be found below.* The rebel loss is known to be 4 killed, who have been found and buried, and 4 wounded; 6 horses and their equipments captured, which were sent under charge of Lieutenant Dowling to Bowling Green.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, yours, to command,

B. J. SWEET,
Col. Twenty-first Regt. Wisconsin Vols., Comdg. Fort Thomas.

Capt. PHELPS PAINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 4.

Report of Lieut. Patrick H. Dowling, One hundred and eleventh Ohio Infantry.

COLLEGE HILL, *April* 27, 1863.

SIR: I beg leave to report that, in compliance with an order issued by you, April 26, I was detailed to take command of 25 men from my company (H), and go as guard with the passenger train to Nashville. On our return, Monday, April 27, we were re-enforced by another guard at Gallatin, of, perhaps, 100 men, commanded by Colonel Sweet, of the Twenty-first Wisconsin. Arriving at a short turn on the railroad, a place (in the woods) called Negro Head Cut, 4 miles north of Franklin, Ky., the train was suddenly fired into by a party of guerrillas, under command of the rebel General Haughton [Wharton] (Captain Gordon then in com-

* Names omitted.

mand). Fortunately the train was suddenly stopped, for the track was torn up a few rods in advance. I ordered my men to return the fire through the windows, which they did promptly. As soon as the cars stopped, we were out and formed in line of battle, Colonel Sweet taking command. By this time the guerrillas had retreated, and were out of sight, except those who were killed and wounded, 6 in number; 3 killed and 3 severely wounded (1 mortally). Colonel then asked me if my company could deploy as skirmishers? I replied, "Yes." He therefore directed me to take my company and deploy, which we promptly did, advancing eastward through the woods over a very hilly country, capturing 6 horses, saddles, bridles, and halters, and completely putting the rebels to flight. I then advanced about 2 miles, and returned to the cars. The 3 wounded rebels I put on the train and brought to Bowling Green; one of them died on the way, and the other two I placed in charge of the post surgeon for treatment. The horses, saddles, and bridles I also brought here, to be disposed of as you may see proper. The only loss we sustained was 4 men slightly wounded, their shots passing over our heads in the cars. It was very fortunate for us their shots were high, for the balls came thick. My opinion is, it was merely a band of guerrillas (or, perhaps, worse); their object to throw the train off the track, rob the train and passengers, and capture the guard.

Yours, most respectfully,

P. H. DOWLING,
First Lieut., Comdg. Co. H, 111th Regt. Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Brig. Gen. H. M. JUDAH,
Commanding Bowling Green, Ky.

No. 5.

Report of J. B. Anderson, Railroad Superintendent.

NASHVILLE, *April* 28, 1863.

GENERAL: The mail train north on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad was attacked by guerrillas yesterday, 4 miles north of Franklin, Ky., at the point where the wood train was burned a few weeks since. General Paine, anticipating trouble, had placed a larger guard than usual on the train. This guard drove the enemy from the field, killing them, and wounding some 4 or 5, who were captured. The guard had 4 or 5 wounded, none, I believe, mortally. No passengers injured, and no damage to the train.

The portion of the road between South Tunnel and Franklin seems more exposed to raids than any other. I would suggest whether it would not be well to place garrisons at Mitchellville, Tenn., and Franklin, Ky., with stockades or earthworks, with sufficient mounted men to patrol that portion of the road.

The garrison at Richland seems very watchful, but have too much line to guard.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. ANDERSON.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding Army of the Cumberland.

APRIL 29, 1863.—Reconnaissance on the Chapel Hill Pike, Tenn.

Report of Brig. Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Triune, April 29, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I went to the front this morning with a brigade of infantry, one battery, a small cavalry force, and forage train, as far as Jordan's Store, on the Chapel Hill pike. We found and brought in an abundant supply of good forage. While the trains were loading, I went forward with about 200 cavalry to within about 4 miles of Chapel Hill. The enemy's picket was found at Riggs' Cross-Roads, and retired, skirmishing with our advance. One of the rebels is known to have been killed and several wounded. Three prisoners were taken. No loss on our side.

From conversation with negroes and citizens living within the rebel lines, I am satisfied there is no force in the vicinity of Chapel Hill, except about 500 or 600 cavalry, and that there has been no large force there recently. I failed to ascertain the whereabouts of the main body of the enemy's cavalry.

I am informed that there are three large flouring mills at and near Chapel Hill, which furnish large supplies to the rebel army. They can easily be destroyed, if it is deemed advisable. Whether or not, will, I presume, depend upon contemplated movements of our army. I will wait for instructions from the major-general commanding before making such an expedition.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourteenth Army Corps.

MAY 2, 1863.—Skirmish near Thompson's Station, Tenn.

*Abstract from "Record of Events," Cavalry Command, Department of the Cumberland.**

May 2, the First Brigade, under command of Col. A. P. Campbell, left camp at 3 a. m., on the Lewisburg pike. When about 7 miles south of Franklin, near Thompson's Station, at daylight a portion of the command made a charge into the camp of the enemy, capturing 24 prisoners and killing 2.

MAY 2–6, 1863.—Expedition from Bowling Green, Ky., to Tennessee State Line.

Report of Lieut. Col. S. Palace Love, Eleventh Kentucky Infantry.

HDQRS. ELEVENTH REGIMENT KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS,
May 6, 1863.

SIR: In accordance with instructions from headquarters, Bowling Green, Ky., dated May 2, 1863, I proceeded with my regiment (Eleventh

* From return for month of May, 1863.

Kentucky Mounted Infantry) to Scottsville, Ky., and, finding no enemy there, but learning that he might be found in all probability some 15 miles beyond, in Macon County, Tennessee, I concluded to proceed, having four days' rations. At Scottsville I divided my command, sending the company of the Eighth Kentucky Cavalry that was with me, commanded by Lieutenant Sasseen; Companies E and D of my regiment, commanded by Capt. Woodford M. Houchin and First Lieut. John J. Washer, respectively, all under command of Captain Houchin, by the Epperson Springs, Tenn., and, when they reached the State line, let Company D take a left-hand road, and for both to meet and camp at the junction of the West Fork of Long Creek with Long Creek, and that I would proceed in a different direction, and camp within 4 miles of them that night and communicate with them, which I did. I that night sent a scout of one company (Company I) to them, and found them at the place indicated. I ordered said company to remain with Captain Houchin, and directed him to proceed to the neighborhood of Goose Creek, about 4 miles to the east of La Fayette, the county seat of Macon County, Tennessee, which place I had learned the guerrilla bands infested, and that I would proceed with my command to La Fayette, and await until I heard from him. I also instructed him not to go too far from me, so that I could not communicate with him or assist him if needed.

I received an answer from him, saying that he had captured 5 rebels, and had accomplished the route laid down for him at our separation at Scottsville, and that he would, on the following morning, obey my orders, which he did, and we met at La Fayette at night, and the result of our scout up to that time was that he met a squad of guerrillas on Goose Creek, and was fired into from the brush, killing 1 of his horses, when his men returned the fire, killing 1 of the enemy. They fled, when he pursued them vigorously for about 10 miles, capturing 1 man and 5 horses. He ran them within 3 miles of Hartsville, when he gave it up and returned to me at La Fayette, where we encamped for the night. I there learned that there was a force of the enemy (800 strong) on the opposite bank of the Cumberland, 15 miles distant, and as I had been in that part some two days, my men fatigued, and horses much fagged, I concluded to return to Bowling Green.

I learned, however, during the scout that there were two gangs of these thieves in that neighborhood—one a party of deserted soldiers from the rebel army and citizens banded together for plunder and robbery, numbering about 30 persons, and the other about 60, as near as I could learn, who had just arrived, and of whom I did not see anything, but heard that they had passed up the East Fork of Goose Creek, in the neighborhood of Gallatin, Tenn. I did not hear anything very positive about this last party. That whole country is infested with the thieving party. They have nearly devastated that country, and stolen nearly all the good horses from the citizens. I can tell you more verbally than I have space to write.

I lost no men killed or wounded. We killed 2 of the guerrillas and captured 10. I lost 8 horses and captured 5. Two of my horses were shot from under my men, and 6 gave out from exhaustion and sore feet. Below is a list of the prisoners captured, together with a statement of each case.*

In this hurried report, I perhaps have omitted many little incidents that may be important; when recalled, will be promptly reported. I

* Nominal list, omitted, shows that 10 prisoners were taken.

forgot to mention that I pressed 4 horses from citizens, to bring my men and prisoners home on, and which I returned. I also gave receipts for all forage, with my name signed. I was compelled to feed on one Union man (Mr. Mahew), near Scottsville, the first night out. He accompanied me to Bowling Green, and I hope the proper vouchers will be given him for his grain. He is a true man, and had two sons in our army, one being killed at Shiloh. They were members of the Ninth Kentucky Infantry.

Yours, respectfully,

S. P. LOVE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. R. C. KISE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAY 3, 1863.—Scout from Triune to Eagleville, Tenn.

Report of Brig. Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. Army.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Triune, May 3—9.30 p. m.

COLONEL: My scouts have just returned from Eagleville and near Versailles. Saw only about 60 rebel cavalry; killed 1 and captured 6, with arms and horses. McCann was near Versailles night before last, with about 500 cavalry, going north. Could hear of no other cavalry having been in that vicinity recently.

Respectfully,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, and Chief of Staff.

MAY 5, 1863.—Skirmish at Rover, Tenn.

Report of Brig. Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. Army.

TRIUNE, *May* 6, 1863.

GENERAL: Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow, while on a reconnaissance yesterday, charged through a rebel cavalry camp at Rover; lost 2 men and captured 4. I gather from the prisoners captured, and from other sources, that there are six or seven regiments of infantry on Duck River, near Chapel Hill. I hear of no other change in position of rebel troops.

Respectfully,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Brigadier-General.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff.

MAY —, 1863.—Affair at Obion Plank Road Crossing, Tenn.

Report of Brig. Gen. Alexander Asboth, U. S. Army, commanding District of Columbus, Ky.

HDQRS. SIXTH DIV., SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Columbus, Ky., May 8, 1863.

SIR: I beg to report that Company E, Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry Volunteers, First Lieut. William B. Ford commanding, succeeded in surprising the notorious guerrilla, Captain Parks, with his band, encamped on the Obion Plank Road Crossing, 70 miles distant from Hickman. The rebels fired upon our men, but were gallantly charged. One lieutenant and 3 of their men killed and 18 taken prisoners, including Capt. J. H. Parks and First Lieut. A. W. Henry. Thus another guerrilla company is destroyed, and I have now 4 noted guerrilla leaders here, Scales, Cotter, Cushman, and Parks, all to be tried as highway robbers. To-morrow our artist will combine the four in a picture. The officers and men of Company E, Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry Volunteers, are deserving of all praise. Telegraphic communication is open between here and Hickman.

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Col. HENRY BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAY 9, 1863.—Affair near Caney Fork, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. George Crook, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—B. F. Weems, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, C. S. Army.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. George Crook, U. S. Army.

CARTHAGE, TENN., *May* 11, 1863.

SIR: I sent a scouting expedition up Caney Fork on the 9th, which captured Colonel [Baxter] Smith, his adjutant and one lieutenant, with two privates, all of the Fourth [Eighth] Tennessee Cavalry, of Morgan's command. The expedition was attacked by a body of the enemy, but repulsed them, killing 2 rebels and wounding a third. I send Colonel Smith down to-day. No further news from the enemy.

Respectfully,

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Cumberland.

No. 2.

Report of B. F. Weems, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS WHARTON'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
Sparta, May 10, 1863.

MAJOR: I am directed by General [J. A.] Wharton to say that he has just received intelligence of the capture of Col. Baxter Smith, of Fourth [Eighth] Tennessee Regiment, and 26 of his men, who were on the other side of Caney Fork from his command, on a scout. It was night, and the Federals crossed the river by transports and surrounded his camp with their infantry before he was aware of their coming. The general thinks that the Federals meditate mischief in that section.

Most respectfully, major, your obedient servant,

B. F. WEEMS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Maj. D. G. REED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAY 12, 1863.—Reconnaissance from La Vergne, Tenn.

Report of Col. Eli Long, Fourth Ohio Cavalry.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT SECOND CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Camp near La Vergne, Tenn., May 12, 1863.

SIR: Pursuant to instructions, I have the honor to report as follows: I left camp with my command as soon as the Third Ohio Cavalry joined, about 2.20 a. m. to-day, arriving at the camp of the First Ohio Cavalry at 5.45 a. m. On arriving there, I placed Colonel Eggleston in command of his regiment, 240 men, as he reported, and 70 of the Third Ohio, with the following instructions: To divide his command into three columns; the right-hand column going to Jefferson, and leaving a guard of 40 men in the vicinity of Street's Ford, just south of Jefferson, a point where a major of the First Ohio Cavalry, who is better posted in a knowledge of this country than any one I can find, told me the rebels were most likely to cross. This right-hand column was then to come down Stone's River to the Upper Charlton's Ford, leaving guards at all the fords *en route*. The center column was to move directly east to Charlton's Ford, and remain there until joined by the other two columns. The left-hand column was to move to Steward's Ferry, communicating with Colonel McCook, and then move up Stone's River to Charlton's Ford, leaving guards at the fords, as in the other case. When the three columns had joined at Charlton's Ford, they were to move together to Rural Hill, under Colonel Eggleston, and from that point throw out small scouting parties in different directions, and, if he encountered the enemy, to resist him sufficiently to make him develop his force. Inclosed please find dispatch from Colonel Eggleston, First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. As the country is very rough, and his command has quite a long march to make, I doubt if he will be able to accomplish it to-day. I will relieve him to-morrow at noon with a portion of my command; but as it is impossible to place a force sufficient to offer any resistance at all of the various crossings of the stream, some 20 miles,

I will only leave a small picket to give warning at suitable places, and keep the rest of my command as well concentrated as I can consistently with patroling the river, and sending small parties across the river to find out which road the rebels contemplate coming. There are 263 men of my regiment here, and 105 of the Third Ohio. There are quite a number of both regiments remaining in camp who should be made to join their commands. It was impossible for me to get them all out in the dark.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELI LONG,
Col. 4th Ohio Vol. Cav., Comdg. Detachment 2d Cav. Brig.

Capt. W. B. CURTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Cavalry Division.

[Inclosure.]

CHARLTON'S FORD—3 p. m.

COLONEL: My left column has not got up yet. The right column has just arrived, with only 9 men left, after picketing the fords, so you see my force is small without Major Howland's force. I will make a scout as far as I think prudent this evening, and, if I hear nothing from you, I shall take all the force and make another, and go farther in the morning, at which time I will let you hear from me. Thus far I don't hear of any rebels.

I am, your obedient servant,

B. B. EGGLESTON,
Colonel, Commanding First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

MAY 12, 1863.—Skirmish at Linden, Tenn.

Report of Lieut. Commander S. Ledyard Phelps, U. S. Navy.

CAIRO, ILL., *May* 15, 1863.

Following telegram just received from Paducah, May 14, 1863:

Captain PENNOCK, U. S. Navy,
Captain, Commanding Station, Cairo:

Am just down from Tennessee River. Have on board prisoners captured at Linden, Tenn., on the night of the 12th. Took on board gunboats 55 men and horses of First West Tennessee Cavalry, under command of Lieut. Col. William K. M. Breckenridge; landed them on the east side of the river. Sent gunboats to cover all landings above and below. Colonel Breckenridge dashed across the country to Linden; surprised the rebel force, more than twice his number, capturing Lieutenant-Colonel [W.] Frierson, 1 captain, 1 surgeon, 4 lieutenants, 30 rebel soldiers, 10 conscripts, 50 horses, 2 army wagons, arms, &c. The court-house, which was a rebel depot, was burned, with a quantity of arms and supplies. The enemy lost 3 killed. Our force, none; only 1 horse killed.

Colonel Breckenridge, after his exploit, reached our vessels in safety and recrossed the river. Will send prisoners to Cairo.

S. L. PHELPS,
Lieutenant, Commanding Tennessee Division, Mississippi Squadron.

A. M. PENNOCK,
Fleet Captain, Commanding.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

MAY 13, 1863.—Skirmishes near Woodburn and South Union, Ky.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Henry M. Judah, U. S. Army.

BOWLING GREEN, KY., *May* 13, 1863.

CAPTAIN: The following dispatch has just been received from Captain Johnson, commanding at Franklin:

Brig. Gen. H. M. JUDAH:

About 100 rebels at Woodburn. Our men attacked them, killing several. They are retreating. Send me some infantry to this place, and we will send the balance of our men immediately. I have just sent two companies Eleventh Kentucky Mounted Infantry to cut off the guerrillas.

H. M. JUDAH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. A. C. SEMPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Similar report from Boyle to Burnside.)

—

BOWLING GREEN, *May* 13, 1863—6 p. m.

CAPTAIN: The party of guerrillas which Captain Johnson engaged and repulsed at Woodburn this afternoon crossed the railroad and attacked the train from Russellville, near South Union, about 4 o'clock. No damage done to the train. The guard on board exchanged several volleys with them.

I have sent four additional companies of the Eleventh Kentucky in the direction of South Union in pursuit, and have telegraphed General Shackelford, at Russellville, to keep his eyes open.

H. M. JUDAH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. A. C. SEMPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

BOWLING GREEN, *May* 14, 1863.

CAPTAIN: The rebels driven from Woodburn attacked the train from Russellville, near South Union, yesterday. They were repulsed by the train guard, with loss of 1 killed and a few wounded. No damage done to train or any one on board, of any consequence. The rebels are now retreating north. I have sent a force to intercept them; also a guard on up-train as far as Glasgow Junction. Seventy-five men will be ready as guard for the train to-morrow.

H. M. JUDAH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. A. C. SEMPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAY 17, 1863.—Skirmish on Bradyville Pike, Tenn.

Report of Maj. Gen. John M. Palmer, U. S. Army.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Cripple Creek, Tenn., May 17, 1863.

CAPTAIN: For several days parties of rebels have come out on the Bradyville road from Dug Hollow, and then come up to Youry's, 3½ miles from camp, and have told the people they were very anxious to see the Yanks at Cripple Creek. I determined several days ago to give them a dash as soon as I was ready.

On yesterday I rode out with my escort to Youry's. I had 20 men. This morning, well satisfied that "the loyal citizens" had given them information of movements, and that they would be watching for me, I started at 7 o'clock with two companies of Tennessee cavalry, 60 men, my escort, 25 men, and 6 volunteers from Cruft's officers, and rode out on the same road. When I got to Youry's, I was told that 80 of the Third Georgia Cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel [R.] Thompson, had been there an hour before. I pushed on, taking the left-hand road, with the hope of reaching the Bradyville pike between them and their camp. We reached the pike, turned toward Murfreesborough, and had not proceeded more than a quarter of a mile when we perceived them in a lane, apparently uncertain whether we were coming or not. We did not wait to fire, but went at them at full speed. We came on them under a quick fire, but they broke when we got within 100 yards. We pursued them a mile, and have 18 prisoners. I do not know how many were killed or wounded. The enemy, after they reached the woods, rallied, and fought well, but they had no sabers, and only inflicted a few slight wounds. Five is the whole number wounded on our side. We had 2 or 3 horses ruined, but we took a number.

I inclose a list of prisoners.* We had Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson at one time, but he escaped. Fifteen prisoners are sent forward; 3 are wounded, amongst whom is Captain Miller [R. M. Willis], Company C, Third Georgia.

All quiet in front.

Very respectfully,

J. M. PALMER,
Major-General, Commanding.

MAY 20–22, 1863.—Scout from Clarksville, Tenn.

Report of Col. Sanders D. Bruce, Twentieth Kentucky Infantry.

CLARKSVILLE, *May* 22, 1863.

My men have returned from three days' scout on south side of the Cumberland. Captured 8 prisoners, and have destroyed three flat-boats in Yellow Creek. Some one destroyed small trestle on railroad, 10 miles from here, last night. All quiet on river.

S. D. BRUCE,
Colonel, Commanding.

General JAMES A. GARFIELD.

---

* Omitted.

MAY 21-22, 1863.—Expedition from Murfreesborough to Middleton, Tenn., and skirmish.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley, U. S. Army.
No. 3.—Col. Robert H. G. Minty, commanding First Brigade, Second Cavalry Division.
No. 4.—Capt. Elmer Otis, Fourth U. S. Cavalry.
No. 5.—Lieut. William O'Connell, Fourth U. S. Cavalry.
No. 6.—Lieut. Col. Josiah B. Park, Fourth Michigan Cavalry.
No. 7.—Col. Eli Long, Fourth Ohio Cavalry.
No. 8.—Maj. George W. Dobb, Fourth Ohio Cavalry.
No. 9.—Maj. Horace N. Howland, Third Ohio Cavalry.
No. 10.—Lieut. Col. Robert Klein, Third Indiana Cavalry.
No. 11.—Lieut. Col. William B. Sipes, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.
No. 12.—Col. Thomas J. Harrison, Thirty-ninth Indiana (Mounted) Infantry.
No. 13.—Brig. Gen. William T. Martin, C. S. Army.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., May 27, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit, inclosed, the report of Maj. Gen. D. S. Stanley, with sub-reports, of a successful attack on some rebel cavalry camps, near Middleton. The affair was quite successful, our troops capturing and destroying three regimental camps, about six hundred stand of fire-arms, and capturing some 80 prisoners. In this affair Lieutenant O'Connell behaved with conspicuous gallantry. Our loss was the gallant Second Lieut. Francis C. Wood, Fourth Regular Cavalry, mortally, 1 non-commissioned officer and 2 privates wounded, and a sergeant and 5 privates taken prisoners, in the charge of Company K, Fourth Regulars, on the enemy's more distant camps.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

No. 2.

Report of Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley, U. S. Army.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., May 27, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report, for the information of the general commanding, that, having learned that quite a force of the cavalry of the enemy was lying about carelessly at Middleton, I started on

the evening of the 21st, with a portion of General Turchin's division and Colonel Harrison's regiment of mounted infantry, to attack them. I was furnished by General Sheridan with the best guide I have ever yet followed. We marched to Salem, and thence, striking out south, marched south through fields and by-roads, keeping 3 miles west of the Middleton road. I had designed to surround the rebel camp at day-break, but the stupidity of Lieutenant Lawton, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, in breaking the column, caused one and a half hours' delay.

Just as day was breaking, I ascertained we were within 2 miles of the enemy's camp, and near the place he usually posted his pickets. I then ordered a direct attack by the entire column upon the camp, and gave the order myself to gallop for the first mile, and then to go at full speed upon the rebels. I put myself with the advance guard, with Lieutenant O'Connell, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, ordering him to run over the enemy's pickets, and ordered the advance.

Having gone 1½ miles, I looked back, and, to my surprise and indignation, saw no one following. At the same instant I heard shots in front. I sent one orderly after another, and finally rode as fast as my jaded horse could carry me back, and found the entire column at a walk and turned upon a by-road at direct right angle to the road we were going on. By fours, by companies, and by squadrons I turned them back, and soon arrived in the enemy's camp, to find that Lieutenant O'Connell, to whom the word gallant applies, not as a compliment, but in its true old English signification, had, with his intrepid squadron, whipped the enemy out of his three camps. The rebels, with the exception of a few men in the Eighth Confederate Regiment and some Georgians, escaped to the cedar thicket—literally *sans culottes*. An attempt at a stand was made by the fugitives 1 mile from Fosterville, but they fled upon the approach of our support.

We destroyed probably about 800 stand of arms, all the camp equipage and saddles, blankets, and clothing in all the camps, some wagons, and, perhaps, captured about 300 horses. These latter have been put in the different regiments.

The incidents of the affair will be found in the accompanying reports of subordinates. The head of the column, led by General Turchin, not keeping up was a serious blunder. It deprived us of at least 600 prisoners. Perhaps I am to blame for not taking more precautions, but when I lead I certainly have a right to expect every soldier in my command to keep up, and especially when I ride as sorry a nag as the one I was on that morning. However, it is a matter of the past; it was bad luck, and we shall hope for better next time.

I cannot speak in terms too high of the conduct of Lieutenant O'Connell, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, and his brave squadron. He was well assisted by Lieutenants Rendlebrock and Wood. The latter, a most promising and interesting young officer, is since dead of his wound.

With such officers and men our cavalry must soon be what I know it is fast becoming—a real terror to the enemy. To this squadron belongs whatever of the brilliant that may be attached to the affair.

Major [W. H.] Sinclair, Captain [J.] Hawley, and Lieutenant [W. H.] Greenwood, of my staff, charged gallantly with the advance guard.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General and Chief of Cavalry.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland.

No. 3.

Report of Col. Robert H. G. Minty, commanding First Brigade, Second Cavalry Division.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Camp near Murfreesborough, Tenn., May 23, 1863.

SIR: In accordance with General Orders, No. 7, from division headquarters, I formed my brigade on Salem pike at 8.30 p. m. on the 21st instant, and reported to the general commanding, who directed me to take the advance. The Fourth U. S. Cavalry formed the advance of my brigade, Lieutenant O'Connell, of that regiment, with Companies D and I, forming the advance guard.

After a long and tedious march, the column being on the move the entire night, we approached Middleton at daylight, when the general commanding ordered me to move forward and follow Major-General Stanley. Having passed General Turchin's escort, no one appeared to know what road General Stanley had taken, but a guide pointed out the road leading to the enemy's camp. A few shots were exchanged with the pickets, whom we followed up as rapidly as possible.

When directly east of Middleton, I found that the only force with me was a portion of the Fourth U. S. Cavalry, and at once sent back to request the general commanding to send forward the remainder of my brigade. The Fourth Michigan came up immediately, and, passing the right flank of the Fourth Regulars, followed the circuitous road leading (as I afterward discovered) to the enemy's camp, and skirmishing soon commenced. I directed Captain Otis, through Lieutenant [W. M.] Wilson, of Major-General Stanley's staff—who, having missed the general for a short time, very kindly attached himself to me—to move his regiment across the fields to the point where the Fourth Michigan was engaged. A few minutes later Colonel Long came up with his brigade, and I suggested to him the propriety of his forming on the ground he then occupied and acting as a reserve. As he was forming, the Third Indiana Cavalry and Thirty-ninth Indiana Infantry passed up the road taken by the Fourth Michigan, and Colonel Long, apparently not wishing to be the only one behind, followed them, and thus the entire force, except the Seventh Pennsylvania (and where it was I did not know), was scattered as foragers and skirmishers. By collecting the men whose horses were so tired that they could not keep up with their regiments, I had a small force, which I kept with me as a reserve.

Major-General Stanley and the general commanding the division now came up, with the Seventh Pennsylvania, and I sent the stragglers to their regiments. The prisoners having been collected and the camps destroyed, Major-General Stanley ordered me to take the advance and return to Murfreesborough by the Murfreesborough and Middleton road.

When about 5 miles from Middleton, General Stanley ordered me to place a regiment in ambush, to check the rebels, who were following and harassing the rear guard. I placed the Fourth Michigan in ambush, with an open field in front of them, and here they effectually stopped the advance of the enemy.

Inclosed herewith I hand you reports of the regimental commanders; also return of casualties in the brigade.

I have investigated the claim made by Lieutenant O'Connell, of the Fourth U. S. Cavalry, for the possession of the standard of the First Alabama Cavalry, and find that it was not picked up by the stragglers,

as stated by him. It was taken by Sergeant-Major Clark and Privates Wilcox and Parker, of the Fourth Michigan, about 1½ miles beyond the camps. They at the same time captured a wagon and took 3 prisoners.

I beg to make special mention of Lieutenant O'Connell, of the Fourth U. S. Cavalry, for the very gallant manner in which he led his squadron, driving the enemy out of both their camps with his small force, and I regret exceedingly that one of those mistakes which will sometimes occur in the best-regulated families prevented his being properly supported.

I have also to mention Sergeant Owens, Corpl. J. Bartlett, Privates C. E. Smith and S. Riggin, of Company K, and Corpl. J. Miller, of Company E, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, and Private J. W. Royce, of Company G, Third Indiana Cavalry, as the small squad who distinguished themselves by capturing the piece of artillery. All of these men were taken prisoners, except Riggin and Royce.

There were some 300 or 400 horses in the camps when the Fourth Regulars and Fourth Michigan passed through them, but they were taken possession of by the regiments which followed.

The brigade captured 70 prisoners, 3 of whom are commissioned officers.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. W. B. CURTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Cavalry Division.

[Inclosure.]

Return of Casualties in First Brigade, Second Cavalry Division, in skirmish at Middleton, Tenn., May 22, 1863.

Command.	Wounded.		Men missing.	Total.	
	Officers.	Men.		Officers.	Men.
3d Indiana Cavalry					
4th Michigan Cavalry	1	1	4	1	5
7th Pennsylvania Cavalry					
4th U. S. Cavalry	*1	2		1	2
Total	2	3	4	2	7

ROBT. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Camp near Murfreesborough, Tenn., May 23, 1863.

No. 4.

Report of Capt. Elmer Otis, Fourth U. S. Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH U. S. CAVALRY,
May 23, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations

* Lieutenant Wood, since dead.

of the Fourth U. S. Cavalry in the late engagement with the enemy at Middleton, Tenn., on the morning of May 22, 1863:

The regiment, consisting of 320 enlisted men and 14 officers, formed on the Salem pike, and was assigned the advance of the brigade. On taking up the line of march, I detailed one squadron, consisting of 75 enlisted men and 3 officers, commanded by Lieutenant O'Connell, as advance guard. Following the escorts of the general commanding, General Turchin, and Colonel Minty, we marched on several by-roads until we came out on the Middleton and Versailles road. A little before day we waited some time for the rear of the column to close. I was here instructed by General Stanley in person to follow close upon the heels of those in front, and rush upon the enemy before they had time to form. As we proceeded on, delays were made in front, when I received orders from General Turchin to send a squadron in advance. Captain [J. B.] McIntyre took the two leading companies and moved forward as directed. As I was proceeding on with the remainder of the regiment, I received orders from General Turchin to move at a fast trot; I proceeded at a fast gallop. After proceeding about half a mile, Colonel Minty ordered details of companies to different places until I was left without a command. I then joined the largest portion of the command I could find, which was Captain McIntyre's squadron, when some musket shots indicated the position of the enemy. I took the straightest line I could for the shots, over fences and through rough and rocky fields, and arrived where we should have been a half an hour sooner at least, viz, the camp of the enemy, and where we would have been had it not been for the previous delays in our front until all trace of the advance had disappeared. Thus, when sent forward, we had no guides nor any indications of the whereabouts of the enemy until distant shots gave us a clew.

After coming to the camp we charged directly through, deployed as foragers, and chased the enemy about 1¼ miles, when I had the rally sounded, and we returned to the camp of the enemy and destroyed it. Sergeant [Edward] Owens, of Company K, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, and 4 men of this regiment and 2 of the Third Indiana Cavalry, captured a piece of artillery in advance of and to the right of the position which I rallied. They did not hear the rally, and kept advancing after capturing the artillery, and as they were moving to the rear with it a company of rebel cavalry recaptured the pieces with all the men but two.

I cannot speak in too high terms of Lieutenant O'Connell and his squadron. He with his small command charged and took the two camps of the enemy, completely surprising them, and not even giving the enemy time to pick up their arms; many of the enemy disappeared in a Georgia uniform, if not Georgians. As he acted independently of the regiment, I send a copy of his report with this. The prisoners taken by the regiment were turned over to the provost-marshal; no account as to number was taken. The horses were left in camp on our first passing through, and we expected to have taken them on our return, but found they were in possession of another regiment. A list of casualties of the regiment is sent with this report.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELMER OTIS,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. ROBERT BURNS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brigade, Second Cavalry Division.

---

*Embodied in return, p. 337.

No. 5.

Report of Lieut. William O'Connell, Fourth U. S. Cavalry.

CAMP NEAR MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
May 22, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken in the engagement on the morning of the 22d instant by the Fifth Squadron Fourth U. S. Cavalry, consisting of Companies D and I, which formed the advance guard of an expedition commanded by Maj. Gen. D. S. Stanley, which proceeded from Murfreesborough, Tenn., on the night of the 21st instant.

On arriving within about 4 miles of the enemy, having command of the advance guard, I was ordered by General Stanley to move forward at a rapid pace and capture all their pickets. In compliance with the orders received, I moved forward rapidly, and passed one picket stationed on the left of the road, who ran off at my approach, and a second picket stationed in a lane off the main road, who challenged and ran off through a dense belt of timber, near which he was posted. In order to cut off communication which those pickets evidently ran to convey, I made no effort to capture them, but increased the rapidity of my speed, and succeeded in arriving in sight of the first camp before any intelligence had reached there of my approach, and by that time, owing to rough roads and horses unable to keep up, my force did not exceed 45 men. Having plainly seen their camp fires, I immediately ordered a charge, and succeeded in capturing that camp entire, killing and wounding many, capturing arms and ammunition, all the horses and horse equipage, as well as all the miscellaneous camp equipage therein accumulated.

Nobly and bravely I was assisted by Second Lieut. F. C. Wood, whose horse was shot in several places and himself very severely, if not mortally, wounded, after which I pursued a few who succeeded in making their escape to a second camp, which I also captured, having in like manner charged it. I drove the enemy therefrom a distance of nearly one-fourth of a mile, over a very rough and rocky country, into a forest of heavy timber, where they formed, and were apparently determined to give me battle, having at this time discovered my strength. I then rallied and formed my command, which was much reduced in number from the necessity of leaving a sufficient guard to take charge of my prisoners. Here I gave them battle, having Company I fighting on foot, but finding that support did not reach me as timely as I expected, I retired slowly and steadily, with a view to secure my prisoners and prevent their being recaptured; but having only retired about 20 paces, I found Colonel Long, Fourth Ohio Cavalry, with a portion of his regiment had come up, and immediately rendered gallant assistance. Simultaneously a portion of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry to the right and the Fourth Regulars, who passed in column through the center of the camp, led by Captain Otis, who deployed his command as foragers and drove the enemy out of sight.

About three-quarters of an hour after I had captured the camp, the regimental flag of the enemy was found by some stragglers and kept as a trophy, though rightly belonging to me, and could have been in my possession had not the necessity of pursuing the enemy been a matter of greater importance than giving attention to a minute search of what the contents of the camp might be; therefore, claiming a legitimate right to that flag, I would respectfully submit the matter for the consideration of the general commanding the expedition.

The casualties in my command are: Second Lieutenant Wood, Fourth

Cavalry, mortally wounded; Sergeant [Daniel] Gaffney, Company D, slightly; Private [Patrick] Flanagan, Company D, wounded through the shoulder.

I very earnestly recommend the daring bravery of my entire command, who, without exception, fought gallantly and effectively, and particularly Lieutenant Rendlebrock, whose assistance was very valuable in bringing up re-enforcement to render timely assistance.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. O'CONNELL,
First Lieutenant Fourth Cavalry, Commanding Squadron.

First Lieut. W. H. INGERTON,
Sixteenth Infantry, Acting Adjutant Fourth U. S. Cavalry.

No. 6.

Report of Lieut. Col. Josiah B. Park, Fourth Michigan Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
Camp near Murfreesborough, Tenn., May 22, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with General Orders, No. 4, from brigade headquarters, the Fourth Regiment Michigan Cavalry moved out of camp at 8 p. m. on the 21st instant, and formed on the Salem pike, in rear of the Fourth U. S. Cavalry and the Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and about a mile distant from Murfreesborough; whence it proceeded by a circuitous and rocky route to Middleton. When about 3 miles distant from the latter place, a halt was ordered, to allow the column to close up and get in readiness for the attack. About 2 miles distant from Middleton I received orders from Maj. Gen. D. S. Stanley to follow the two companies of the Fourth U. S. Cavalry, which had been previously thrown out as an advance guard. The remainder of this regiment and the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, in advance of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, had turned to the left. From this point we charged at a furious gallop into and through Middleton, and to the distance of a mile beyond, into the camp of the First Regiment Alabama Cavalry, commanded by Col. W. W. Allen. The two companies of the Fourth U. S. Cavalry, constituting the advance guard above referred to, dashed into this camp, taking some prisoners, with whom they immediately fell to the rear. I advanced the regiment some 200 yards beyond the rebel camps, and discovered the enemy drawn up in line of battle on the opposite side of an open field and in the edge of a piece of woods which bordered on it. I immediately dismounted my men and advanced them to the edge of the woods on the side of the field nearest us, and opened a fire on the rebels posted opposite us, which was sharply replied to. They, however, broke and ran after a few moments' firing, but with a loss of at least 5 killed and several wounded.

At this juncture I received orders from Col. R. H. G. Minty, commanding brigade, to deploy to the left and skirmish in that direction. I marched the regiment several hundred yards to the left, until I arrived on the border of another large open field. Seeing nothing of the enemy, I returned to his camp, where I caused to be destroyed a large quantity of camp and garrison equipage, ordnance and ordnance stores, a large number of saddles, between 250 and 300 rifles and muskets, as well as quite a large quantity of clothing. On first passing through the camp I discovered about 300 horses standing tied about the woods and in the

limits of the camp, which I subsequently ascertained had been taken by detachments from the brigade of mounted infantry and the Second Cavalry Brigade during the time we were skirmishing with and driving the rebels from the field, as previously stated.

I must not forget to mention the capture of a rebel standard and 3 prisoners by Sergt. Maj. George W. Clark and Privates [Lewis H.] Wilcox and [Charles F.] Parker, of Company B, who discovered them in a wagon which they had halted and were about to destroy. This occurred while we were skirmishing on the left in the woods, about 1½ miles beyond the camp. The driver was using every endeavor to escape with his wagon, and disobeyed the order to halt until fired on. We took 55 prisoners, 2 of whom were commissioned officers. After completing the destruction of all property that could be of any service to the rebels, we started for camp, taking our place in the column, the order of march being the same as when we started. We were closely followed by the enemy, who maintained a continual and harassing fire.

After leaving Middleton, about 5 miles distant, the regiment was dismounted and placed in ambush. The rear guard having passed, the enemy, following closely, showed himself, when, after firing a few shots, which were replied to by us, he undertook to charge in line of skirmishers across the field. We opened a brisk fire, compelling him to retire, with considerable loss, to his former position in the edge and under cover of the woods. They there deployed to the left, and I moved to the head of our column, where I found Major-General Stanley, and, by his order, moved forward 1 mile and drew the regiment up in line on the right of the woods, where I remained until the column had moved by me. Falling in just in advance of the rear guard, we arrived at camp at about noon on the 22d instant. Please find herewith inclosed a list of casualties and captures.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. PARK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Fourth Michigan Cavalry.

Capt. ROBERT BURNS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brigade, Second Cavalry Division.

[Inclosure.]

CAMP NEAR MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN., *May* 23, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following property captured by the Fourth Michigan Cavalry at Middleton, Tenn., viz: One carbine, 3 sabers, 1 revolver, 7 horses, and 3 saddles. Also the following list of casualties: One officer and 3 privates wounded (names omitted).

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. PARK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Fourth Michigan Cavalry.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *1st Brig., 2d Cav. Div.*

No. 7.

Report of Col. Eli Long, Fourth Ohio Cavalry.

CAMP TURCHIN, NEAR MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
May 25, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith the reports of the commanding officers of the Third and Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry of

the late raid on Middleton, Tenn., and also the following one of my own, as commanding officer of the two regiments:

When the order was received at the camp of my regiment, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, I was absent from camp, and on returning to camp found the regiment had left. I followed on, overtaking the command some 2 miles from Salem, on the Murfreesborough and Middleton road, assuming command of the Third and Fourth Ohio as a detachment of the Second Cavalry Brigade. I found on my arrival, however, the Thirty-ninth Regiment Indiana Mounted Infantry between the Third and Fourth Ohio, and it was reported to me they had been ordered there. I sent two or three different messages to the head of the column to find out for what purpose they were put there, but failed to receive any answer.

On arriving near Middleton, and going on with the Third Ohio Cavalry, I found that the Fourth Ohio Cavalry had been turned off in another direction, and I saw nothing more of the regiment until it joined, just before the command started back to Murfreesborough, when I commanded the rear guard for 2 or 3 miles, consisting of the Third and Fourth Ohio Cavalry, and was joined after this by other regiments.

The circumstances of our return while I was in rear are accurately stated in the reports of the regimental commanders.

I was relieved as rear guard some 4 miles from Middleton by the Fourth U. S. Cavalry, when I returned to camp with my command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELI LONG,
Colonel Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

Capt. W. B. CURTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Cavalry Division.

No. 8.

Report of Maj. George W. Dobb, Fourth Ohio Cavalry.

CAMP FOURTH OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
May 25, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with your order, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Fourth Ohio Cavalry in the recent raid on Middleton:

We left camp on Thursday evening, the 21st instant, at 7.30 o'clock, and marched to the Salem pike for the purpose of joining the other troops ordered on this expedition. The regiment was ordered to take the rear of the column, which position we maintained until we arrived at the enemy's camp shortly after daylight. On reaching the front, I was ordered by Major Sinclair, assistant adjutant-general, to move forward with the regiment to the left, and ascertain if any of the enemy were secreted in the woods in that direction. I advanced about 1½ miles, but could discover no traces of them. I then returned in the direction of their camp, which had been set on fire. While moving slowly in column, a small squad of the enemy made a dash at the rear of the regiment, but were quickly repulsed. At this moment I received orders to join the balance of the brigade and to throw out a strong rear guard. In this order the column commenced moving in the direction of Murfreesborough. The enemy, having recovered from their surprise, fol-

lowed us rapidly and attacked the rear guard with much spirit. My men returned their fire promptly, and succeeded in checking them for a time, but they again advanced as we resumed our march. In this manner we fell back slowly for several miles, skirmishing continually.

Our loss was 1 killed, 3 wounded, and 1 missing.

The regiment returned to camp the same day, the men having been in the saddle constantly for over eighteen hours.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. DOBB,
Major Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

Col. ELI LONG.

No. 9.

Report of Maj. Horace N. Howland, Third Ohio Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD OHIO CAVALRY,
Camp Turchin, Tenn., May 25, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report, for your information, that, in compliance with instructions received from brigade headquarters, I, with a part of the Third Ohio Cavalry, consisting of 127 enlisted men and 9 commissioned officers, reported on the 21st instant, at 7 p. m., at the headquarters of the Fourth Ohio Cavalry, whence we proceeded, pursuant to instructions, to join the First Cavalry Brigade, which was to form on the Salem pike, with the right resting on the bridge across Stone's River, and about 2 miles from Murfreesborough. From this point my command moved with the column out on the Salem pike until we struck the old dirt road leading to Shelbyville through the town of Middleton. The column moved out on this road, and, after marching all night, arrived at and surprised the camps of the Eighth Confederate Cavalry and First Alabama Cavalry, in the vicinity of Middleton.

During the skirmishing, and until the camps were destroyed, my command was held in reserve and took no part in either. When the column moved out on the return to Murfreesborough, my command was in the rear of the column. I was ordered to throw out a strong rear guard, which I did, sending out two companies, viz, G and C.

Our rear guard was attacked by small parties of the enemy, and skirmishing was kept up for a distance of 2 to 3 miles on our return march, the enemy being checked alternately by the Third and Fourth Ohio Cavalry falling back and securing position. Other regiments also took part in the skirmish, but I am not informed what regiments they were.

My command returned to camp at 2.30 p. m. of the 22d, having sustained a loss of 2 wounded and 1 missing.

Wounded: Sergt. John Reynolds, Company K, arm shattered by musket-ball, and Private Casper Smith, Company K, leg shattered by musket-ball.

Missing: Private Thomas H. Horobin, Company G.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HORACE HOWLAND,
Major Third Ohio Cavalry, Commanding Detachment.

Col. ELI LONG,
Comdg. Detachment Second Cav. Brig., Camp Turchin, Tenn.

No. 10.

Report of Lieut. Col. Robert Klein, Third Indiana Cavalry.

HDQRS. THIRD BATTALION THIRD INDIANA CAVALRY,
May 22, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following as the part taken by the Third Indiana Cavalry, under my command, in the descent on Middleton this instant:

My battalion being in rear of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, brought up the rear of the First Brigade, and in the charge on the rebel camps followed the Fourth Michigan close up, deploying on the left of same and charging through the woods in the direction of Fosterville. We met very little resistance, exchanging only a few shots.

We captured some 12 prisoners, three Sharps' carbines, 8 horses, and 1 mule.

No casualties in my battalion.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. KLEIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. ROBERT BURNS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brigade, Second Cavalry Division.

No. 11.

Report of Lieut. Col. William B. Sipes, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.

HDQRS. SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
Camp Stanley, Tenn., May 23, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to orders, the Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, numbering 225 men, exclusive of officers, marched, with the First Cavalry Brigade, at 8.30 p. m., May 21.

At daylight on the morning of the 22d, the command approached the town of Middleton, Tenn., and, while proceeding at a rapid pace, with the intention, as was supposed, of dashing upon a camp of the enemy, being in the immediate rear of the Fourth U. S. Cavalry, was inadvertently led from the proper road. It was soon discovered that Major-General Stanley, commanding cavalry, wished the misdirected column to countermarch, and proceed by another road to Middleton.

The delay attending this movement, and the confusion resulting from it, threw my regiment in rear of the brigade, left in front, and in this order I proceeded on through the town without coming in sight of the enemy.

On arriving at the southern limits of the town, I was ordered to halt my command and hold it in readiness for any emergency. After standing in column for a short time, I learned that a small detachment of the rebels had shown themselves on our front, and a few shots were exchanged between them and our pickets without effect. I then ordered Captain Dartt to advance with the Fifth Squadron, and ascertain the strength and possible intentions of the enemy, but not to pursue them, should they fall back, fearing that he might be led into ambush or beyond the support of the column. He returned soon after, reporting

that he saw about 20 mounted rebels, who fled at his approach. Shots were exchanged, with no injury to our side.

As directed, my regiment then moved toward Murfreesborough, and the First Squadron, commanded by Lieutenant White, was thrown out as flankers to the right. Soon after, I was directed to move up to the guard having charge of the prisoners, support them, throw out another squadron as flankers to the left, and in this order push on to Murfreesborough. Lieutenant Thompson, with the Second Squadron, was thrown out to the left, and I moved steadily forward until we reached the infantry pickets, when my regiment returned to camp.

No captures of any kind were made by this regiment, nor have I any casualties to report.

The officers and men conducted themselves remarkably well throughout the march, which was most fatiguing, and deserve my warmest commendation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. B. SIPES,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. ROBERT BURNS,
A. A. A. G., 1st Brig., 2d Cav. Div., Army of the Cumberland.

No. 12.

Report of Col. Thomas J. Harrison, Thirty-ninth Indiana (Mounted) Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
May 23, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In the raid upon Middleton, on the 21st, we started in rear of five or six regiments. During the night's march, when the head of column came to favorable roads, they moved rapidly; generally, at such times, we were on extremely rough roads. In keeping closed up, we were forced to ride very rapidly over the roughest roads. At least 25 of our horses fell on these rough roads, and, in every instance, the man or horse was so injured that it was necessary to send them back to camp. One horse broke his neck. In the last move, before entering the enemy's camp, we kept up with those in front, and, when in camp, we moved south of their farther camp, placed our regiment in line and dismounted, as no enemy came. I ordered and my men burned all the tents in that camp. We destroyed all the enemy's property, except that which we brought away, consisting of 3 swords, 10 horses, 4 mules, and 10 guns, all of which we need for the use of the regiment.

On our return, we were ordered to dismount six companies and deploy them behind fences, which we did. Afterward we were ordered forward from our position. At that time 50 rebels had laid down fences, and were approaching us. Had the order been delayed five minutes, we would have had them within 100 yards of us.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS J. HARRISON,
Colonel Thirty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

Capt. W. B. CURTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 13.

Reports of Brig. Gen. William T. Martin, C. S. Army.

VIA FOSTERVILLE, *May* 22, 1863.

GENERAL: Enemy have captured my piece of artillery on this pike, and a large part of the First Alabama and Eighth Confederate Regiments.

[WILL. T. MARTIN,
Brigadier-General.]

Lieutenant-General POLK.

—

FOSTERVILLE, *May* 22, 1863.

MAJOR: Dispatch just received by signal and wire:

General Martin, in front, recaptured same piece of artillery.

Last reports from front represent the enemy falling back.

DOUGLASS WALWORTH,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Major [T. M.] JACK.

—

[MAY 22, 1863.]

GENERAL: The enemy retired. Pickets re-established at Middleton 12 m.

WILL. T. MARTIN,
Brigadier-General.

Lieutenant-General POLK.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
May 22, 1863.

General MARTIN, *Frazer's Farm:*

Yours, informing me that enemy had made a stand at Middleton, is received. General [A. P.] Stewart has been ordered forward to your support.

Always note the hour.

L. POLK.

MAY 22, 1863.—Skirmish on Yellow Creek, Tenn.

Report of Col. William W. Lowe, Fifth Iowa Cavalry.

FORT DONELSON, *May* 23, 1863.

SIR: Have just returned. Yesterday some of my cavalry, under Major Baird, had a skirmish with the rebels. Some of Cox's command, on Yellow Creek, about 4 miles from our camp, routed and chased them for 12 miles, capturing 7 prisoners. Loss not known. On our side Captain Paul, Fifth Iowa Cavalry, slightly [wounded]. To-day we were fired upon, wounding Lieutenant Beatty, Fifth Iowa Cavalry, and 1 man severely. Chased them for several miles, but did not catch them. In

both cases the rebels were in ambush. Have given orders to take no more prisoners. Received order while out; will come by first chance. Rebels reported in force near ———. Don't believe it.

W. W. LOWE,
Colonel, Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Murfreesborough, Tenn.

MAY —, 1863.—Skirmish at Mill Springs, Ky.

Report of Brig. Gen. Samuel P. Carter, U. S. Army.

LEXINGTON, *May* 25, 1863—6.03.
(Received 7 o'clock.)

GENERAL: The following just received from Somerset:

I have just received report from Major Owens, First Kentucky Cavalry, who is stationed at Mill Springs. Rebels have all been driven across the river. Three were killed, several wounded, and prisoners and horses captured from them. They have not made much by their raid. Nine of our men, including 5 couriers, are reported captured. I. the guards had used proper vigilance, no damage could have been done. More careful men will be assigned to duty there.

CARTER.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

General AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.

MAY 25, 1863.—Skirmish near Woodbury, Tenn.

Report of Col. William C. P. Breckinridge, Ninth Kentucky Cavalry (Confederate).

CAMP HEATH, *June* 6, 1863.

SIR: In accordance with the order of the general commanding, I submit the following report of the operations of my regiment upon the 25th ultimo:

My picketing required about 90 privates daily, and the pickets were relieved at 9 a. m.

About 10.15 o'clock upon the morning of May 25, when both the old and new pickets were out of camp, I received information from my advanced pickets on the Woodbury road, placed within 1¼ miles of Woodbury by order of General [Joseph] Wheeler, through Lieutenant Campbell, that a body of Federal cavalry were advancing upon them. I immediately ordered Captain [T. H.] Hines to take all the well-mounted men of Companies A, C, and E, and re-enforce the picket base, while I moved the regiment from its camp to the Woodbury and McMinnville road. Before Captain Hines had time to move off, I received information that the enemy had driven in the advanced pickets, cutting off three of them, and were advancing with cavalry, infantry, and artillery. I immediately sent a courier to you with this information, and a courier to the officer commanding my chain picket, running to the Georgia pickets, upon my left, ordering that officer to make his

pickets fall back upon the roads they were respectively posted upon toward McMinnville, to redouble his vigilance, be prepared to collect his pickets, and send the information to the Georgia pickets. In a few moments I received information that the chain picket had been pierced at two places and part of two posts captured; that a heavy force of cavalry, accompanied by artillery, was rapidly advancing upon the road to Jacksborough, and another force of cavalry advancing upon a country road nearly unused, and which led into my camp. My horses were nearly unfit for service, having been on constant service with very scant rations for several months. My instructions were to fall back, when compelled to retreat, in such a way as to protect the road to Chattanooga.

Upon receiving that information, I ordered Major [J. P.] Austin to move the regiment to the junction of the McMinnville and Woodbury and McMinnville and Jacksborough roads. I ordered Captain Hines to fall back rapidly nearer McMinnville than my camp, to prevent being cut off by any of the numerous roads that intercept the main road between Mrs. Galascock's and the tan-yard. I ordered Captain [W. P.] Roberts, with Company I, to scout the country toward, and, if possible, beyond, Jacksborough, and sent out a small scout toward Short Mountain. Captain Hines had scarcely time to obey my order when my camp was entered in four directions. Indeed, the rear guard of Captain Hines' detachment was cut off, and but for the coolness of Captain [F. G.] Hill and the few men under him, they would have been captured. I in person collected together the pickets and the men out of camp upon various excuses, and a few with good horses, and re-enforced Captain Hines. The cavalry force of the enemy was so much larger than my own, the condition of my horses was so deplorable, that it was impossible for me to either check their advance but for a moment at a time or to send a scout around them. To prevent being cut off from the Chattanooga road, to give timely information to you and the Georgia pickets, and to protect my own regiment, were all I could hope to accomplish. The enemy advanced nearly to Mr. Hopkins', and there prepared an ambush for me. Captain Roberts returned, reporting no enemy at Jacksborough, and that force returning toward Woodbury. Before his return I left scouts in front and upon the left of the enemy, with orders to report every movement, and keep me well informed, while I fell back slowly to the regiment, to prevent the enemy from cutting my command in two. Had I been left without instructions to protect the Chattanooga road, I would have remained close to the enemy, and, when cut off from McMinnville, fallen back toward Smithville. The enemy received, by some Union citizens, information of some movement in his rear, and fell back in the early part of the night, followed by my scouts, who followed him closely to his encampment near Readyville. Whatever information I received, I reported, either in writing or in person or by my adjutant, to you.

I lost 6 prisoners, captured by reason of the poor condition of their horses. The enemy lost 1 killed and 6 wounded, besides several horses.

I need not say how chafed I was that the condition of my regiment prevented me from punishing this advance, as I might easily have done under other circumstances.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

WM. C. P. BRECKINRIDGE,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Maj. E. S. BURFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAY 26-31, 1863.—Expedition from Corinth, Miss., to Florence, Ala., and skirmishes (28th) at Florence and (29th and 30th) at Hamburg Landing, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. Florence M. Cornyn, Tenth Missouri Cavalry, commanding expedition.
No. 2.—Capt. Eagleton Carmichael, Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Col. Florence M. Cornyn, Tenth Missouri Cavalry, commanding expedition.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Corinth, Miss., June 2, 1863.

GENERAL: In pursuance of instructions received from you, the brigade which I have the honor to command, consisting of the Tenth Missouri Cavalry, Lieut. Col. W. D. Bowen; Seventh Kansas Cavalry, Lieut. Col. T. P. Herrick, and the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry, Capt. E. Carmichael, with the Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, mounted, Lieut. Col. J. J. Phillips, attached, started upon an expedition toward Florence, Ala.

Leaving Corinth at 10 a. m. on Tuesday, the 26th ultimo, we reached Hamburg, on the Tennessee River, at about 6 o'clock the same evening, and immediately commenced crossing the stream by means of the gunboats Fanny Barker and Covington, and, working the entire night, this was accomplished at about 1 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, the 27th.

At Hamburg, Lieutenant De Ford, of Colonel Hurst's (First West Tennessee) cavalry, reported to me for duty, and during the entire expedition rendered me such service as to entitle him to my warmest thanks and highest praise. He executed orders of the highest importance with great coolness and courage.

After the final crossing of the river, I directed Captain Carmichael, with his command, to proceed toward Waynesborough, in a northwardly direction, to divert the enemy's attention, while I, with the main body, moved eastwardly toward Florence. Captain Carmichael performed his part admirably, and deserves much praise for it. I respectfully refer you to a copy of his report, which I forward with this.

With the exception of a short halt at about 12 o'clock, we marched the whole of that night, and just after daylight we began to strike scouting parties of the rebels, driving them before us. We reached Rawhide at about 9 o'clock, and from this point I sent out to the north and left of the main road two squadrons of the Seventh Kansas, under the guidance of Lieutenant De Ford, to destroy the grist-mills and cotton and woolen factories in that neighborhood, which, I am happy to say, was effectually executed. From this point we began to meet more and more of the enemy, until within about 2 miles of Florence, when we came full upon his pickets and drove them in.

To prevent the surprise of my flanks, I had previously ordered flankers out to the right and left, and when I found I was close to the enemy in force, I dismounted two squadrons of the Seventh Kansas, armed with the revolving rifle, and deployed them to the right and left in the woods, which flanked the road on both sides, as skirmishers. These had considerable skirmishing with the enemy until within about 800 yards of the town, when he planted two pieces of artillery in a field just at its

edge, and opened on us with them, firing with considerable accuracy, but fortunately with no more effect than the slight wounding of 1 man of the Seventh Kansas, who was hit by a piece of exploding shell. To counteract this cannonading, I ordered up a section of the howitzer battery belonging to the Tenth Missouri, and replied to them vigorously, and with such effect that, after five or six rounds, the enemy withdrew his guns and retreated, we pursuing and driving him through the town.

During the cannonading I dismounted Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips' command, and pushed them forward as skirmishers on the right and left flanks, and, as soon as the enemy fled, moved them rapidly on the town, and took possession of it. Sending two squadrons of the Tenth Missouri through the town to discover the direction of the enemy's flight, I ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips to search every house in the place for contraband goods, and recalled the Seventh Kansas Cavalry, which had advanced to the right and south of the place. All of the command except those on duty in the town were ordered to halt just on the outskirts. The enemy's force was variously estimated, and was under the command of Brigadier-General Wood. He retreated in two directions, hoping by this means to divide my command, but in this he failed, as I did not order any pursuit beyond the town limits. We found in Florence some 5,000 rounds of canister and 30,000 rounds of ammunition for small-arms, which we destroyed. The few wagon-shops in the place were engaged in making artillery wheels, and the blacksmith shops in doing other Government work, and were burned.

After remaining in the town about two hours, I started my whole command southwardly and toward the river on my return. Scarcely had I got the head of my column in motion, when a demonstration was made on my rear, but which was kept in check until after the whole command had crossed the creek running to the southwest of the town, by the Tenth Missouri Cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Bowen, who, by my order, prevented any further annoyance of the rear by burning the bridge across the said creek.

About the time my advance reached this creek it was attacked by the enemy, who made considerable demonstration, in order, as I supposed, to draw away our attention from the immense tan-yards in that vicinity, and the largest in the Southern Confederacy, and the factories that were in operation here. However, these were destroyed, and all their contents with them. The contents were worth more than the cost of the establishments and their entire machinery.

Before leaving Florence, I ordered several old houses to be fired, and shell to be placed in each corner of them, covered with combustible materials, so that if the enemy attempted too close a pursuit they would hear from us in a manner that would be disastrous to them.

In this connection I might also state that I ordered the fences to be fired in different places on both sides of the road by the rear guard, with shells so placed that their eventual explosion would allow no pursuit of us by the road, for I had learned that the rebels were massing for that purpose or to attack us on our flanks.

My advance guard had considerable skirmishing with the enemy, who seemed disposed to dispute every mile of our road, until midnight, at which time I went into camp, to rest my men and animals after the almost overwhelming fatigue of the march. Up to this time I had destroyed every corn-crib in the vicinity of our line of march.

About daybreak on the morning of Friday, the 29th, we again took up our line of march toward Corinth, passing through Waterloo, destroying a large cotton factory about 20 miles from Hamburg, and known

as Valentine's Factory. We reached the Tennessee River, opposite Hamburg, without any opposition, about 10 o'clock at night. During this day's march we also burned immense quantities of corn and fodder.

On the expedition we destroyed seven cotton factories, not one of which cost less than $200,000, and the raw material and finished goods in them were worth infinitely more than the cost of the factories and machinery. One of them contained 300 looms, and employed not less than 2,000 persons. The loss to the Confederacy in this respect alone amounted to several millions of dollars.

On Saturday, while my command was recrossing the Tennessee River, I heard that Captain Carmichael's command was surrounded by the enemy under Colonel Biffle, at Savannah, and taking two squadrons of the Seventh Kansas, dismounted, I proceeded on the gunboats Fanny Barker and Robb to his relief. Arriving there, I found the enemy gone, and after ferrying the Fifteenth over the river and confiscating nearly every contraband in the place, returned to Hamburg, and there learned that during my absence the rebels had attacked my command and had been repulsed in gallant style. Here the mountain howitzers were of much service again, for they were opened on the enemy and did great execution. Great praise is due Lieutenant-Colonels Phillips and Bowen for the manner in which they repulsed the enemy at this point. Lieutenant-Colonel Herrick also deserves particular mention. From the evidences of the field the enemy's loss must have been severe; ours was slight.

We finished crossing the river at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, and at daybreak took up our march for Corinth, and reached here at about 1 p. m. In addition to the factories destroyed, we burned during the expedition some 200,000 bushels of corn; captured 69 prisoners; about 200 head of horses and mules, and about 300 contrabands of both sexes and all ages. Among the prisoners were 1 major, 1 captain, 1 assistant surgeon, and 3 lieutenants.

I cannot close this report without expressing my admiration and thanks for the courage displayed and the patience and endurance manifested by my officers and men. It would be invidious to name any particular one; they all acted nobly.

The following is a list of the casualties happening to the command during the entire expedition:*

RECAPITULATION.

Mortally wounded	1
Slightly wounded	7
Missing in action	10
Total	18

The following is the number of men and officers engaged in the expedition:

Tenth Missouri Cavalry	473
Seventh Kansas Cavalry	404
Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry	140
Ninth Illinois Infantry	364
Total	1,381

All of which is respectfully submitted.

FLORENCE M. CORNYN,
Colonel Tenth Missouri Cavalry, Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GRENVILLE M. DODGE, *Comdg. District of Corinth.*

* Nominal list omitted.

No. 2.

Report of Capt. Eagleton Carmichael, Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry.

HDQRS. 1ST BATTALION 15TH ILLINOIS CAVALRY,
Corinth, Miss., June 2, 1863.

SIR: After leaving the main command, we camped on the Waynesborough and Florence road, 5 miles north of Lowryville.

On the morning of the 29th, moved on the Waynesborough road to Indian Creek, near Martin's Mills. Learning there that the enemy were on our left, we moved in that direction, traveling a road leading to Gerald's, on the Pinhook and Savannah road, where they had camped the previous night, but did not come up with them. Distance from Savannah, 12 miles. From thence we went to Oldtown, on the Savannah and Waynesborough road, the first place we found enough forage for our stock, and from thence to Savannah.

On the morning of the 29th, after ferrying our ambulances and pack train over the river, we left Savannah about 7.30 o'clock, and moved out on the Clifton road, expecting to form a junction with Colonel Breckenridge, of the First Tennessee Cavalry, it being necessary to have a larger force to operate successfully in that direction, I having learned that [J. B.] Biffle was in that vicinity with his own regiment, a part of Cox's, and all the guerrillas he could collect. This he did so effectually that we found no men at home, except very old ones, and no blacks, except the women and children. We struck Indian Creek 8 miles above its mouth, and went up it, burning corn on both sides of the creek to the amount of 30,000 bushels, and captured nearly 100 horses and mules. That valley we found to be very rich, every foot of arable land being under cultivation, mostly in wheat and corn, but very little cotton. After going 12 miles, I learned that a portion of Biffle's command was within a mile of us, and, turning to the right, I went across the hills, striking the Waynesborough and Savannah road 1½ miles from Oldtown. I there found that a part of the enemy's column was in my front and a part in my rear. Had a slight skirmish with a small squad. They skedaddled. I then turned to the left in the direction of Pinhook, up Turkey Creek. Night coming on, and being compelled to travel over a very rough road, I lost nearly all the stock that was captured that day. I struck the Savannah and Hamburg road, 8 miles from Savannah, at 1 a. m., having traveled nearly 55 miles.

On the morning of the 30th, the enemy appeared on the Hamburg road, and were driven back by the pickets after a small skirmish. They soon made their appearance on all sides of the town in small squads, but were driven back at all points. At 10 o'clock Colonel Biffle sent a flag of truce, demanding an immediate surrender of the forces under my command. I replied, "If Colonel Biffle wants us, he must come and take us, if he can." After the return of the flag of truce, they made no demonstration except on the left, which was repulsed by a squadron which was in position on that flank.

The following is the number of officers and men under my command:

Commissioned officers—field and staff, 1; Company A, 1; Company B, 2; Company C, 2; Company D, 1; Company G, 2; total, 9. Enlisted men—sergeant-major, 1; Company A, 20; Company B, 35; Company C, 25; Company D, 24; Company G, 26; total, 131. Aggregate, 140.

Number of horses and mules confiscated and brought in, and in possession of the regimental quartermaster, 17 mules and 5 horses. We

took 4 prisoners during the expedition, two on this side of the river and two on the other side.

The above is very respectfully submitted.

E. CARMICHAEL,
Capt. Company B, Comdg. Detachment of Fifteenth Illinois Cav.

Lieut. J. F. YOUNG,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAY 26–JUNE 2, 1863.—Scout from Fort Heiman, Ky.

Report of Maj. Hans Mattson, Third Minnesota Infantry.

FORT HEIMAN, KY., *June* 2, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that, in pursuance of special orders from post headquarters, I started, on the 26th of May last, on a scouting expedition, with Companies B, D, G, and H, Third Minnesota Infantry, also two detachments of Companies A and D, Fifteenth Kentucky Cavalry.

After marching 5 miles, I deployed the infantry as skirmishers, covering the west side of the Tennessee and both sides of Big Sandy Rivers. We thus scoured the country thoroughly through Henry, Benton, Carroll, Weakley, and part of Decatur Counties, Tennessee. We found Confederate soldiers and guerrillas in small parties scattered along the Tennessee and Sandy Rivers, and ascertained that there is a large recruiting station near the east side of the Tennessee River, below Duck River, with a rebel camp of 400 to 600 men, and that this force constantly sends small parties across the Tennessee River, who gather up recruits and steal horses, and otherwise annoy the loyal citizens on this side. These parties mostly swim their horses across the river, the men crossing in skiffs or canoes.

We destroyed along the bank of the river, mostly in the vicinity of the mouth of Duck River, 2 large flat-boats, 7 large skiffs, and 6 canoes.

We had several little skirmishes with small squads of the enemy, the largest party any of my men found numbering only 15. In these skirmishes we killed 1 and wounded 5, either guerrillas or soldiers. We captured 4 officers: Lieutenant-Colonel Dawson, First Tennessee Cavalry; Captain Howard, First Tennessee Cavalry; Major Algee, noted guerrilla chief; Captain Grizzel, noted guerrilla chief, and 11 privates, some guerrillas and some soldiers; also 16 horses and 11 mules, with saddles, &c. We also captured a large private rebel mail.

I lost 2 men missing, one a soldier in the Fifteenth Kentucky Cavalry, name unknown to me; the other, John C. Hancock, Company G, Third Minnesota Infantry, was wounded, and is supposed to be a prisoner. F. M. Joy, Company G, Third Minnesota Infantry, was slightly wounded in the shoulder.

The conduct of Corpl. Jesse Barrick, Company H, Third Minnesota Infantry, is particularly worthy of mention. He captured, single-handed, the two desperate guerrilla officers, Major Algee and Captain Grizzel, both of whom were together and well armed at the time.

Captain Vanstrum, commanding Company D, Third Minnesota Infantry, not having yet returned with his command, I cannot give a correct report of his doings in Weakley County, but have been informed

by a messenger that he has captured a number of guerrillas and horses. He will make a full report to the district provost-marshal at Columbus, on his arrival there.

Respectfully submitted.

H. MATTSON,
Major Third Minnesota Infantry Volunteers.

Lieut. C. H. BLAKELY,
Post Adjutant.

MAY 27-28, 1863.—Reconnaissance from Murfreesborough, on Manchester Pike, Tenn.

Report of Maj. Gen. James S. Negley, U. S. Army.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Murfreesborough, May 27, 1863—12 m.

SIR: The reconnoitering party has returned. Conduct and report satisfactory. Discovered the rebel vedettes one-half mile east of Big Creek. Found a Georgia regiment (mounted infantry) stationed at Trace Creek, southwest of Hoover's Gap. They formed near Alaman's, using the house for a defense. Our men engaged them sharply, driving them back, skirmishing about an hour, with the knowledge of killing 2 and wounding 8 or 10.

Having instructed the officer in command not to advance through Hoover's Gap, or remain in view of the enemy any length of time, he returned accordingly, reporting no casualties in his command.

I have the honor to remain, yours, very truly,

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

MAY 29, 1863.—Skirmish near Mill Springs, Ky.

Report of Brig. Gen. Samuel P. Carter, U. S. Army.

LEXINGTON, *May* 30, 1863—7 p. m.

GENERAL: Following just received from Carter:

I sent a force across the river last night at Smith's Shoals, under Colonel Kautz, and a small party at Mill Springs, under Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, First Kentucky. They took 33 prisoners, and severely wounded 1 other. Arms and horses were also captured. So far as I have learned, we have sustained no loss, except 1 man, of the First Kentucky, who accidentally shot himself. The advance was within 5 miles of Monticello. Colonel Kautz reports nine regiments in the vicinity of Monticello—six of cavalry and three of infantry. I shall start 42 prisoners of war to Lexington in the morning. We are now, unless we have sustained some loss not reported to me, more than compensated for former losses. Morgan is said to be at Burkesville.

CARTER.

O. B. WILLCOX.
Brigadier-General.

General AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.

MAY 30, 1863.—Skirmish at Jordan's Store, Tenn.

Report of Brig. Gen. John M. Brannan, U. S. Army.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Triune, Tenn., May 30, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that a scouting party from the First East Tennessee Cavalry to-day encountered about 50 rebel cavalry at Jordan's Store, on the Chapel Hill pike, and drove them beyond Riggs' Cross-Roads. Major Burkhart, of that regiment, with a small party, endeavoring to cut off a portion of this party in their retreat, came upon 3 men, who, on being ordered to surrender, at first signified their intention to do so, but seeing a strong party of rebels coming down on their captors, immediately commenced firing on Major Burkhart, declaring that they would never surrender to "any damned Yankee nigger-stealers." Major Burkhart was consequently obliged to shoot these men in self-defense, and to insure his escape. There were no casualties on our side.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. M. BRANNAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE E. FLYNT,
A. A. G. and Chief of Staff, Fourteenth Army Corps.

JUNE 2, 1863.—Skirmish at Jamestown, Ky.

Report of Col. Henry Bowman, Thirty-sixth Massachusetts Infantry, commanding First Brigade, First Division, Ninth Corps.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIV., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Jamestown, Ky., June 2, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I arrived at this place at 4.30 o'clock this morning. The roads were in bad condition, which tended to delay us. I was obliged to move slowly, as many of the men were foot-sore and weary from the effects of the tedious marches of last week. One hour was taken to allow the men to make coffee. The Thirty-sixth had just staked arms, at 4.30 o'clock this morning, when sharp musketry firing was heard, and in a few minutes the cavalry picket came rushing into town, pursued by rebel cavalry. The troops were immediately under arms, and dispositions made to meet the attack. Seeing our preparation, the rebels retired precipitately, and from reliable parties I learn they have recrossed the Cumberland. One prisoner was captured, together with three weapons. From the prisoner I learn that the rebel force numbered 300 men, and were a portion of the command of Pegram.

I would respectfully recommend that a force of efficient cavalry be stationed at this point, as the first intimation we received of the rebels' approach this morning was the sudden retreat of our pickets to the town, pursued by the enemy.

Very respectfuliy, your obedient servant,
HENRY BOWMAN,
Colonel, Commanding First Brigade, First Division.

Capt. GEORGE A. HICKS, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

JUNE 3, 1863.—Skirmish near Murfreesborough, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. Robert H. G. Minty, First Brigade, Second Cavalry Division.
No. 2.—Maj. Frank W. Mix, Fourth Michigan Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Col. Robert H. G. Minty, First Brigade, Second Cavalry Division.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Camp near Murfreesborough, Tenn., June 5, 1863.

SIR: At about 1.30 p. m. on the 3d instant, a corporal of the Seventh Pennsylvania, who had been on picket on the Manchester pike, came in and reported that the picket had been attacked and driven in, and he feared that many of them had been captured, and that the rebels were crossing in considerable force toward the Wartrace road, with the evident intention of cutting off the picket stationed there. I immediately had the Seventh Pennsylvania, Fourth Michigan, and Third Indiana saddle up, and, within five minutes from the time the corporal arrived in camp, Major Mix, with 100 men of the Fourth Michigan, was moving out to the support of the picket on the Wartrace road, and I had reported to the general commanding the division. A few moments later Lieut. F. H. Geety, Seventh Pennsylvania, came in with his picket from the Manchester road, having been relieved by Lieutenant Hedges, Fourth U. S. Cavalry. He reported that he had been skirmishing with the enemy from 9 a. m. until he was relieved, and that a few shots had been exchanged between the rebels and the pickets of the Fourth Cavalry.

A little after 2 p. m. I received orders from General Turchin to take three regiments on the Bradyville pike to the point occupied by our pickets. Arriving on the Bradyville pike, I met General Turchin (who was witnessing the review of General Negley's division), and also Lieutenant Webster, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, who was coming in with his picket, which had been relieved. Lieutenant Webster reported that the enemy had not appeared on that pike. General Turchin ordered me to take the three regiments out on the Manchester pike, but on my representing to him that Major Mix was engaged on the Wartrace road with a superior force, and that by going out on that road I could support him, and also take the attacking force on the Manchester road in flank and rear, he allowed me to take the Wartrace road, and directed me to send the Fourth U. S. Cavalry on the Manchester pike. When arriving at the infantry pickets, a courier from Major Mix reported that the enemy had opened fire with three pieces of artillery. I therefore directed Lieutenant Newell to bring up his section as quickly as possible.

On arriving at the front, I found that Major Mix had driven the rebels across Stone's River, where they were strongly posted on the hill near Colonel Norman's house, their sharpshooters being well covered by the corn-cribs and outbuildings on the side of the hill. I pushed the skirmishers of the Fourth Michigan well down to the river, and Lieutenant Newell arriving on the ground immediately after, I had one of his guns brought into position, and a few shells dispersed the enemy, when I

ordered the Fourth Michigan to cross the river, and directed Colonel Park to push his regiment well to the front and then to burn the outbuildings on Colonel Norman's property, but to spare the house. I also ordered that the mill near the old bridge should be burned, as it was also used by the enemy. When this duty was performed, I returned to camp, sending the Seventh Pennsylvania around by the Manchester road. The negroes at Colonel Norman's stated that a brigade of rebel cavalry and mounted infantry, with seven pieces of artillery, was in position in rear of the house when my artillery opened on them.

The rebels carried away 4 of their men. My only casualty was Private [Martin] Cloonan, Fourth Michigan, slightly wounded in the hand by a piece of shell.

Inclosed I hand you Major Mix's report.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding First Brigade, Second Cavalry Division.

Capt. W. B. CURTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Cavalry Division.

No. 2.

Report of Maj. Frank W. Mix, Fourth Michigan Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., June 4, 1863.

SIR: On the 3d instant, about 1.30 p. m., I received orders from the colonel commanding to take 100 men and go immediately to our pickets on the Wartrace road, as our pickets had been attacked and driven back.

I arrived on the ground about 2 o'clock. I found the cavalry reserve of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, under Lieutenant Vanantwerp, on the ground occupied by the reserve, but that we had been driven back two or three times, and were then skirmishing with 200 or 300 of the rebel cavalry. After taking a look at them, I sent an orderly back to brigade headquarters, and immediately sent forward two companies, under Captain Leach, mounted, as skirmishers. He drove them a short distance, when they dismounted, and, getting behind a fence, they had the advantage of us. I recalled my men and sent forward two other companies, dismounted, under Captains Pritchard and Hathaway, who drove them about three-fourths of a mile and across the river. The enemy now opened on us with two pieces of artillery at short range. Their firing was so accurate that I was obliged to move the rest of my command under cover of a hill. I called the most of my skirmishers, leaving only enough to watch their movements.

In the mean time I had sent Captain Robbins to the Manchester pike to ascertain the cause of the firing in that direction. He soon returned with the information that about 500 of the rebel cavalry were drawn up in line in a field lately occupied by our vedettes.

I was now joined by Lieutenant-Colonel Park with the balance of the regiment. We sent out scouts in different directions, but before they returned Colonel Minty came up, bringing the Seventh Pennsylvania, Third Indiana, and Lieutenant Newell's section of artillery. The artillery soon drove them from the old buildings on the opposite side of the river, where they had taken shelter. I was sent across the river to burn the

buildings and scour the country. I found the enemy had all fallen back, so I burned the buildings and rejoined the command, arriving in camp about 9 o'clock.

We wounded 3 of the rebels; no casualties on our side. As near as I could judge, they had about 300 men on the Wartrace road; but from information I obtained on the opposite side of the river, they had more than that, with six pieces of artillery.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK W. MIX,
Major Fourth Michigan Cavalry.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
First Cavalry Brigade, Second Division.

JUNE 4, 1863.—Skirmish at Snow Hill, Tenn.*

Report of Col. J. R. Butler, Third Kentucky Cavalry (Confederate).

HEADQUARTERS HARRISON'S CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Smithville, June 5, 1863.

GENERAL: Your dispatch of yesterday is at hand, written, I presume, before mine advising of the attack made on me at Liberty at 4 p. m. yesterday was received, as no mention is made of its receipt. The enemy have made no further demonstration since the attack yesterday; but finding them in heavy force, with artillery, and trying to flank my position, I deemed it advisable to fall back to this place last night, and await orders. My scout, 130 strong, under Captain [R. W.] Hooks, attacked the enemy at Black's Shop yesterday at daylight, and drove their pickets into their breastworks at that place, and found two infantry brigades in line to receive them. They also had artillery. After a brisk skirmish my scout retired. We found no pickets at Bone's Ford. The pickets whom I feared were captured yesterday have come in; also my forage and commissary details, with the exception of about 55 men. Four wagons are also still out, two of which, I regret to say, were captured at Alexandria.

The enemy advanced upon Liberty and Alexandria simultaneously yesterday, coming on the Murfreesborough and Auburn pike. My scout on that road had returned to camp but a short time before the attack was made. Another small scout saw the enemy as they passed a few miles from the forks of the pike, and reports them in heavy force, marching by fours at a rapid trot. They were mostly mounted infantry, and had a large wagon train loaded; also twelve pieces of artillery in the rear. My scouts report the enemy having no pickets this side of Stone's River, and learned from citizens that they had drawn their pickets much closer in toward Murfreesborough. I have sent out three scouts this morning toward Liberty and Alexandria, to ascertain the movements of the enemy.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

J. R. BUTLER,
Colonel, Commanding Harrison's Cavalry Brigade.

Major-General WHEELER, *Commanding Army Corps, McMinnville.*

---

* See also June 4–5, 1863. Scout to Smithville, Tenn., p. 364.

JUNE 4, 1863.—Engagement at Franklin, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Col. John P. Baird, Eighty-fifth Indiana Infantry.
No. 3.—Col. Archibald P. Campbell, Second Michigan Cavalry.

No. 1.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS,
Triune, June 5, 1863.

GENERAL: The rebels, in considerable force, attempted to surround our forces yesterday at Franklin. Our siege guns opened and kept them at bay. Shortly after the firing began, Colonel Baird signaled me that the rebels were attacking briskly, and getting between him and Nashville. I at once sent all the cavalry to cross Harpeth, at Nichol Mill, and attack them in rear; also one brigade of infantry direct to Franklin and take them in flank. Colonel Baird informs me this morning that the rebels have fallen back. I have ordered our infantry and cavalry to return, and expect them in to-night.

Things here and at Franklin are satisfactory. We have ten days' rations here and ninety at Franklin. I can't report details until to-morrow. I want two guns for Smith's regular battery, Brannan's division; I will furnish the horses and men. There are two 24-pounder field howitzers in Nashville belonging to this battery, but Porter has put them in the fort. When am I to have Crook's division? I wish you would give orders to the staff to fill my requisitions without delay. It is all for your benefit, not mine.

General Mitchell has reported, and will assume command of the cavalry the moment it returns. He desires me to say that he wishes McCook's brigade ordered here forthwith. I deem it important to have Mitchell's whole division here as early as possible.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

General W. S. ROSECRANS, *Murfreesborough.*

—

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Triune, Tenn., June 6, 1863.

GENERAL: Captain [James] Clifford and Lieutenant [Henry C.] Wharton have returned from Franklin, and from them I learn that the place was attacked on the 4th instant by three brigades, under Forrest, Armstrong, and Starnes.

Our cavalry reached there just before night, attacked the rebels in flank and rear, and drove them off. The Second Michigan and Sixth Kentucky Cavalry had a sharp skirmish, capturing General Armstrong, 17 of his body guard, and his battle-flag. Armstrong afterward escaped, but the flag and prisoners are in our hands. The firing from the siege guns was very unsatisfactory, and seemed to have little effect. I don't

consider Colonel Baird the man for the place. I shall be compelled to make a change if only that small force is to be left there. Van Derveer's brigade returns to-day; a portion of the cavalry remains until to-morrow.

I am, general, yours, very respectfully,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Murfreesborough, Tenn.

TRIUNE, *June* 6, 1863—1 p. m.

GENERAL: The following was received from Franklin:

Captain RUSSELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

We made a reconnaissance on the Columbia road to-day; found a heavy force of cavalry and mounted infantry, under command of Forrest, yesterday; the enemy had eight guns. We found their force to-day 3 miles out.

Am I to remain here, or return to Triune? The Tennessee cavalry and your escort will be back in the morning.

VAN DERVEER,
Colonel.

I have directed Van Derveer's brigade and part of the cavalry to remain at Franklin until further orders. I do not think it safe to withdraw them.

GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS.

No. 2.

Report of Col. John P. Baird, Eighty-fifth Indiana Infantry.

FRANKLIN, *June* 6, 1863. (Received 6 p. m.)

GENERAL: Dispatch just received. The attack commenced at 3 p. m., 4th. From information derived from prisoners, I think Forrest's whole force advanced—three brigades and two regiments. Forrest was with them. They sent Armstrong's brigade to my left and Starnes' to the right, working toward Brentwood. I know Forrest was personally in command, and we took prisoners from all the regiments in Armstrong's brigade. Below you will find a full report of amount of ammunition expended and on hand. They would not come in range of howitzers, but drove in my pickets and little force of cavalry; had two batteries; only opened with one, but soon got range, and I had to fire on them to force them to change position; also to support my pickets. I did not fire on Thursday at a range more than average of a mile; they came into town and I shelled them out. Colonel Campbell came in on my left with a brigade of cavalry, sent from Triune by General Granger, and drove Armstrong back, taking 10 prisoners. Friday morning, Colonel Van Derveer arrived with brigade of infantry and battery from Triune, and assumed command of forces here at noon. Early in the morning yesterday quite a large force appeared on Columbia pike, and I fired a few shots to dislodge them; they finally fell back. Our loss is remarkably small, but am sorry to report Colonel Faulkner, Seventh Kentucky Cavalry,

wounded mortally. Colonel Van Derveer left at noon to-day, taking with him all the force General Granger sent here, although Granger ordered him to send the cavalry. I am satisfied they will attack within twenty-four hours, as they are hovering around. They evidently expected to take the place, and made it hot for two or three hours; and, but for the timely aid from Granger, would have renewed the attack in force yesterday. It is impossible to prevent them from ascertaining our movements, with the force I have to picket the various roads, and I would like permission to burn up the town, so I can see the front. Reports of our loss were made while Colonel Van Derveer was in command, but it will not exceed 10 killed and wounded. We took 28 prisoners, and the enemy must have lost fully as many more killed and wounded. If attacked, I will fight as long as we can fire a shot.

Report of ammunition.—Number of rounds on hand: 30-pounder Parrott, 132 rounds shell; 24-pounder rifled gun, 149 rounds shell; 24-pounder rifled gun, 140 rounds solid shot; 24-pounder rifled gun, 60 rounds canister; 8-inch howitzer, 298 rounds spherical case shell; 8-inch howitzer, 220 fixed shell, and 8-inch howitzer, 70 rounds canister. Number expended: 30-pounder Parrott, 58 rounds shell; 24-pounder rifled, 51 rounds shell. There was no light ammunition used except in picket firing. I sent through report of ammunition early this morning to Granger, by signal. A mistake occurred on spherical-case shell—592 reported, and we only have 298. Signal Corps has been very efficient.

Respectfully,

J. P. BAIRD,
Colonel, Commanding.

General JAMES A. GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff.*

No. 3.

Report of Col. Archibald P. Campbell, Second Michigan Cavalry.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION CAVALRY,
Triune, Tenn., June 7, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the engagement of the First Brigade, First Division Cavalry, near Franklin, Tenn., on the evening of the 4th of June, 1863:

I was ordered to proceed to Franklin with this brigade on the afternoon of the 4th of June. I met the enemy's pickets of General Armstrong's command about 1½ miles east of Franklin, between the river and the Murfreesborough road. The enemy made an attack on the flank of the Second Michigan. The Sixth Kentucky made a charge on the enemy's pickets, driving them across the Harpeth River and across the Lewisburg pike. The Second Michigan dismounted and deployed as skirmishers on the enemy's center; the Fourth Kentucky on the left of the Second Michigan, supported on the flanks by the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry. The Fourth Kentucky Cavalry made a charge on the enemy's right; the Second Michigan advanced and attacked the center, pressing them hard. They fell back; we followed them closely, and turned their left flank. The enemy then fell back in great disorder, not being able to rally to form another line. Could I have had another hour of daylight, I could have taken the whole command of General Armstrong, but the night was so very dark that it was impossible to follow them.

I captured 18 prisoners, killed and wounded 15, and killed a large number of horses, and burned one ammunition wagon. Among the prisoners taken were 4 of General Armstrong's escort, with the colors of his escort.

Our casualties are as follows: Col. J. K. Faulkner, Seventh Kentucky Cavalry, severely wounded in the thigh; Col. Wickliffe Cooper, Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, was thrown from his horse while riding beside the column, before we reached the enemy's lines, and was badly bruised; 2 men killed and 2 men wounded of the Second Michigan Cavalry, and 1 man killed of the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry. Our loss in horses is not positively known. Think our number good.

The officers and men of my command fought bravely. On the morning of the 5th the enemy had all crossed the Harpeth River, and had fallen back south of Franklin.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. CAMPBELL,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. W. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JUNE 4, 1863.—Operations on the Shelbyville Pike, near Murfreesborough, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Alexander McD. McCook, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Col. William B. Sipes, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. Alexander McD. McCook, U. S. Army.

JUNE 4, 1863.

GENERAL: The enemy have attacked General Carlin's pickets in front of Marshall Knob with artillery and cavalry. I have ordered him to hold on, and have advanced another brigade to the Shelbyville pike bridge.

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General.

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. Col. William B. Sipes, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.

HDQRS. SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
June 5, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to orders, I yesterday marched with the Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, numbering 227 men, exclusive of officers, and one piece of artillery, under command of Lieutenant Newell. I proceeded out the Shelbyville turnpike about 3 miles, and was there stopped by Brig. Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, commanding a division. The Thirty-ninth Indiana Mounted Infantry, with which I had been ordered to co-operate, was there with

General Davis' force, and finding that regiment employed by him, I did not deliver the order to its commanding officer with which I had been intrusted.

General Davis desired me to hold my regiment in column in rear of his infantry, on the Shelbyville road, until such time as his skirmishers, operating to the right and left, should engage the enemy, posted with artillery about 3 miles to our front. I remained as directed for a short time, during which Major-General McCook came forward, but did not apparently assume command. The enemy having moved from the road before our skirmishers reached them, I was ordered to advance. Proceeding about 2 miles down the road, and passing the deployed infantry, my advance, consisting of Captain Davis' and Captain Newcomer's squadrons, came within musket range of the enemy, and was briskly fired upon. I immediately ordered the command to halt, deploying portions of it to the right and left, under cover, leaving two squadrons with the artillery in the road, screened from the enemy's view by a small elevation in their front. At this time General Davis came forward, and I informed him that I could not advance upon the enemy unsupported; that I had three times requested the commanding officer of the infantry skirmishers to advance and take possession of a wood which covered our left flank, but they had failed to do so, and at that time were falling still farther back. He directed me to continue engaged with the enemy in front, and, if possible, draw them on, as he had forces operating on both their flanks. I failed during the evening to see or hear of these forces, but I obeyed my instructions. The enemy having opened fire upon us from two pieces, I suggested that Lieutenant Newell's one piece of artillery be brought into action. The general assented, and Lieutenant Newell at once opened fire. His second shell caused the enemy's artillery to fall back and cease firing. The gun was then advanced to a more commanding position, and made ready for action, but the enemy had retired to the right, and could not be seen in any considerable force. Dismounted skirmishers from my regiment were then thrown through the woods to the left already referred to, and Lieutenant Dixon's squadron was deployed to the extreme right. In this position we remained until the Thirty-ninth Indiana came up, when I concentrated my command on the right of the road, the Thirty-ninth Indiana taking the left, and the artillery the road, and in this order, covered by a line of skirmishers, we advanced to the house of a Mr. Lytle, where the enemy had been posted. Here we learned that the forces in our front consisted of General Cheatham's division of Bragg's army, numbering 9,000; that the force with which we were engaged consisted of about 1,000 cavalry and mounted infantry, with four pieces of artillery.

Orders were here issued for the entire command to return to Murfreesborough, and at dusk we moved backward, my regiment being in the rear. We arrived in camp at 9.30 p. m.

Sergeant [James A.] Crinnian, of Company I, was shot in the shoulder, inflicting a painful but not dangerous wound. I have no other casualties to report.

My entire command behaved gallantly and coolly, executing their maneuvers under fire as steadily as on parade.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. B. SIPES,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry.

Capt. R. BURNS,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brigade, Second Division, Cavalry.

JUNE 4–5, 1863.—Scout to Smithville, Tenn.*

Abstract from "Record of Events," Second Brigade, Second Cavalry Division, Department of the Cumberland, commanded by Col. Eli Long.†

June 4, Colonel Paramore, with the Third, Fourth, and Tenth Ohio Regiments, went on a scout, accompanying Colonel Wilder's brigade of mounted infantry. Skirmished with rebel cavalry at Snow Hill, 25 miles from Murfreesborough. Drove them from their position and encamped near Liberty.

June 5, Colonel Paramore moved with his brigade and two regiments of mounted infantry toward Smithville, 12 miles from Liberty. Just below Liberty, encountered rebel skirmishers. Met no heavy resistance until reaching Smithville, where [Thomas] Harrison's brigade of rebel cavalry was encountered and fought for some hours. Drove them back a mile, when they again formed in the woods and resisted stoutly, but were again defeated and fell back in confusion. Colonel Paramore lost 2 men of the Third Ohio, wounded. Rebel loss unknown, they carrying off their wounded.

JUNE 6, 1863.—Skirmish at Waitsborough, Ky.

Report of Brig. Gen. Samuel P. Carter, U. S. Army.

LEXINGTON, KY., *June* 7, 1863—11.50 a. m.

GENERAL: The following just received from General Carter:

Captain Scott, of the Forty-fifth Ohio Mounted Infantry, crossed the river yesterday at Waitsborough, with 35 men, surprised and captured 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 3 sergeants, and 10 privates of the Sixty-fifth (rebel) North Carolina Regiment, together with horses and arms, and crossed the river last evening at mouth of Fishing Creek, without loss. I wish to bring Captain Scott to the particular notice of the commanding general as one of the most gallant officers of the command.

CARTER.

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General.

General G. L. HARTSUFF.

JUNE 6, 1863.—Skirmish on the Shelbyville Pike, Tenn.

Report of Brig. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, U. S. Army.

JUNE 6, 1863.

COLONEL: I advanced as far as Colonel Lytle's house, and ran upon a rebel battery; got up artillery and drove it away, after a brisk skirmish. Colonel Lytle says General Cheatham's division, with General Martin's cavalry, was on our front to-day. He saw both generals, and understood from them that there was a move of the whole army, the direction being toward Triune. This is confirmed by many citizens, as well as negroes. General Stanley joined me at Colonel Lytle's; he had pushed the enemy to within 10 miles of Middleton; had 3 men wounded. He confirms

* See also p. 358; and Butler to Wheeler, Part II, p. 863.
† From return for June, 1863.

the report of rebels moving westward. I have left Carlin's brigade here, the other two at Stone's River Bridge. My loss is 1 killed and several wounded. Will be at my headquarters in an hour.

JEF. C. DAVIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Col. G. P. THRUSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

JUNE 7, 1863.—Skirmish near Edmonton, Ky.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. Charles D. Pennebaker, Twenty-seventh Kentucky Infantry.
No. 2.—Capt. William J. Davis, Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade, Morgan's cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Col. Charles D. Pennebaker, Twenty-seventh Kentucky Infantry.

MUNFORDVILLE, *June* 8, 1863.

SIR: A scouting party of 70 men, sent out from Glasgow, was attacked and repulsed near Edmonton yesterday afternoon by a force of 400 rebel cavalry. Our loss is about 20 captured. All quiet here.

C. D. PENNEBAKER,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

Capt. A. C. SEMPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.

Report of Capt. William J. Davis, Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade, Morgan's cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, MORGAN'S CAVALRY,
Haynes', near Chestnut Mound, June 11, 1863.

SIR: Pursuant to extract of Special Orders, No. 4, dated Brigade Headquarters, Albany, Ky., June 5, 1863, I proceeded on the evening of the 6th instant across the Cumberland River with a scout, consisting of 130 from [B. W.] Duke's regiment, "to obtain information concerning the enemy's movements, and to accomplish such practicable results as may harass or annoy the enemy." I encamped at Cheatham's, 6 miles from the river, on the Burkesville and Creelsborough road.

Early on the morning of the 7th instant I marched to Marrowbone Church, there to unite, as previously determined, with Captain [G. M.] Tilford, commanding detachment of 50 men from [D. H.] Smith's regiment. Having placed Captain [W. H.] Jones in command of the detachment from Duke's regiment and Captain Tilford in command of Smith's detachment, I moved the battalion in the direction of Glasgow, the advance guard under Lieutenant [J. H.] Hopkins, consisting of 25 men, and the rear guard (15 men), under Lieutenant [James H.] Ferguson. Arriving at the forks of the roads leading, respectively, to Edmonton and

Button's Cross-Roads, I learned that a detachment of the Fifth Indiana (United States) Cavalry, consisting of 75 men, in command of Captain [M. D.] Leeson, had left that point at 8 a. m., moving rapidly to Glasgow. I determined to intercept this party by marching, via Button's Cross-Roads, to Randolph. It was then 10 a. m., and the prospects of overtaking this force of the enemy by direct pursuit in rear were not so decided as by rapid marching to cut them off.

Upon arriving at Button's Cross-Roads, I obtained reliable information that Captain [W. S.] Edwards of [R. M.] Gano's regiment, with a small force, was in imminent danger of defeat and capture near Edmonton by the enemy of whom I was in pursuit. I immediately changed my original design and moved rapidly toward Edmonton. Upon reaching that point, I was informed that Captain Edwards' party had been dispersed, and that several of his men had been made prisoners, and that the enemy had left Edmonton but a half hour before. I double-quicked the column in pursuit, and overtook the enemy at Woods', 4 miles from Edmonton, at 3.30 p. m. They had strongly posted themselves in a barn and adjacent outbuildings, approachable in front through open fields intersected by numerous fences, while a thick woods extended in their rear, distant 100 yards. Concealing the disposition of my command in the bed of a creek 200 yards in their front, while Lieut. J. H. Hopkins with the advance guard engaged them in front, I detached 60 men, under Captain Jones, with Lieutenants [George B.] Eastin and [Thomas] Knight, to make a circuit to their left, gain the woods in rear, dismount and advance against their left, and Lieut. Thomas [H.] Morgan, with Lieutenant [Ben. S.] Drake, with a like number, to make a similar demonstration upon the right of the foe. I then dismounted Captain Tilford's detachment, and with them, deployed at intervals of 5 paces, advanced rapidly through the fields against the front of their position. Scarcely had these dispositions been perfected and the movements ordered begun, when the enemy, detaching himself from his defenses, began a tumultuous and disorderly retreat—I should say flight. I at once ordered Captain Jones and Lieutenant Morgan, who had not been allowed time by the cowardly Fifth Indiana detachment to gain their position, to press upon the rear of the fleeing enemy, while I employed Captain Tilford's command in collecting the scattered arms, in catching the enemy's horses running riderless, and in making prisoners of those of the foe unable to regain their horses. The rout was most complete, and the engagement lasted not more than eight minutes. The pursuit was continued to within 6 miles of Glasgow, and was discontinued only when the last Yankee on the road was captured. The substantial results of the engagement may be thus set forth:

The enemy lost 2 killed and 4 wounded, 40 horses, 30 guns and accouterments, 20 pistols, and 15 prisoners, while my command succeeded in releasing 9 soldiers of this division who had fallen into their hands. On our side none killed or wounded; but 2 horses killed and 3 wounded of the advanced guard.

I cannot accord too much praise to the gallant officers and soldiers who were placed under my command in this scout. To Lieutenant Hopkins for his alertness and promptness in the advance; to Captain Jones and Lieutenant Morgan, respectively leading their detachments in the pursuit, and to Captain Tilford, commanding the center, I am particularly indebted for the success of the skirmish, while my thanks have been heartily tendered to H. Barlow and F. Ritchie, Duke's regiment, for their efficiency and intelligence as guides. Indeed, to the information elicited by them is to be mainly attributed the success of the expedition.

I returned to Marrowbone Store on the evening of the 7th, having marched 77 miles during that day, and on the next day proceeded to the camp of the regiments. Finding that in my absence the command had been ordered to Tennessee, I moved in its rear until 10th instant, when I rejoined the brigade.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. J. DAVIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade, Comdg. Scout.

Col. D. H. SMITH,
Commanding First Brigade, Morgan's Division.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS MORGAN'S DIVISION,
McMinnville, June 15, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded, with the highest commendation of the gallant officer and the brave men for the skill and courage shown in this affair.

JOHN H. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

JUNE 8–10, 1863.—Expedition from Glasgow, Ky., to Burkesville and Tennessee State Line, and skirmish (June 9) at Kettle Creek, Ky.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. Felix W. Graham, Fifth Indiana Cavalry.
No. 2.—Brig. Gen. John H. Morgan, C. S. Army, of skirmish at Kettle Creek, Ky.

No. 1.

Report of Col. Felix W. Graham, Fifth Indiana Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH INDIANA CAVALRY,
Glasgow, Ky., June 12, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to orders, I marched from this place on Monday, 8th instant, at 4 p. m., with 250 men of the Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry, with the four mountain howitzers belonging to that regiment, under command of Col. Horace Capron, and 300 men of the Fifth Indiana Cavalry, under command of Major Haugh, and proceeded to Ray's Cross-Roads, where I went into camp at 10 p. m. Major Woolley's command, consisting of 100 men of the Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry, and 100 men of the Fifth Indiana Cavalry, which had been sent at an early hour of the morning to Edmonton, joined me at 11 p. m. At 3 a. m., 9th, I moved cautiously down the Burkesville road with my original command, leaving Major Woolley with his command as a rear guard. Ten miles from Ray's Cross-Roads halted, that the men might get their breakfasts and feed their horses. Here I learned that a party of Johnson's were running the rebel mills mentioned in your orders. As soon as possible I put my column in motion, sending Companies A and G, Fifth Indiana, out as advance guard, under command of Lieut. John O'Neil, Company I, Fifth Indiana Cavalry. On arriving at the mill, found the rebels had left the day previous, going across the Cumberland River. I here learned from citizens, whom Johnson had pressed into service to haul supplies into his

camp, that his force was lying near Mud Camp Ford, on the opposite side of the Cumberland, and that his command numbered 300. I determined at once to attack Johnson's force, and, if possible, kill or capture it. After sending orders to Major Woolley to move down on to Mashaes' Creek, near the river, I took up line of march for Johnson's camp. On my way to the river captured 5 of his men, whose statements confirmed those previously received regarding the number of his command; also learned that he was about to move to Albany.

Sent Colonel Capron, with 150 of his men and the four howitzers, to Mud Camp Ford, to protect my recrossing in case of a reverse, and with 75 men of the Fourteenth Illinois, under command of Captain Sanford, and 275 men of the Fifth Indiana Cavalry, under command of Major Haugh, I crossed the river at Beard's Ford. On crossing my force, I learned that Johnson had left three hours in advance of me. I at once moved on after him on the Albany road, but soon learned that both [A. R.] Johnson and [D. W.] Chenault, with their regiments, were 5 miles in advance of me, and the roughness of the roads would prevent me from catching them.

I now learned that [O. P.] Hamilton's command was encamped on Kettle Creek, in Turkey Neck Bend, 7 miles distant. Resting my men and horses a short time, I pushed on to pay my respects to him. My advance guard came upon 2 of his men, who escaped and gave information of my coming. I now moved up my command rapidly, sending out an advance guard of 25 men of Company A, Fifth Indiana Cavalry, under Lieutenant O'Neil, supported by Companies A, D, and K, same regiment. They soon came up with the enemy, 3 miles this side of his camp, drawn up in line of battle, 100 strong. Lieutenant O'Neil, bringing his men into line, advanced and poured a volley into the rebel ranks, upon which they fled, without firing a gun. I immediately gave chase, pressing the enemy so closely as to compel him to throw away guns, coats, hats, &c., with which articles the road was strewn for 3 miles. On coming to Hamilton's camp I expected to find his command ready to receive us. In accordance with previous arrangements, Lieutenant O'Neil, with the advance guard and his support, took the road leading to the right of Hamilton's camp, to cut off his retreat up Kettle Creek, while Major Haugh, with the main column, took the road up the creek to the left of his camp. On coming up to his camp, found it deserted, the enemy having fled precipitately before the arrival of my force. Chase was given immediately, and the result was the killing and wounding of a number of rebels, capture of two pieces of artillery and a few prisoners. My horses being now very tired and worn down, I recalled my forces and took up line of march for the river. Major Quigg, commanding detachment of the Fourteenth Illinois, was ordered to join Colonel Capron at Mud Camp Ford, while I took Major Haugh, with Fifth Indiana Cavalry, and started to join Major Woolley's command. The night was very dark, and, having no guides, we lost our way, and did not reach his camp till just at daylight. I ordered men and horses to be fed, and Major Haugh to report to Major Woolley with his command, and the whole of the command then to march to Ray's Cross-Roads, and there await the arrival of Colonel Capron's command. My whole force concentrated at Ray's Cross-Roads on the night of the 10th. On the morning of the 11th, left a detachment of the Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry and the Fifth Indiana Cavalry at Cross-Roads, under command of Major Tompkins, with orders to remain at that point. The balance of the two regiments marched to Glasgow. The result of the expedition is the total rout of Major Hamilton's command, killing about 40 men, capturing 36

prisoners, 2 twelve-pounder howitzers, 7 wagons, 40 horses and mules, 7 head of cattle, a large quantity of flour, meal, corn, &c., about $10,000 in Confederate notes, all of their camp equipage, &c.; 7 of the wagons, with ammunition, guns, saddles, &c., were burned, it being impossible to haul them. The howitzers are not mounted, the enemy having destroyed the carriages before abandoning them.

The mill on Marrowbone that I was ordered to burn I did not destroy, as it belongs to a loyal citizen of the United States. I ordered it stopped, and not to run without orders from your headquarters.

In concluding my report, I have to state that only a very small force of the Fifth Indiana Cavalry had an opportunity to fight, and the little fighting that was done was by the officers and men of that regiment. The officers and men of the Fourteenth Illinois had no opportunity, though they pressed forward eagerly, and, had there been a chance for them, would have done good service. I take occasion to make special mention of Lieutenant O'Neil and Lieutenant Angel, of the Fifth Indiana Cavalry, and the men under their command. No officers or soldiers could have done better than they. O'Neil killed 2 with his saber, while Angel shot 3 men with his revolver, who were attempting to load one of the howitzers. I desire to thank all the officers and men of my command for their good conduct and prompt response to all my orders.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

F. W. GRAHAM,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. D. W. H. DAY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

GLASGOW, KY., *June* 17, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded.

Colonel Graham and his officers and men are favorably commended to the notice of the major-general commanding the Twenty-third Army Corps.

H. M. JUDAH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

No. 2.

Report of Brig. Gen. John H. Morgan, C. S. Army, of skirmish at Kettle Creek, Ky.

McMINNVILLE, *June* 12, 1863.

The enemy surprised Hamilton's battalion at Kettle Creek, Ky., on the 9th instant, capturing two pieces of artillery, wagons and stores, $25,000 public funds, and many men and horses, scattering the entire command. Major [O. P.] Hamilton had been ordered to report to Col. R. C. Morgan, but refused. There is now no force on the Cumberland River, and the entire rear of this flank is exposed to raids, which no doubt the enemy will attempt, and, if successful, with most disastrous results.

JOHN H. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER.

JUNE 9, 1863.—Affairs at Monticello and Rocky Gap, Ky.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Samuel P. Carter, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Col. August V. Kautz, Second Ohio Cavalry, commanding brigade.

No. 1.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Samuel P. Carter, U. S. Army.

LEXINGTON, *June* 9, 1863—4.20 p. m.

GENERAL: The following telegram is just received from General Carter:

I have just heard from Colonel Kautz, commanding cavalry brigade, who has reached Monticello. Skirmishing commenced at 8 this a. m., and continued for 8 miles, our force driving the rebels, under Pegram, steadily before them. Our advance went 4 miles beyond Monticello. Rebels lost 2 killed (left on the field), 10 wounded, some 20 prisoners, besides 10 stand small-arms and 20 rounds howitzer ammunition. Three men of the Second Ohio Cavalry were wounded. Officers and men behaved with great gallantry. I have sent forward re-enforcements, and, if it is desired, I will, on the arrival of the infantry and Tennessee battery, move across the river and drive the rebels in toward Clinton County. Please answer.

CARTER,
General.

I have directed him to pursue them as far as possible with safety to his communications.

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General.

General AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.

—

JUNE 9, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. D. STURGIS,
Lexington, Ky.:

Telegraph General Carter to thank Colonel Kautz's command for their gallant behavior to-day.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

LEXINGTON, *June* 10, 1863.

GENERAL: The following has just been received from General Carter:

I have sent 600 picked men to Sanders, besides 700 from First Tennessee, and 200 and section of guns from Gilbert. Our party returned last evening from Monticello. His rear guard was attacked 18 miles from here, and a brisk engagement ensued. I have not received official report of our losses, but learn 4 were killed and 20 wounded. Have not learned rebel loss, but 5 dead were seen in edge of wood. Officers state there were 15 to 20 killed and a proportional number wounded. Colonel Carter and Lieutenant [Jesse] Law had horses shot under them. Colonels Carter and Kautz, officers and men, deserve thanks for their gallantry. Our force is now this side of the river.

CARTER.

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General.

General GEORGE L. HARTSUFF.

LEXINGTON, *June* 10, 1863.

General HARTSUFF:

General Carter did not cross according to your orders; he did not receive them. I sent to him yours to me to-day informing me of your orders to him, and I have sent him your last, asking if he had moved. Sanders' command is moving toward Mount Vernon to-day, but I have ordered it halted until I hear from you. After you receive my telegram of 7.30 p. m. to-day, if I do not hear from you to-night, I will order him early to-morrow to move, which he is probably preparing to do now. I hope to hear from you soon.

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General.

—

LEXINGTON, KY., *June* 10, 1863.

The following just received from General Carter:

If it is designed to have Sanders move, now seems to be a favorable time, and unless General Hartsuff has other plans, let me hold the enemy in my front for a few days.
CARTER.

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General.

General GEORGE L. HARTSUFF.

No. 2.

Report of Col. August V. Kautz, Second Ohio Cavalry, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Somerset, Ky., June 11, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to verbal orders from the general commanding the division to make a demonstration against the enemy in the direction of Monticello, I left camp on the evening of the 8th instant, with detachments consisting of about 180 men of the Second Ohio Cavalry, about 200 of the Seventh Ohio Cavalry, about 70 of the Forty-fifth Ohio Mounted Infantry, and four pieces of Law's mountain howitzer battery, in all little more than 400 men, not including the battery.

I crossed the Cumberland River at Waitsborough, and bivouacked 3 miles beyond, without disturbing the enemy's pickets. Soon after daylight on the morning of the 9th, I moved on toward Monticello. At the intersection of the Mill Springs road at West's, I was joined by Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, with detachments of the Second Tennessee and Forty-fifth Ohio Mounted Infantry, numbering a little more than 300 effective men. Here I learned that between one and two hours previous Colonel Adams had driven away the rebel pickets from West's, capturing 6 at Mill Springs. This was, unfortunately, too soon, as it gave the enemy some time to anticipate my advance; and 4 or 5 miles beyond West's we met the enemy in line of battle. A skirmish of fifteen or twenty minutes ensued. A section of howitzers was brought to bear on the enemy, and, with the loss of 3 wounded on our part, they retired, leaving 2 dead and 1 officer wounded on the field. We pursued the enemy, skirmishing at intervals, without further loss on our side, through

Monticello, and drove them beyond Beaver Creek. In Monticello we captured 120 rounds of fixed ammunition and between 50 and 100 small-arms, which were either appropriated or destroyed.

We held the town for several hours, and about 1 p. m. commenced falling back. Between 4 and 5 p. m., when we had returned to West's, I received information that the enemy had attacked the rear guard in overpowering force. I had made arrangements to go into camp, and a single company of the Second Tennessee only was available, which I marched a half mile to the rear, and met the rear guard retiring in some confusion. I had only time to put this company in position before the enemy appeared through the woods, and this advance not [being] immediately checked, the rear guard was rallied, and with only about 200 men the enemy was driven back over a mile through the dense timber, where they took up a position behind a stone wall, compelling us to fall back a few hundred yards out of range. The enemy rallied, and sought in turn to drive us back. By this time re-enforcements of the Seventh Ohio Cavalry and Second Tennessee and a section of howitzers arrived, and the enemy were again severely checked and fell back. Night now interposed, and, gathering up the dead and wounded that could be found in the darkness, we fell back to West's, and soon after to Simpson's Creek, where we encamped.

Early on the morning of the 10th, I returned with the command to the north bank of the Cumberland. The enemy made no attempt at pursuit. Lieutenant-Colonel Adams had recrossed the river at Mill Springs, before the enemy made the attack, and it was too near night to obtain his support. Colonel Carter had, however, arrived with six companies of the Second Tennessee, and this timely arrival enabled us finally to repulse the enemy. My heartiest thanks are due to Colonel Carter for his aid and assistance. He generously waived his rank, and permitted me to control and direct the troops during the engagement. Colonel Carter's horse was wounded.

Colonel Garrard commanded the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Major Purington the Second Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and Captain Scott the Forty-fifth Ohio Infantry. These officers all gave me the most prompt and cordial support. Officers and men behaved with the greatest gallantry. I must not forget to mention the gallant conduct of Private Jesse Law, commanding the howitzer battery. This man well deserves a commission, and has been recommended for promotion.

The affair, in substance, was an effort on the part of the enemy to overwhelm the rear guard, in which they were repulsed. The enemy greatly outnumbered our forces, and the contest, for the numbers engaged, was exceedingly severe. Our loss was 7 killed or mortally wounded, 6 reported missing, and 34 wounded, the majority slightly. I regret to say, however, that Lieutenant Case, one of my most gallant officers, is among the dangerously wounded. With regard to the enemy, no definite knowledge of their actual loss has been ascertained, but 5 of their dead, 5 of their wounded, and 16 prisoners, including a lieutenant not wounded, fell into our hands. These losses include the whole day's operations. Rebel prisoners stated that we engaged portions of five regiments of Pegram's brigade.

I would respectfully call the attention of the general to the demoralizing tendency of uniting so many different detachments in one command. Whatever [there was] of temporary confusion or want of concert was due to this fact. One regiment containing the same number of men would have been much more effective. Surgeon Smith, Second Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, who was left at West's to look after the

wounded, reports that the enemy sent a flag of truce to the battle-ground in the night, and thus discovered that we did not hold it. The enemy's loss is believed to be much greater than ours.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUGUST V. KAUTZ,
Colonel Second Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. S. A. GRATZ,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fourth Division, Twenty-third Army Corps.

JUNE 10, 1863.—Scout on Middleton and Eagleville Pikes, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. John B. Turchin, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Col. Robert H. G. Minty, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, commanding brigade.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. John B. Turchin, U. S. Army.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN., *June* 10, 1863.

SIR: I respectfully report that, in accordance with written instructions from Major-General Stanley, received at these headquarters at 2 a. m. this day, the First Brigade, Col. R. H. G. Minty commanding, moved to Salem, arriving there soon after daylight. Colonel Minty detached the Third Indiana and Fourth Michigan Cavalry, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Klein, to scout the Middleton road, and proceeded with the remainder of the brigade on the Versailles road. Colonel Klein moved to within 3½ miles of Middleton, driving in the enemy's pickets, and learning that there was no considerable rebel force on or near that road. Colonel Minty moved 2½ miles beyond Versailles, driving in the enemy's pickets, about 200 strong. He ascertained that there were two rebel cavalry regiments at Rover, and no other force in the vicinity of Eagleville. Lieutenant-Colonel Sipes, commanding the advance guard, reports 2 rebels severely wounded. Colonel Minty returned with his entire command to camp at 12.30 p. m. this day, bringing 1 prisoner, a Mr. Frank Jackson, enrolling and conscription officer, from near Versailles.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. TURCHIN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. W. H. SINCLAIR, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 2.

Report of Col. Robert H. G. Minty, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, commanding brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Camp near Murfreesborough, June 10, 1863—1 p. m.

SIR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the general commanding, that, in obedience to verbal orders received from him at 3 o'clock this a. m., I had reveille sounded, and notified the regiments of this command to hold themselves in readiness for an immediate move.

At 3.30 a. m., I received orders to proceed to Salem, and from there to scout the country toward Middleton and Eagleville, and, if possible,

to be at the bridge on the Salem pike by 5 a. m. A few moments later I received an order to report, by courier, from the bridge on Salem pike, from Salem, and again when I should commence my return march to Murfreesborough.

I reported from the bridge at 4.45 a. m., and from Salem at 5.30 a. m., and from here I detached Lieutenant-Colonel Klein, Third Indiana, with his own battalion and the Fourth Michigan, to scout the Middleton road, and directed him to push forward until he could ascertain if there was a body of troops moving on that road.

With the Seventh Pennsylvania and Fourth Cavalry I pushed forward to within half a mile of Versailles, where my advance (Seventh Pennsylvania) encountered the enemy's pickets, and drove them for about 2 miles, when, learning that there was no force at Eagleville and but two regiments of cavalry at Rover, I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Sipes, Seventh Pennsylvania, to take three squadrons of his regiment and drive the enemy, who now numbered about 200, 1 mile farther, and there rejoin the column, which he did, reporting to me that he had severely wounded 2 rebels.

I marched for Murfreesborough at 9 a. m., reporting the same to you and Lieutenant-Colonel Goddard. At Salem I found Lieutenant-Colonel Klein, with his command, waiting for me. He went within 3½ miles of Middleton, driving in the enemy's pickets, and learned that there was no force moving in that direction.

I arrived in camp at 12.30 p. m. I brought in, as prisoner, Mr. Frank Jackson, enrolling and conscript officer, from near Versailles.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. W. B. CURTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Cavalry Division.

JUNE 11, 1863.—Action at Triune, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Brig. Gen. Robert B. Mitchell, U. S. Army, commanding First Cavalry Division, Department of the Cumberland.
No. 3.—Col. Edward M. McCook, Second Indiana Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 4.—Lieut. Col. Robert R. Stewart, Second Indiana Cavalry.
No. 5.—Lieut. Col. John A. Platter, Fourth Indiana Cavalry.
No. 6.—Col. Daniel M. Ray, Second Tennessee Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, U. S. Army.

TRIUNE, *June* 11, 1863—12.45 p. m.

The enemy attacked our pickets vigorously about an hour since, but met with their usual fate. I have cavalry on the flanks. Think it was only a demonstration or a reconnaissance.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland.

No. 2.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Robert B. Mitchell, U. S. Army, commanding First Cavalry Division, Department of the Cumberland.

TRIUNE, *June* 11, 1863—9.30 p. m.

Forrest attacked here to-day, on Eagleville pike, at 10 a. m. We followed up with cavalry, and drove him across Harpeth. We lost 5 killed and 12 wounded, as near as can be ascertained without reports. The enemy lost 21 killed and 60 wounded, and 10 prisoners that we have.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. W. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
Camp near Triune, Tenn., June 12, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to make report as follows of the part taken by my command in the affair of yesterday:

Major Gwynne had immediately, subsequent to the attack of the enemy, driven them into the timber on the west of the Chapel Hill pike in our front and on their left, from which they had advanced with an attempt at a charge. The enemy falling back, the First Brigade, Colonel Campbell, moved to the right of the pike, and the Second Brigade, Colonel McCook, moved to the left, both advancing and concentrating near the pike, about three-quarters of a mile from the Harpeth River.

The enemy retreated rapidly over the open country, but made short stands in the intervening wooded positions. They succeeded in crossing the ford, and made a final stand on the opposite bank of the river, behind a stone wall, from which they were driven by the Second Michigan, First East Tennessee, and part of the Second Indiana, who crossed the river, and the enemy left in disorderly retreat.

Being without artillery, and the enemy having obtained such an advance, I did not deem it advisable to follow them farther, and returned to this encampment.

I have previously reported, by signal dispatch, the probable loss of the enemy, from information gathered from citizens, prisoners, and other sources.

Our casualties were as follows.*

The prisoners taken were all on picket here.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. W. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—The command behaved admirably. It has been ascertained since my signature that two more of the wounded enemy have died, making a loss to them in killed of 23.

* Nominal list omitted. See p. 376.

Return of Casualties in the First Cavalry Division, Department of the Cumberland, in the action at Triune, Tenn., June 11, 1863.

Command.	Killed.		Enlisted men wounded.	Enlisted men captured or missing.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.				
2d Indiana	1	1	2	.....	4	6 horses disabled.
4th Indiana	.....	.....	3	5	8	5 horses disabled.
4th Kentucky	.....	1	1	.....	2	3 horses lost.
2d Michigan	.....	.....	2	1	3	6 horses lost.
9th Pennsylvania	.....	1	10	.....	11	2 horses lost.
1st Tennessee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 horse lost.
Total	1	3	18	6	28	

No. 3.

Report of Col. Edward M. McCook, Second Indiana Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near Triune, June 12, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part taken by my command in the skirmish of yesterday. In accordance with your orders, the brigade formed on the left of the Chapel Hill pike, and advanced toward Harpeth River; the Second Indiana on the right, the Fourth Indiana in the center, and the Second East Tennessee on the left. The skirmishing was continuous and lively all the way to Harpeth River. The enemy was driven across, when, in compliance with orders, we returned.

Total casualties:* Killed, 2; wounded, 5; missing, 5; horses disabled, 11.

All my men and officers behaved well. I would call especial attention to the conduct of Capt. J. B. Edwards, Company B, Second Indiana, who, with 53 pickets of that regiment, held the whole force of the enemy in check for two hours.

I inclose the report of Major [James W.] Stewart, field officer of the day, concerning this.†

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWARD M. McCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.

Capt. JOHN PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Cavalry Division.

No. 4.

Report of Lieut. Col. Robert R. Stewart, Second Indiana Cavalry.

TRIUNE, *Friday, June 12, 1863.*

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the part taken by the Second Indiana Cavalry, under my command.

We got out on the field at 11.30 o'clock, and were ordered to form off to the left of the Chapel Hill pike, and remained in line for a half or

* Nominal list omitted. † Not found.

three-quarters of an hour, when an order came to move in line left of the pike. We had not gone far before we were ordered to form again, our right resting on Chapel Hill pike. While thus formed, Lieutenant Blaine, whom I put in command of the skirmishers, was killed, while nobly leading his men on. I then received an order to countermarch my right and cross the pike, where there appeared to be heavy skirmishing going on. When I got opposite a large field, I asked permission to cross with the right. Colonel Campbell gave the permission asked for. When Captain Kessler, commanding Company A, moved in the field, the firing was very severe, but Captain Kessler gave the command "Charge," which they obeyed most nobly. We drove the enemy from the woods on the opposite side of the river, and I divided my command, and crossed part above and [part] below the woods.

Colonel, I need not make mention of individual gallantry, for they all did nobly.

The casualties are as follows.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. R. STEWART,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Col. E. M. McCOOK,
Commanding Brigade.

No. 5.

Report of Lieut. Col. John A. Platter, Fourth Indiana Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH INDIANA CAVALRY,
June 12, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the action of yesterday (June 11):

My skirmishers, under command of Captains Pepper and Purdy, successfully engaged the enemy on our left, dislodging him from behind stone walls and cedar groves, and finally compelled him to fall back across the river, with a loss of several wounded.

My loss is as follows:*

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, colonel, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. PLATTER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Fourth Indiana Cavalry.

Col. E. M. McCOOK,
Commanding Second Brigade.

No. 6.

Report of Col. Daniel M. Ray, Second Tennessee Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND EAST TENNESSEE CAVALRY,
Camp near Triune, June 11, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor very respectfully to report that, upon reception of orders, my regiment was immediately formed, and advanced with

* Nominal list omitted. See p. 376.

the remainder of the brigade to the front of the fortifications near Triune, where the enemy made his attack this morning. Was there formed in line upon the extreme left of the brigade, and were engaged in skirmishing with the enemy during the continuance of the action, which lasted until a late hour in the afternoon. Although my skirmishers were at times exposed to considerable heavy firing of the enemy, my regiment was fortunate enough to escape without loss of any kind whatever, and I have no casualties to report.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. M. RAY,
Colonel, Commanding Second East Tennessee Cavalry.

Lieut. W. C. MCGONIGAL,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Cav. Brigade, First Div.

JUNE 11, 1863.—Affair at Scottsville, Ky.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Henry M. Judah, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Col. Charles D. Pennebaker, Twenty-seventh Kentucky Infantry.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. Henry M. Judah, U. S. Army.

GLASGOW, *June* 12, 1863.

GENERAL: Enemy active. Drove back Eleventh Kentucky from Scottsville, and in force yesterday on railroad. Unsuccessful.

I leave for your post, with General Hawkins, in the morning. We expect to get in early next day. Have your command prepared for service and inspection at 4.30 on 14th. Have ready accurate return of troops.

H. M. JUDAH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. E. H. HOBSON, *Columbia.*

No. 2.

Report of Col. Charles D. Pennebaker, Twenty-seventh Kentucky Infantry.

MUNFORDVILLE, *June* 12, 1863—8 a. m.

CAPTAIN: I received, at 3 o'clock this morning, a dispatch from Colonel Hawkins, dated midnight, to General Judah, Glasgow:

My men are overrun at Scottsville. Aid them all you can. I am moving in that direction.

The operators at Cave City and Glasgow could not be aroused, and I sent a courier to Glasgow.

C. D. PENNEBAKER,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

Capt. A. C. SEMPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JUNE 12, 1863.—Scouts on Salem Pike, Tenn.

REPORTS

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. John B. Turchin, U. S. Army, commanding Second Cavalry Division, Department of the Cumberland.

No. 2.—Maj. Frank W. Mix, Fourth Michigan Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. John B. Turchin, U. S. Army, commanding Second Cavalry Division, Department of the Cumberland.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN., *June* 13, 1863.

SIR: I respectfully report that yesterday, June 12, Lieutenant-Colonel Haynes, with 200 men of his regiment, the Tenth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, moved at 10 a. m. on the Middleton road. He drove in the rebel vedettes near the intersection of the new Middleton road with the old stage road, and about a mile farther came upon the rebel picket reserve, about 40 strong. He returned about 3 miles on the same road, and then crossed to the Shelbyville road, striking it about 5 miles from Murfreesborough. He was informed by a black woman that there were three rebel cavalry regiments about 3 miles in rear of their picket reserve. By the various persons he questioned, their force was estimated at from 600 to 3,000. He formed the opinion himself that there were from 600 to 800. At the same hour, Maj. Frank Mix, with 240 of his regiment, the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, moved on the Versailles road. He found the rebel vedettes 1½ miles this side of Versailles, drove them into and through the town, and found that their force was about 200 of Russell's cavalry. He sent a scout on the Eagleville road 3 miles out, who found no signs of the enemy. He was informed by citizens that there had been no force of any kind there since the First Cavalry Brigade, four days ago, and, from personal examination of the road, he believes this statement.

To-day, at 7 a. m., Lieutenant-Colonel Sipes, with the Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, Third Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and a section of Stokes' battery, moved on the Manchester pike, and at the same hour Colonel Nicholas, with the Second Kentucky, on the Wartrace road.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. TURCHIN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Second Cavalry Division.

Maj. W. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.

Report of Maj. Frank W. Mix, Fourth Michigan Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., June 12, 1863.

SIR: I left my camp at 10 a. m. with 240 men, and moved out on the Salem pike. As soon as I was outside of our cavalry vedettes, I

sent out scouts on both of my flanks, also strong advance guards, with flankers. I found no trace of the enemy until I got within 1½ miles of Versailles. I drove their pickets into and through Versailles, and found that their force consisted of 200 of [A. A.] Russell's cavalry. I also sent a scout 3 miles out on the Eagleville road, but without finding any of the enemy. I examined the road closely, and I do not think anything has been over it since the First Cavalry Brigade was there.

The citizens informed me that no scout of any kind had been there since that time. I scoured the country thoroughly, and returned to my camp, arriving here at 6 a. m.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK W. MIX,
Major, Commanding Fourth Michigan.

Capt. W. B. CURTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Cavalry Division.

JUNE 13, 1863.—Scout on the Manchester Pike, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. John B. Turchin, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Lieut. Col. William B. Sipes, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. John B. Turchin, U. S. Army.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN., *June* 13, 1863.

SIR: I respectfully report that at 7 a. m. this day, Lieutenant-Colonel Sipes, with 260 men of the Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, 105 men of the Third Indiana Cavalry, and one section of Stokes' battery, moved out on the Manchester pike. When 10 miles out, he met the enemy's pickets and drove them in, pursuing them 2 miles. The country being unfavorable for cavalry movements, he then withdrew and returned to camp. The pickets were reported by a citizen to belong to the Texas Rangers, of Hardee's corps. At the same hour, Colonel Nicholas moved with his regiment (the Second Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry) on the Wartrace road. At 12 miles out he met two squads of rebel cavalry, each about 30 strong, and dispersed them, after firing a few shots. He moved about half a mile farther forward, and then returned to camp. He could not learn that any force of the rebels had encamped or appeared in any way on the Wartrace road for a week past. Two brigades of infantry are reported to be at Liberty Gap.

In accordance with instructions received from you this p. m., no patrols will be sent to-morrow.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. TURCHIN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Second Cavalry Division.

Maj. W. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. Col. William B. Sipes, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.

HDQRS. SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
Camp Stanley, June 13, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to orders, I this morning moved out the Manchester turnpike a distance of about 12 miles, with a force consisting of 260 men of the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, 105 men of the Third Indiana Cavalry, and one section of Stokes' battery.

When 10 miles out, the advance guard came upon the enemy's pickets and drove them back. Colonel Long, with a detachment of the Third Indiana, pursued them about 2 miles, when I deemed it prudent to order a halt, the country being illy adapted to cavalry movements and the strength of the enemy entirely unknown. The object of the expedition being accomplished by ascertaining the exact position of the enemy on this road, and not wishing to sacrifice any of my men in a profitless pursuit of a retreating foe, we returned to camp, arriving there a little after 2 p. m.

The pickets we encountered were reported by citizens to belong to Texas Rangers, attached to Hardee's corps of the rebel army.

I have no casualties to report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. B. SIPES,
Lieut. Col. Seventh Pennsylvania Vol. Cavalry, Comdg. Expedition.

Capt. ROBERT BURNS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brigade, Second Cavalry Division.

JUNE 13-23, 1863.—Everett's raid into Eastern Kentucky.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

June 13, 1863.—Skirmish near Mud Lick Springs, Bath County, Ky.
Skirmish at Howard's Mills, Ky.
16, 1863.—Skirmishes at Maysville, Mount Carmel, and Fox Springs, Ky.
Action at Triplett's Bridge, Rowan County, Ky.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, with congratulatory orders.

No. 2.—Capt. P. M. Everett, Company B, Third Battalion Kentucky Mounted Rifles.

No. 1.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, with congratulatory orders.

LEXINGTON, *June* 17, 1863—1 p. m.

GENERAL: The expedition under Colonel De Courcy cut off Everett's party at Triplett's Bridge, killed 3, wounded a good many, and took over 100 prisoners, including 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, and 4 sergeants, and

recaptured all the property stolen at Maysville. We are still pursuing. De Courcy may destroy them altogether, in case any of our troops have advanced from Big Sandy toward Salyersville.

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General.

General AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.

LEXINGTON, *June* 17, 1863—4 p. m.

GENERAL: Colonel De Courcy fell in with Everett's command at sundown yesterday, at Triplett's Bridge, Rowan County; had a brisk engagement, and the rebels dispersed to the bushes. He is in hot pursuit. De Courcy reports rebel loss 12 prisoners and 30 horses. Courier reports 8 rebels killed, 20 taken prisoners, and 100 horses captured. We had 2 wounded.

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General.

General AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. 1ST DIVISION, 23D ARMY CORPS, *Hickman's Bridge, Ky., June* 29, 1863.

I. The general commanding tenders his hearty thanks and congratulation to Col. John [F.] De Courcy and the officers and men under his command, namely, the Eighth and Ninth Regiments Michigan Cavalry, under Colonel Stockton; the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Maltby, and a detachment of the Fourteenth Kentucky Cavalry, under Captain Bowman, with sections of the Eighth Michigan and Tenth Kentucky Batteries, for their conduct and bravery in carrying out the instructions received from these headquarters, thus cutting off the retreat of a party of rebels who had made a raid on Maysville, Ky., inflicting upon them a loss of 30 in killed and wounded, and capturing 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 sergeant, and 37 privates, together with 100 horses and a like number of arms and accouterments, with a fair prospect of yet taking the entire remaining force.

Colonel De Courcy has shown, in this affair, rare tact, skill, and energy, and in his report mentions with special commendation the long and rapid march made by the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Maltby, who, he says, displayed energy and talent in carrying out his orders. Major Foley, also of the same regiment, is entitled to high praise for his effective co-operation. Captain Bowman, Fourteenth Kentucky Cavalry, likewise gave every satisfaction to his commanding officer. Lieut. and Adjt. George C. Parker, Twenty-first Massachusetts Infantry, as acting assistant adjutant-general, Capt. John S. Williams, Fourth Kentucky Infantry, and Capt. Isaac W. Adams, as acting aide-de-camp, were of great assistance, and seemed never more satisfied than when sent to points of danger. The general commanding takes special pleasure in placing upon record this tribute of praise, and expresses his entire conviction that all the troops of his command will, in the hour of trial, prove themselves equally true and trustworthy.

By order of Brigadier-General Sturgis:

WM. S. KING,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.

Report of Capt. P. M. Everett, Company B, Third Battalion Kentucky Mounted Rifles.

CAMP OLD RUSSELL COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
June 23, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that I arrived at this point on yesterday evening with my command. While in Kentucky I fought the Fourteenth Kentucky Regiment of Cavalry near Mount Sterling, killing 21 men, wounding 6, and capturing 17 prisoners. I proceeded to Flemingsburg, at which point I captured and paroled a captain in U. S. Navy. Thence I went to Maysville, where I captured 50 United States horses, some 330 guns, and 25 pistols. Among the guns were some 150 new Enfield rifles belonging to a company in progress of formation. I also captured at Maysville one piece of artillery (a 12-pounder) belonging formerly to General Zollicoffer, which I spiked and left. The small-arms were broken up, and the Government horses supplied the place of broken-down horses in my command. On returning from Maysville I dispersed an organization of Home Guards, under Col. Charles Marshall, at Mount Carmel. Said organization numbered about 170 men. At Fox Spring engaged a company of Home Guards, under Maj. ——— Pennebaker, of Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, killing Major Pennebaker, Capts. ——— Evans and ——— Curtis, and 1 private. Some 15 miles from the last-named place I encountered a force variously estimated at from 800 to 1,500 men, under command of Brigadier-General De Courcy. Said force consisted of mounted infantry, cavalry, and one full battery of artillery, and attacked me both in front and rear simultaneously. The fight lasted for a short time, when, seeing that it was impossible to overcome the superiority of their numbers, and exposed to the fire of artillery, which was so posted as to command the position which I held, I drew off my forces and came by easy marches (not being followed at all) to this place. Up to the engagement last mentioned I had never lost a single man killed or captured.

Lieut. [William L.] Flood and Private Wells were slightly wounded in fight with Major Pennebaker. I know of 27 Federals killed, who fell into our hands, exclusive of the last engagement, and Captain Blackburn has near 30 paroles which he will hand you. My own loss was confined entirely to the engagement De Courcy was commanding, and I cannot now state it with accuracy, as stragglers are coming in, and I sent back a detachment, under Lieutenants [Alexander H.] Darnell and [George W.] L'Aile, to gather up those who might reach the mountains and bring them on out; also to take charge of those whose horses had given out. I do not think my loss in killed, wounded, and missing will much exceed 30 men; but this will appear from regular report of the expedition, which I will prepare and forward to you in a few days.

I am now moving my command to Lebanon, where forage and subsistence can be had, and would respectfully suggest the necessity of rest to both horses and men, if the condition of things is such as to permit.

I am, general, yours, most respectfully,

P. M. EVERETT,
Captain, Commanding Detachment.

P. S.—Two infantry regiments at Louisa and two cavalry regiments, numbering about 1,900 men.

List of Federal forces in Kentucky.

At Mount Sterling, Fourteenth Regiment Kentucky Cavalry, 300, and Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, 400; Lexington, one Massachusetts [regiment] infantry, 600; Paris, one [regiment] Michigan infantry, 400; Big Hill, two regiments cavalry, 400 each. The rest of infantry has left Kentucky by way of Louisville, supposed for Vicksburg.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, July 16, 1863.

In transmitting this report, it affords me pleasure to commend to the department the gallantry of Captain Everett. The enterprise was very successful. In addition to the horses captured, the detachment was enabled to capture a sufficient number of fine arms to replace the arms previously in possession of the men.

Respectfully,

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General, Commanding.

JUNE 14–24, 1863.—Sanders' raid in East Tennessee.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

June 14, 1863.—Sanders' command sets out from Mount Vernon, Ky.
17, 1863.—Affair at Wartburg, near Montgomery, Tenn.
19, 1863.—Affair at Lenoir's Station, Tenn.
19–20, 1863.—Skirmishes at Knoxville, Tenn.
20, 1863.—Skirmish at Strawberry Plains, Tenn.
Skirmish at Rogers' Gap, Tenn.
21, 1863.—Skirmish at Powder Springs Gap, Tenn.
22, 1863.—Skirmish at Powell Valley, Tenn.
24, 1863.—Sanders' command arrives at Boston, Ky.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Ohio.
No. 2.—Col. William P. Sanders, Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, commanding expedition.
No. 3.—Maj. Gen. Simon B. Buckner, C. S. Army.
No. 4.—Maj. Victor Von Sheliha, C. S. Army.
No. 5.—Lieut. Col. Milton A. Haynes, C. S. Artillery.

No. 1.

*Reports of Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Ohio.**

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *June* 25, 1863—12 m.

Colonel Sanders, in returning from East Tennessee, found the gap through which he intended to pass so well fortified that he was obliged

* See General Burnside's general report, p. 13.

to go through another, which was impassable for artillery, He therefore destroyed the two pieces of artillery which he took with him, and three captured pieces, and left them behind.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *June* 27, 1863.

Colonel Sanders' command has arrived inside of our lines. He left on the expedition but 1 killed, 2 wounded, and a few stragglers taken prisoners. He captured ten pieces of artillery instead of three, as I before reported, which he destroyed. The report of the destruction of the bridges and public stores, and capture of prisoners and small-arms, was correctly given in his first dispatch. He and his command deserve great credit for their patience, endurance, and gallantry. The Strawberry Plains Bridge is the most important on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. Intelligent men from that neighborhood assert that it will take months to rebuild it. A written report will be sent in a day or two.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

No. 2.

Reports of Col. William P. Sanders, Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, commanding expedition.

BOSTON, *June* 23, 1863.

I arrived here with my command at 11 o'clock this morning. I struck the railroad at Lenoir's; destroyed the road up to Knoxville; made demonstrations against Knoxville so as to have their troops drawn from above; destroyed the track, and started for Strawberry Plains; burned Slate Creek Bridge (312 feet long), the Strawberry Plains Bridge (1,600 feet long), and also Mossy Creek Bridge (325 feet long). I captured 3 pieces of artillery, some 200 boxes of artillery ammunition, over 500 prisoners, 1,000 stand of arms, and destroyed a large amount of salt, sugar, flour, and saltpeter, and one saltpeter works and other stores. My command is much fatigued; we have had but two nights' sleep since leaving Williamsburg. The force in East Tennessee was larger than I had supposed. I did not attack Loudon Bridge for reasons that I will explain. At Mossy Creek I determined to return in the mountains. I had very great difficulty that was unexpected. I found the gap strongly guarded with artillery and infantry, and blockaded with fallen timber, through which I expected to return. A force was also forming in our rear. I determined to cross at Smith's Gap. I will report more fully as soon as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. SANDERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

General AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.

MOUNT VERNON, *June* 26, 1863—3.30 p. m.

GENERAL: I have just arrived at this place. Will turn the command over to Colonel Byrd, to take to Hickman, and proceed to Lexington, as directed by General Hartsuff. Major Dow, with 170 men, is still back. He will be in Loudon to-night. The number of pieces of artillery taken was ten, three at Lenoir's, two at Knoxville, and five at Strawberry Plains. The bridge at the latter place was guarded by 400 men and five pieces of artillery. We captured all the guns, 125 prisoners; killed their commanding officer and several privates. Our loss was only 1 wounded at that place, 1 killed and 2 wounded at Knoxville. Have lost some stragglers taken prisoners. The operator was taken the day we reached Knoxville. Have lost a number of horses.

W. P. SANDERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.

—

LEXINGTON, *June* 28, 1863.

GENERAL: I was in the edge of the town limits. The force was 1,500 regular soldiers, and all the citizens were forced into the ranks. They had had pieces of artillery in position; the streets were barricaded with cotton bales; batteries protected by the same. We were engaged with the enemy for about one hour at long range at this place. General Buckner was absent at the time. He commands East Tennessee, Southwestern Virginia, and Western North Carolina. Part of the troops at Knoxville were brought from Bristol the evening I arrived there. I was within 2 miles of the place from sundown until 8 o'clock the next morning.

W. P. SANDERS,
Colonel.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.

—

LEXINGTON, KY., *July* 26, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to special instructions from the general commanding the department, I left Mount Vernon, Ky., June 14, 1863, with a force of 1,500 mounted men, composed of detachments of different regiments—as follows: Seven hundred of the First East Tennessee Mounted Infantry, under Col. R. K. Byrd; 200 of the Forty-fourth Ohio Mounted Infantry, under Major Moore; 200 of the One hundred and twelfth Illinois Mounted Infantry, under Major Dow; 150 of the Seventh Ohio Cavalry Volunteers, under Captain Rankin; 150 of the Second Ohio Cavalry Volunteers, under Captain Welch; 100 of the First Kentucky Cavalry Volunteers, under Captain Drye, and a section of Captain Konkle's battery, First Regiment Ohio Artillery Volunteers, under Lieutenant Lloyd—for the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. From Mount Vernon to Williamsburg, on the Cumberland River, a distance of 60 miles, a train of wagons, containing forage and subsistence stores, accompanied the expedition. From this point I followed a route known as the Marsh Creek road to near Huntsville, Tenn., leaving that place a few miles to my left. We reached the vicinity of Montgomery, Tenn., on the evening of the 17th [June], and learning that a small party of rebels were stationed at Wartburg, 1 mile from Montgomery, I sent 400 men from the First East Tennessee to surprise and capture them, following one hour afterward myself with the remainder of the command. The sur-

prise was complete. We captured 102 enlisted men and 2 officers (one of them an aide to General Pegram), together with a large number of horses, 60 boxes artillery ammunition, several thousand pounds of bacon, salt, flour, and meal, some corn, 500 spades, 100 picks, besides a large quantity of other public stores, and 6 wagons with mule teams. The prisoners were paroled and the property destroyed.

A small portion of this command, who were out some distance from the camp, with their horses, escaped and gave the first notice of our approach at Knoxville, Kingston, Loudon, and other places. From this point I marched toward Kingston. When within 8 miles of there, I learned positively that Scott's brigade and one battery were at that place, guarding the ford of Clinch River. For this reason, leaving Kingston to my right, I crossed the river 8 miles above, at Waller's Ford, on the direct road to Loudon. At daylight on the 19th [June], I was within 3 miles of Loudon, and about the same distance from Lenoir's. I here learned that a force of three regiments was at the Loudon Bridge, with eight pieces of artillery, and that they had been for two weeks strengthening the works at that place, digging rifle-pits, ditches, &c.; and having captured a courier from the commanding officer, with dispatches ordering the forces from Kingston to follow in my rear, and stating that the troops from Lenoir's had been ordered to join them, I determined to avoid Loudon, and started immediately for Lenoir's Station, which place I reached about 8 a. m., arriving there about thirty minutes after the departure of the rebel troops. At this station I captured a detachment of artillerymen, with three 6-pounder iron guns, 8 officers, and 57 enlisted men. Burned the depot, a large brick building, containing five pieces of artillery, with harness and saddles, two thousand five hundred stand of small-arms, a very large amount of artillery and musket ammunition, and artillery and cavalry equipments. The depot was entirely occupied with military stores, and one car filled with saddles and artillery harness. We also captured some 75 Confederate States mules and horses. There was a large cotton factory and a large amount of cotton at this place, and I ordered that it should not be burned, as it furnished the Union citizens of the country with their only material for making cloth, but have since learned that it was burned by mistake or accidentally. I had the telegraph wire and railroad destroyed from here on to Knoxville, at points about 1 mile apart. We met the enemy's pickets at Knoxville about 7 p. m. on the 19th [June], and drove them to within a mile of the city. Leaving a portion of the First Kentucky Cavalry on this side of the town, I moved the rest of the command as soon as it was dark by another road entirely around to the other side, driving in the pickets at several places, and cut the railroad, so that no troops could be sent to the bridges above. At daylight I moved up to the city, on the Tazewell road. I found the enemy well posted on the heights and in the adjacent buildings, with eight or nine pieces of artillery. The streets were barricaded with cotton bales, and the batteries protected by the same material. Their force was estimated at 3,000, including citizens who were impressed into service. After about one hour's skirmishing, I withdrew, capturing near the city two pieces of artillery—6-pounders—the tents, and all the camp equipage of a regiment of conscripts, about 80 Confederate States horses, and 31 prisoners.

I then started for Strawberry Plains, following the railroad, and destroyed all the small bridges and depots to within 4 miles of the latter place, at Flat Creek, where I burned a finely built covered bridge, and also a county bridge. The guard had retreated. I left the railroad 3

miles below the town, and crossed the Holston River, so as to attack the bridge on the same side the enemy were. As soon as we came in sight they opened on the advance with four pieces of artillery. I dismounted the infantry and sent the Forty-fourth Ohio, under Major Moore, up the river, and the rest, under Colonel Byrd and Major Dow, to get in their rear. After about an hour's skirmishing, the enemy were driven off, and having a train and locomotive, with steam up, in waiting, a portion of them escaped, leaving all their guns (five in number), 137 enlisted men and 2 officers as prisoners, a vast amount of stores, ammunition, and provisions, including 600 sacks of salt, about 70 tents, and a great quantity of camp equipage, in our possession. I remained at this place all night, and destroyed the splendid bridge over the Holston River, over 1,600 feet long, built on eleven piers. The trestle-work included, this bridge was 2,100 feet in length.

At daylight on the 21st [June] I started up the railroad for the Mossy Creek Bridge, destroying the road at all convenient points. At Mossy Creek, New Market, and vicinity I captured 120 prisoners and destroyed several cars, a large quantity of stores, several hundred barrels of saltpeter, 200 barrels of sugar, and a large amount of other stores. The bridge burned at Mossy Creek was a fine one, over 300 feet in length. Near this place I also destroyed the machinery of a gun factory and a saltpeter factory.

I determined to leave the railroad here and endeavor to cross the mountains at Rogers' Gap, as I knew every exertion was being made on the part of the enemy to capture my command. I forded the Holston, at Hayworth's Bend, and started for the Powder Springs Gap, of Clinch Mountain. Here a large force was found directly in my front, and another strong force overtook and commenced skirmishing with my rear guard. By taking county roads, I got into the gap without trouble or loss, and had all this force in my rear. On arriving within a mile and a half of Rogers' Gap, I found that it was blockaded by fallen timber, and strongly guarded by artillery and infantry, and that all the gaps practicable were obstructed and guarded in a similar manner. I then determined to abandon my artillery, and move by a wood path to Smith's Gap, 3 miles from Rogers' Gap. The guns, carriages, harness, and ammunition were completely destroyed, and left. I had now a large force both in front and rear, and could only avoid capture by getting into the mountains, and thus place all of them in my rear, which I succeeded in doing, after driving a regiment of cavalry from Smith's Gap. The road through this pass is only a bridle-path, and very rough. I did not get up the mountain until after night. About 170 of my men and officers got on the wrong road, and did not rejoin the command until we reached Kentucky.

Owing to the continual march, many horses gave out and were left, and, although several hundred were captured on the march, they were not enough to supply all the men. We reached Boston, Ky., on the 24th. Our loss was 2 killed, 4 wounded, and 13 missing. I inclose an abstract of these.

I am much indebted for the success of the expedition to Col. R. K. Byrd, for his valuable assistance and advice; also to Majors Moore and Dow, and to Captains Welch, Rankin, and Drye, of the cavalry, for the able manner in which they conducted the rear guard. Lieutenant Lloyd managed his section of artillery with great ability and judgment, and rendered great assistance to the expedition. Lieut. G. H. Forsyth, acting assistant adjutant-general and aide-de-camp, rendered valuable service. To Sergeant Reynolds, First East Tennessee Volunteers, and

his guides, I am chiefly indebted for the main success. His knowledge of the country is thorough and reliable, and was invaluable. All the officers and men deserve great credit and praise for the cheerfulness with which they submitted to great hardships and fatigue, and their energy and readiness at all times either to fight or march.

I inclose the parole of 461 prisoners.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. SANDERS,

Colonel Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, Commanding Expedition.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

ADDENDA.

CINCINNATI, *June* 25, 1863.

Col. W. P. SANDERS, *London, Ky.:*

Your dispatch of yesterday duly received.

Please accept my best thanks and hearty congratulations for the brilliant success of your expedition.

A. E. BURNSIDE.

—

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Camp Sanders, July 2, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following list of casualties in the different regiments of this command in recent East Tennessee expedition:

Command.	Enlisted men killed.	Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.	Remarks.
		Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.		
1st Tennessee Mounted Infantry.	.....	1	.....	.....	2	3	Captain Aytse wounded.
1st Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry (detachment).	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	James Miller, Company C, killed; F. Spratt prisoner.
2d Ohio Volunteer Cavalry (detachment).	.....	.....	3	.....	5	8	2 wounded slightly, 1 mortally.
7th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry (detachment).	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	
44th Ohio Mounted Infantry (detachment).	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	Lieut. Badger taken prisoner; 1 private wounded at Strawberry Plains.
112th Illinois Mounted Infantry (detachment).	1	.....	.....	.....	5	6	1 enlisted man killed and 5 drowned or taken prisoners.
Total	2	1	3	1	20	27	

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. K. BYRD,

Colonel First Tennessee Mounted Infantry, Commanding.

[Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*]

JULY 26.

Since this was written, 7 of the missing have reported.

W. P. SANDERS,

Colonel Fifth Kentucky Cavalry.

* Omitted.

No. 3.

Report of Maj. Gen. Simon B. Buckner, C. S. Army.

KNOXVILLE, *June* 24, 1863.

GENERAL: The enemy's cavalry escaped through Chalder's Gap, with loss of a few prisoners and horses, and their artillery and baggage. They are beyond the mountains. The railroad and small trestles will be in order to the Holston in four days. The cars can cross the Holston, on a trestle-bridge I am building, within two weeks. After that time there will be no delay or transfer of freight. After four days hence the only transfer will be in crossing the Holston, where, if necessary, I will send a small steamer.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General.

General S. COOPER.

[Indorsement.]

JUNE 26, 1863.

ENGINEER BUREAU:

Do you understand how General Buckner can so speedily renew the bridges? It makes the damage to us less serious than supposed. I should be pleased to see you on this subject.

J. A. S. [SEDDON],
Secretary.

No. 4.

Reports of Maj. Victor Von Sheliha, C. S. Army.

KNOXVILLE, *June* 19, 1863.

The enemy made a demonstration in force against Big Creek Gap, but retired after heavy skirmishing night before last. He now threatens Cumberland Gap and Loudon, telegraph communication to which point is already interrupted. This morning at 5 o'clock 2,000 cavalry were near Loudon. The bridges along the railroad and the mountain gaps are guarded by garrisons deemed strong enough to prevent surprise. While General Buckner, who left here this morning, is concentrating his forces near Clinton, a raid on Knoxville is not improbable. Proper measures for the protection of the place are being taken.

V. SHELIHA,
Chief of Staff.

General S. COOPER.

KNOXVILLE, *June* 20, 1863.

Major-General Buckner is at Clinton concentrating his forces.

Enemy (2,000 strong) attempted to burn the railroad bridge yesterday, but failed. Attempted to burn depots here last night, but failed again, and retired this morning after severe cannonading in direction of Rogersville.

V. SHELIHA,
Chief of Staff.

General S. COOPER.

KNOXVILLE, *June* 20, 1863.

The enemy attacked us with five regiments mounted infantry and two pieces of rifle artillery last night. This morning we drove him back, and he will try to escape via Rogersville through Big Creek, Moccasin or Mulberry Gap, attempting to destroy bridges at Strawberry Plains before leaving. Your Fifty-first [Fifty-fourth] Virginia has been ordered to that point. General Buckner left for Clinton yesterday.

V. SHELIHA,
Chief of Staff.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES.

No. 5.

Report of Lieut. Col. Milton A. Haynes, C. S. Artillery.

DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, June 21, 1863.

SIR: At the request of Colonel [R. C.] Trigg, temporarily in command of the troops at Knoxville in the absence of Major-General Buckner, I have the honor to report the following particulars in regard to the battle of yesterday:

On the 18th instant I returned to this city from Sevier [County], where I had been in command of an expedition against a party of bushwhackers. On my arrival, I learned that Major-General Buckner had marched toward Big Creek Gap with all the artillery and all the other disposable force at this post, except Colonel Trigg's Fifty-first [Fifty-fourth] Virginia Regiment and Colonel [J. J.] Finley's Seventh [Sixth] Florida Regiment; effective force about 1,000 men.

On the morning of the 19th, I was informed by Maj. Von Sheliha, acting chief of staff, that the enemy in large force had passed by Loudon, and were at Lenoir Station, 24 miles from Knoxville, and he requested me to take charge of the artillery defense of the city, and to organize my force from the convalescents in the hospitals and from citizens to man my guns then in the city. At the same time he gave the following order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
June 19, 1863.

Major [S. H.] Reynolds, chief of ordnance, will issue to Lieutenant-Colonel Haynes' corps artillery, C. S. Army, as many field pieces as can possibly be put in condition within a few hours. He will also furnish Lieutenant-Colonel Haynes with all the necessary equipments, and with 100 rounds of ammunition.

By order of Major-General Buckner:

VON SHELIHA,
Chief of Staff.

In obedience to this order (given to me in absence of General Buckner), I went to the ordnance department and found eight pieces of field artillery there, but no harness. Major Reynolds promptly said that in one hour he would have the ammunition-chests filled, and that they would then be subject to my orders. I then went to Major [J.] Glover, chief quartermaster of East Tennessee, and requested him to send to the ordnance department 70 horses or mules, with harness and drivers for every two.

In the mean time the citizens of Knoxville had been ordered to report to me or to Colonel [E. D.] Blake for duty for the defense of the city. Finding myself too much engaged to obey this order in person, I

appointed Maj. H. Baker (formerly of the artillery of Tennessee) to receive and assign them to duty as they reported.

At 3 [o'clock] in the afternoon of that day it was known that the enemy was within 5 miles of the city, and their advance were skirmishing with 37 of our cavalrymen (all we had at Knoxville) at Mrs. Lomis' house. At this hour Major Glover had already sent the requisite number of horses, mules, and drivers for the eight pieces of artillery at the ordnance department. I immediately posted them in sections at College Hill, under Major Baker (the exposed point); second, on McGee's Hill, under Capt. Hugh L. W. McClung, and, third, under Lieutenant Patterson and Lieut. J. J. Burroughs, at Summit Hill, in front of the ordnance department. This last battery had been fortified during the afternoon, under the superintendence of Captain [W. F.] Foster, of the Engineers (by my order), with a cotton-bale revetment, the cotton bales having been promptly sent from all quarters by Major Glover, chief quartermaster. During that evening, the enemy failing to advance, Colonel Trigg (temporarily in command at Knoxville), without consulting me, removed Major Baker's battery from College Hill to a point near the asylum hospital. In the evening, upon hearing the reports of my officers, I ascertained that about 200 persons, citizens, and convalescent soldiers from hospitals, had reported for duty, and that each of my batteries was fully manned, although in the morning of the same day there was no artillery force whatever in the city.

During the night I made a reconnaissance, passing the enemy's lines as a farmer, giving all the information they desired in regard to the state of the defenses, telling them that they could march into Knoxville without the loss of a man. I told them that I saw Colonel Haynes about sunset, moving some cannon toward the depot—I thought about four in all—drawn by mules. Having passed to a point at which it was necessary for me to turn off, and having all the information I could obtain, I returned to Knoxville at midnight. I visited all my batteries, and advised them that early in the morning the enemy would attack, and directed Captain McClung and Major Baker to consider themselves as reserves, to be moved wherever needed.

During the night the pickets of the enemy advanced upon the city, but our pickets, thrown out by Colonel Trigg, after an hour's skirmish, drove them back at about 2 o'clock in the morning.

At 7 o'clock on the 20th, four pieces of artillery, detached by General Buckner from his command, reached the ordnance depot (where I then was), and I immediately conducted them to the rear as a reserve. I then went to Summit Hill Battery, where I found Colonel Trigg and his chief of staff (Major Sheliha) near the hospital. While in consultation with them, we saw the enemy marching at double-quick time on our right beyond the work-shops, where we had neither battery nor soldiers to oppose them. Colonel Trigg soon afterward ordered Colonel Finley's Seventh [Sixth] Regiment Florida Volunteers and two pieces of [B. F.] Wyly's battery to take possession of Temperance Hill; but before this order was given I had taken a section of Wyly's battery and moved them at a gallop to a point immediately in front of the advancing column, and opened fire upon them with spherical case. The enemy took shelter behind houses and fences, and threw forward sharpshooters within 200 yards of our battery, we being entirely unsupported by infantry and 400 yards from any support. At the same time a battery of 3-inch rifled guns belonging to the enemy opened upon us at 800 yards, and during the first two or three shots killed and wounded some of our men and several horses. I then advanced the battery, and ordered them

not to fire at the artillery, but at the infantry. The enemy at this moment forming column, advanced rapidly, and for a moment I supposed the day was lost. At this moment the chief of the 12th howitzer said to me, "Colonel, I can't hit them fellows; please get down and try it yourself." I dismounted, took my post as a gunner of the left, ordered canister, and sighted the piece myself, and after two rounds the enemy was in full retreat and the day was won. During the same time the battery under Lieut. J. J. Burroughs and Lieutenant Patterson, on Summit Hill, were also engaged and kept up a continual fire, during which Captain McClung* and Lieutenant Fellows* were killed. The section under Lieutenant Whelon having reached Temperance Hill, opened fire upon the retreating enemy, which, with the fire from Wyly's battery, Burroughs' battery, and Major Baker's, completed the victory.

During this fight, although sharpshooters were sent out against us, none were sent out to sustain us, although 1,000 men were immediately behind us.

The enemy had one battery of artillery and about 2,600 men opposed to about 1,000 men, part of whom were citizens and convalescent soldiers. That they were fully beaten may appear from the fact that the commanding officer of the army sent to me a message by Lieutenant Lutrell, of the C. S. Army, a prisoner, paroled by him, to the effect:

I send you my compliments, and say that but for the admirable manner with which you managed your artillery I would have taken Knoxville to-day.

It is not out of place for me to say that Col. E. D. Blake, chief of conscripts and for the day commander of all volunteer infantry, contributed by his zeal and well-known courage to the honorable result.

Among many citizens who reported to me that day for duty, I must not forget to mention Hon. Landon C. Haynes, Hon. William H. Sneed, Hon. John H. Crozier, Rev. James H. Martin, and Rev. Mr. Woolfolk, and many others who do not desire me to mention their names. With such compatriots and such fellow-soldiers a man might willingly at any time meet the foe.

Our loss was 2 officers and 2 enlisted men killed, and 4 enlisted men wounded. Loss of enemy, 45.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

MILTON A. HAYNES,

Lieut. Col., Provisional Army Confederate States, Comdg. Arty.

Major [VICTOR] VON SHELIHA,

Acting Chief of Staff.

JUNE 15–17, 1863.—Expedition to, and skirmish near, Lebanon, Tenn.

Report of Col. Robert H. G. Minty, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, commanding brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Camp near Murfreesborough, Tenn., June 18, 1863.

SIR: In accordance with orders received from Major-General Stanley, I marched with the First Brigade at 5 p. m. on the 15th instant, taking the Lebanon pike. I arrived at Stone's River at 7 p. m., fed horses, and

* Nominal list, omitted, states that the killed were Capt. Pleasant A. McClung and Lieutenant [James L.] Snellgrove, Sixth Florida Infantry.

halted until 10 p. m., so as to strike Lebanon by daybreak. At Baird's Mills the enemy's picket fires were found burning, but evidently the posts had not been occupied for some hours.

I arrived at Lebanon at 4 a. m., and had some difficulty in learning anything definite about the enemy. I at [last] learned from some negroes and a Union family that the rebels, about 600 strong, under Colonel Duke, had left Lebanon at about 5 p. m., the 15th, by the Sparta (or Alexandria) road. I immediately followed them to Spring Creek, 5 miles out, watered the horses, and dismounted to feed, when the rebels attacked my pickets from toward Alexandria, driving them in, and following them sharply with about 300 men, mounted and dismounted. I sent Lieutenant-Colonel Sipes, with the Seventh Pennsylvania, to the right, and Major Mix, with the Fourth Michigan, to the left (directing them to keep a little in advance of the head of the column on the pike), the Fourth Regulars on the pike, the Fifth Iowa in reserve, and the battalion Third Indiana guarding the ambulances. My advance was necessarily slow, in consequence of the rough nature of the ground over which the flanking columns had to pass. The rebels retired slowly, fighting stubbornly, until near Shop Spring, where the advance of the Fourth Regulars, under Lieutenant O'Connell, charged and drove them from the fences, from behind which they had been fighting. Our horses were tired, and those of the enemy apparently fresh, so that the only result was to drive them. Having now arrived at the junction of the cross-road leading to Baird's Mills, which gave me a good line of retreat, I took a position on the right side of the road, to allow the men to get their breakfasts. Unfortunately, there was no feed to be had for the horses.

At 11.30, I again moved forward, the Seventh Pennsylvania in advance, followed by the Fourth Michigan, Third Indiana, and Fourth Regulars, the Fifth Iowa on the flanks. We drove the enemy as before. At about 2 o'clock I arrived at Waters' Mill, halted the column, and sent Colonel Sipes, with the Seventh Pennsylvania and two companies of the Fifth Iowa, 2 miles to the front; threw out strong pickets 1½ miles in every direction, and fed horses.

At Lebanon, and at all points along the road, I received information that Morgan was at Alexandria with 4,000 men and from six to twelve pieces of artillery. When Colonel Sipes returned he brought confirmation of these reports. Skirmishing was kept up with my pickets on the Alexandria road at intervals all the afternoon. At 7 p. m. a courier came in from the front, reporting that the enemy was advancing in force, and immediately after they opened fire with their artillery. I sent the Fourth Michigan to the front, and the rebels fell back, but my flanking parties from both the right and left reported that a heavy column was moving down each flank. I immediately doubled my pickets, and remained in position until 9 o'clock, when I fell back, taking the cross-road from Shop Spring to Baird's Mills, at which place I arrived at 2.30 a. m. without molestation.

Up to this time we had marched 56 miles. Some of the men had had one hour's sleep, and the others no sleep whatever. At 6.30 I resumed the march for Murfreesborough, arriving at Stone's River at 10 o'clock. I halted for a couple of hours to rest the horses, and then returned to camp. Captain Davis, Seventh Pennsylvania, who commanded the rear guard from Baird's Mills, reports that a strong force of the enemy came into that place from toward Lebanon as he was leaving it, but attempted nothing further than an exchange of shots.

If I had had a couple of pieces of artillery, John [H.] Morgan should

either have given me battle or Alexandria; but without them, I felt that I would be fighting at too great a disadvantage and uselessly sacrificing the lives of my men. I therefore considered it my duty to retire.

Inclosed I hand you report of casualties.*

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding.

Captain [W. B.] CURTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Cavalry Division.

JUNE 16–20, 1863.—Affairs in Holmes County, Ohio.

Report of Col. William Wallace, Fifteenth Ohio Infantry, commanding United States Forces in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, *June* 20, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report of the expedition under my command, which left this city by order of Brigadier-General Mason on Tuesday night, June 16, 1863, for the purpose of suppressing an alleged insurrection in Holmes County, Ohio.

The forces under my command consisted of 230 exchanged men from Camp Chase, 50 sharpshooters from Camp Dennison, 100 men of the Governor's Guard, and one section of Captain Neil's battery.

I disembarked at Lake Station, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, about 6 a. m. June 17, and at 7 a. m. commenced the march for Napoleon, distant about 12 miles, via Nashville.

I reached Napoleon about 4 p. m., when I ascertained the insurgents were in force about 2 miles to the south. I advanced my whole force in that direction, throwing out an advanced guard of 50 men, under Captain Moon, of the Governor's Guard, consisting principally of the Third Ohio (exchanged men). When about 1½ miles from Napoleon, the advance guard was fired upon by bushwhackers from behind logs and stone piles, when the men under Captain Moon fired in return, and charged upon the ambushing party, when about 20 men sprang from their hiding places and ran. Two were captured with arms in their hands. Captain Moon having deployed his company as skirmishers, advanced about one-half mile, and halted, and returned and reported his position. He had been ordered by me not to fire, but ascertain if possible the position of the insurgents, when I intended sending in, under a flag of truce, the Governor's proclamation; but if fired on by bushwhackers, to return the fire, and halt and report, which he did.

I moved the entire force forward, and followed the direction of the retreating force to the cross-roads, 2 miles south of Napoleon, when I turned to the left and approached the supposed encampment of the insurgents, which was said to be about 1 mile to the east of the cross-roads. I arrived at the place of the supposed encampment about 5 p. m., but found no enemy visible. I deployed a part of my force as skirmishers, and put the remainder in line of battle. I advanced with the skirmish line, but had proceeded about 100 yards when I was fired on from behind a number of stone piles in a field to my right. The fire was promptly returned, and a charge with a yell made on the stone piles, when about 50 insurgents sprang from the ground and fled. Several were overtaken and captured. Three were wounded, and 2 were

* One enlisted man Fifth Iowa and one Fourth [U. S.] Cavalry (accidentally) killed.

said to be killed and carried off. I sent out a number of patrolling parties, who returned with a few prisoners and the intelligence the insurgents were flying in all directions. I camped on the ground said to have been the headquarters of the disaffected.

On the morning of the 18th, a number of citizens of Holmes County came into my camp, among whom were some of the leading men of Millersburg, all of whom were exceedingly anxious that hostilities should cease, and promising me that as the insurgents had dispersed they would see that the parties for whom the provost-marshal had warrants should be delivered up. I gave them one day to bring in the persons for whom the marshal, who was with me, had warrants. The reasons for my waiting this length of time were these: First, I was satisfied the insurgents had dispersed; second, my instructions were such that I felt myself in duty bound to preserve the peace and not increase the excitement already existing in Holmes County, and the people I had met were an ignorant and misguided class who hardly knew what they wanted or why they felt themselves aggrieved.

On the evening of the 18th, the citizens returned with the prisoners, who had been formerly rescued from the marshal, and on the following morning I sent them to Cleveland, together with the prisoners taken in arms on the evening of the 17th, in obedience to my orders. I then moved to Warsaw, and camped for the night, where the small cannon used by the insurgents was found and brought with me to this city. I reached Columbus on Saturday evening, via Coshocton.

In conclusion, I am glad to report the good conduct of the officers and men under my command. The irregularities committed by some of the men were owing more to their having campaigned in the South than to any intention on their part of violating my express orders to respect private property. I feel satisfied that the object of the expedition has been accomplished; that no further resistance to the execution of the laws will be attempted in Holmes County, and that the slight shedding of blood will be a warning to all evil-disposed persons that any further attempt to resist the officers of the Government in the execution of the laws will be met with speedy and sure punishment.

I remain, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. WALLACE,

Colonel, Commanding United States Forces in Ohio.

Capt. JOHN GREEN, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

ADDENDA.

OFFICE ACTG. ASST. PROVOST-MARSHAL GEN. OF OHIO,
Columbus, Ohio, June 16, 1863.

Capt. JOHN GREEN, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to request that at least 300 men, properly officered, may be detailed to report to me, with five days' rations, for duty in Holmes County, Ohio, where a large force of insurgents, estimated at 700 to 900, are collected together.

I desire to use the troops in making arrests of parties who have obstructed the enforcement of the enrollment act.

The party will be accompanied by a United States marshal, who wishes to use the force as a *posse comitatus* to arrest certain parties, and for this you will have to give the officer proper orders.

I rely on you to furnish transportation.

Your obedient servant,

ED. A. PARROTT,

Col. First Ohio Infty., and Actg. Asst. Prov. Mar. Gen. for Ohio.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, June 16, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. MASON,
Commanding Post, Columbus, Ohio:

GENERAL: The assistant provost-marshal-general having called upon you for force to quell an alleged insurrection in Holmes County, Ohio, where several hundred men are said to have assembled for the purpose of resisting the laws, especially the enrollment of the national forces, I have ordered a company of sharpshooters, now at Camp Dennison, to report to you immediately, and desire that you shall make up as nearly as possible a full battalion of infantry and a section of artillery for the required service.

This force you will put under command of the most experienced and efficient field officer available, and order them forthwith to the place of the supposed encampment.

The Governor of the State has issued a proclamation to these lawless persons, commanding them to disperse. The officer in command of the detachment will, on his approach to the insurgents, halt his force, and send an intelligent subaltern with this proclamation to them, warning them that if they make resistance or a show of fighting, the most severe measures will be used against them.

If they give up the parties whom the provost-marshal may think fit to arrest, and disperse peaceably to their homes, no further steps against them need be taken till further orders.

If the body of insurgents shall be so small that the force sent can capture the whole without bloodshed, this should be done. If, on the other hand, they refuse to disperse, to lay down their arms, or surrender the persons whose arrest is ordered, their camp will be assaulted with the utmost vigor, and the insurgents captured or killed at all hazards, so that an efficient lesson may once for all be given to all rebels at home.

You will, of course, instruct the officer in command of the detachment that much depends upon his sound discretion and coolness, as well as vigor, and will prescribe to him such a course as to the details, and in regard to his route, &c., as from your information you may deem proper.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

JUNE 17, 1863.—Hines' raid into Indiana.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Brig. Gen. Jeremiah T. Boyle, U. S. Army.
No. 3.—Capt. Alexander C. Semple, Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, U. S. Army.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *June* 22, 1863.

The rebel raid of Friday and Saturday into Indiana, which was pretty well broken to pieces by our troops, has been followed by one much more formidable, which crossed yesterday, and was last heard

from within 5 miles of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. I have sent troops both from Indianapolis and Louisville, but can hardly hope to prevent the burning of some of the important bridges on the railroad. These people are conducted by the sympathizers of Southern Indiana. Kentucky is to-day a more loyal State than either Indiana, Ohio, or Illinois. Within the last two or three weeks, rebel spies, recruiting officers, and mail-couriers, who have been before effectually checked, have been in full operation. I can see no reason why a stringent policy should not extend over these three States as well as Kentucky.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK.

No. 2.

Report of Brig. Gen. Jeremiah T. Boyle, U. S. Army.

CINCINNATI, *June* 19, 1863.

The following dispatch just received from General Boyle:

A band of rebel cavalry, estimated at from 80 to 200, crossed the Ohio River on Wednesday [17th], at Leavenworth, 60 miles below this city, and, when last heard from, was at Paoli last night, evidently going toward the New Albany Railroad. I will send 100 men down the river on a boat at once to cut off their retreat. If there are any cavalry at Indianapolis, a small body should be sent at once to look after these scoundrels. They belong to the Fourth Kentucky rebel cavalry.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

[A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.]

General O. B. WILLCOX, *Indianapolis, Ind.*

No. 3.

Report of Capt. Alexander C. Semple, Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *June* 22, 1863.

GENERAL: About 500 rebels crossed the Ohio at Rome, Ind., Saturday night, and when last heard from were at Paoli. A force at Orleans, Ind., consisting of cavalry and militia, have gone to meet them. Three hundred men and two pieces of artillery will leave here by noon on steamer Melnotte, for Leavenworth and Rome, to intercept them in their retreat if driven back to the river. We have no force to send into the interior of Indiana. General Boyle left this a. m. for Danville.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. SEMPLE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.

JUNE 23-JULY 7, 1863.—The Middle Tennessee, or Tullahoma, Campaign.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

June 23, 1863.—Advance of the Union forces.
Skirmishes at Rover and Unionville.
24, 1863.—Skirmish at Middleton.
Skirmish near Bradyville.
Skirmish at Christiana.
Skirmish at Big Spring Branch.
24-26, 1863.—Skirmishes at Hoover's Gap.
24-27, 1863.—Skirmishes at Liberty Gap.
25, 1863.—Skirmish at Guy's Gap.
Skirmish at Fosterville.
26, 1863.—Skirmish at Beech Grove.
27, 1863.—Action at Shelbyville.
Skirmishes at Fosterville and Guy's Gap.
Skirmish at Fairfield.
Occupation of Manchester by the Union forces.
28, 1863.—Skirmish at Rover.
29, 1863.—Skirmish near Hillsborough.
Skirmish at Decherd.
29-30, 1863.—Skirmishes near Tullahoma.
30, 1863.—Confederate forces evacuate Tullahoma.
July 1, 1863.—Occupation of Tullahoma by the Union forces.
Skirmish near Bethpage Bridge, Elk River.
Skirmish near Bobo's Cross-Roads.
2, 1863.—Skirmish at Morris' Ford, Elk River.
Skirmish at Rock Creek Ford, Elk River.
Skirmish at Estill Springs.
Skirmishes at Pelham and Elk River Bridge.
3, 1863.—Skirmish at Boiling Fork, near Winchester.
4, 1863.—Skirmish at University Depot.
7, 1863.—Army of Tennessee (Confederate) encamps about Chattanooga.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Cumberland.
No. 2.—Abstract from Return of the Department of the Cumberland for June, 1863.
No. 3.—Organization of Troops in the Department of the Cumberland, June 30, 1863.
No. 4.—Surg. Glover Perin, U. S. Army, Medical Director.
No. 5.—Return of Casualties in the Union forces.
No. 6.—Maj. William M. Wiles, Forty-fourth Indiana Infantry, Provost-Marshal-General.
No. 7.—Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, U. S. Army, commanding Fourteenth Army Corps.
No. 8.—Maj. Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.
No. 9.—Col. Benjamin F. Scribner, Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 10.—Col. Henry A. Hambright, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 11.—Capt. George W. Smith, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, Third Brigade.
No. 12.—Capt. Henry Haymond, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry.
No. 13.—Maj. Gen. James S. Negley, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

No. 14.—Brig. Gen. John Beatty, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.
No. 15.—Col. William L. Stoughton, Eleventh Michigan Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 16.—Col. William Sirwell, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 17.—Brig. Gen. John M. Brannan, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.
No. 18.—Brig. Gen. James B. Steedman, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 19.—Maj. Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Division.
No. 20.—Col. John T. Wilder, Seventeenth Indiana Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 21.—Maj. Gen. Alexander McD. McCook, U. S. Army, commanding Twentieth Army Corps.
No. 22.—Brig. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.
No. 23.—Col. P. Sidney Post, Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 24.—Lieut. Col. Joshua C. Winters, Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry.
No. 25.—Lieut. Col. James B. Kerr, Seventy-fourth Illinois Infantry.
No. 26.—Col. John E. Bennett, Seventy-fifth Illinois Infantry.
No. 27.—Col. Michael Gooding, Twenty-second Indiana Infantry.
No. 28.—Brig. Gen. William P. Carlin, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 29.—Col. William W. Caldwell, Eighty-first Indiana Infantry.
No. 30.—Col. Hans C. Heg, Fifteenth Wisconsin Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 31.—Brig. Gen. Richard W. Johnson, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.
No. 32.—Brig. Gen. August Willich, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.
No. 33.—Col. Charles T. Hotchkiss, Eighty-ninth Illinois Infantry.
No. 34.—Maj. Jacob Glass, Thirty-second Indiana Infantry.
No. 35.—Col. Frank Askew, Fifteenth Ohio Infantry.
No. 36.—Col. William H. Gibson, Forty-ninth Ohio Infantry.
No. 37.—Col. Thomas E. Rose, Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding regiment and Second Brigade.
No. 38.—Maj. J. McClelland Miller, Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry.
No. 39.—Col. Allen Buckner, Seventy-ninth Illinois Infantry.
No. 40.—Lieut. Col. David M. Dunn, Twenty-ninth Indiana Infantry.
No. 41.—Capt. William Dawson, Thirtieth Indiana Infantry.
No. 42.—Col. Philemon P. Baldwin, Sixth Indiana Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 43.—Lieut. Col. Hagerman Tripp, Sixth Indiana Infantry.
No. 44.—Col. William W. Berry, Fifth Kentucky Infantry.
No. 45.—Lieut. Col E. Bassett Langdon, First Ohio Infantry.
No. 46.—Col. Hiram Strong, Ninety-third Ohio Infantry.
No. 47.—Lieut. Alfred Morrison, Fifth Indiana Battery, Second Division Artillery.
No. 48.—Capt. Wilber F. Goodspeed, Battery A, First Ohio Artillery.
No. 49.—Lieut. Oscar W. Hancock, Twentieth Ohio Battery.
No. 50.—Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.
No. 51.—Brig. Gen. William H. Lytle, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.
No. 52.—Col. Bernard Laiboldt, Second Missouri Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 53.—Col. Luther P. Bradley, Fifty-first Illinois Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps.
No. 54.—Maj. Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden, U. S. Army, commanding Twenty-first Army Corps.
No. 55.—Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Wood, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.
No. 56.—Maj. Gen. John M. Palmer, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.
No. 57.—Brig. Gen. William B. Hazen, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 58.—Brig. Gen. Horatio P. Van Cleve, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.
No. 59.—Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, U. S. Army, commanding Reserve Corps.

No. 60.—Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry, Army of the Cumberland.
No. 61.—Brig. Gen. Robert B. Mitchell, U. S. Army, commanding First Cavalry Division.
No. 62.—Col. Archibald P. Campbell, Second Michigan Cavalry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 63.—Col. Edward M. McCook, Second Indiana Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 64.—Col. Oscar H. La Grange, First Wisconsin Cavalry.
No. 65.—Col. Louis D. Watkins, Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 66.—Brig. Gen. John B. Turchin, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.
No. 67.—Col. Robert H. G. Minty, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 68.—Lieut. Col. Robert Klein, Third Indiana Cavalry.
No. 69.—Maj. Frank W. Mix, Fourth Michigan Cavalry.
No. 70.—Capt. Alfred Abeel, Fourth Michigan Cavalry.
No. 71.—Lieut. Col. William B. Sipes, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.
No. 72.—Capt. James B. McIntyre, Fourth U. S. Cavalry.
No. 73.—Col. Eli Long, Fourth Ohio Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 74.—Col. Thomas P. Nicholas, Second Kentucky Cavalry.
No. 75.—Lieut. Col. Elijah S. Watts, Second Kentucky Cavalry.
No. 76.—Col. Beroth B. Eggleston, First Ohio Cavalry.
No. 77.—Maj. Thomas J. Patten, First Ohio Cavalry.
No. 78.—Maj. James N. Scott, First Ohio Cavalry.
No. 79.—Maj. Charles B. Seidel, Third Ohio Cavalry.
No. 80.—Lieut. Chancey L. Cook, Third Ohio Cavalry.
No. 81.—Lieut. Col. Oliver P. Robie, Fourth Ohio Cavalry.
No. 82.—Maj. George W. Dobb, Fourth Ohio Cavalry.
No. 83.—Maj. Robert E. Rodgers, Fourth Ohio Cavalry.
No. 84.—Lieut. Col. Charles B. Lamborn, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.
No. 85.—Capt. James H. Stokes, Stokes' (Illinois) battery.
No. 86.—Lieut. Sylvanus H. Stevens, Stokes' (Illinois) battery.
No. 87.—Brig. Gen. J. St. Clair Morton, U. S. Army, commanding Pioneer Brigade, Department of the Cumberland.
No. 88.—Col. William P. Innes, First Michigan Engineers.
No. 89.—General Braxton Bragg, C. S. Army, commanding Army of Tennessee.
No. 90.—Abstracts from return of Department No. 2 for June 20 and July 10, 1863.
No. 91.—Maj. Gen. P. R. Cleburne, C. S. Army, commanding division, Hardee's corps.
No. 92.—Brig. Gen. St. John R. Liddell, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.
No. 93.—Col. D. C. Govan, Second Arkansas Infantry.
No. 94.—Col. L. Featherston, Fifth Arkansas Infantry.
No. 95.—Lieut. Col. Peter Snyder, Sixth Arkansas Infantry, commanding Sixth and Seventh Arkansas.
No. 96.—Col. J. H. Kelly, Eighth Arkansas Infantry.
No. 97.—Col. J. E. Josey, Fifteenth Arkansas Infantry, commanding Thirteenth and Fifteenth Arkansas.
No. 98.—Capt. Charles Swett, Warren Light Artillery.
No. 99.—Brig. Gen. Bushrod R. Johnson, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, Stewart's division, Hardee's corps.
No. 100.—Brig. Gen. William B. Bate, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, Stewart's division.
No. 101.—Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Corps.
No. 102.—Notes of Lieut. W. B. Richmond, aide-de-camp to Lieutenant-General Polk, on movement of Army of Tennessee from Tullahoma to Chattanooga, June 26–July 7.

No. 1.

Reports of Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Cumberland.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Manchester, Tenn., June 28, 1863.
(Via Murfreesborough, Tenn., June 29.)

On the 26th, General McCook moved across from Liberty Gap, and at noon of 27th closed up with General Thomas' rear, at Beech Grove. General Thomas, at the same time, drove the enemy from Fairfield, while Reynolds pushed to this place, where he arrived yesterday noon, capturing 20 prisoners.

Heavy roads, made nearly impassable by constant rain, detained General Crittenden's column, *en route* from Bradyville to this place, and it has not yet all arrived. Bragg put his whole army in retreat upon Tullahoma yesterday morning. General Gordon Granger and General Stanley advanced from Christiana yesterday morning, and entered Shelbyville at 6 p. m., capturing three pieces of artillery and 300 prisoners. The bridge across Duck River was saved. At 9 p. m. last evening Granger started in pursuit of Bragg's train, not then more than 9 miles beyond Shelbyville. He has not yet been heard from. A cavalry force was sent from here last night, to cut the railroad toward the Tennessee. Nothing but heavy and continued rain has prevented this army from reaching Tullahoma in advance of Bragg.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

—

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Tullahoma, Tenn., July 1, 1863.
(Via Murfreesborough, Tenn., July 2.)

I telegraphed you Sunday's occupation of Shelbyville and Manchester, and Monday it rained hard all day, rendering the roads impassable. It was found impossible to move our artillery or to get our troops into position until this morning, when a general advance was ordered at daylight. General Thomas yesterday made a reconnaissance on two roads and General McCook on one road, reporting the enemy in force at this place, with the addition of Buckner's division, which arrived Monday evening. On advancing this morning, it was found that the enemy had fled in haste last night, much demoralized. Strong fortifications, a small quantity of stores, and three siege guns in our possession. They took the direction of Winchester. Thomas should be on their flank to-night, at Elk River. Sheridan and Brannan marched into town to-day at 11.30, taking a few prisoners.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

—

TULLAHOMA, TENN., *July* 2, 1863—4 p. m.

Telegraph lines reached here a few moments since. After seven days' movements, in unexampled rains, we have dislodged the enemy from his strongly intrenched positions at Shelbyville and this place, which we occupied yesterday at 11.30 a. m. Our columns pushed on in pursuit of Bragg's retreating army, and our advance overtook their rear guard near Elk River, but too late to save the bridges. The river,

swollen to an unwonted height, is falling rapidly, while our columns are seeking, and will probably find, crossings, which will enable them to strike their retreating columns, already forced from the Pelham route across the mountains to the interior and more distant one by Decherd. Will advise you by mail as events occur.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Estell Springs, near Tullahoma, Tenn., July 4, 1863.

Your dispatch of this morning * is received. Our movement commenced on 24th of June. Have driven Bragg from his intrenched positions at Shelbyville and Tullahoma. Either of them is stronger than Corinth. Have pursued him through the mountains. Incessant rains and the impassable state of the roads alone prevented us from forcing him to a general battle. Sheridan's division occupied Cowan yesterday at 3 p. m. The enemy has retreated toward Bridgeport and Chattanooga. Every effort is being made to bring forward supplies and threaten the enemy sufficiently to hold him. As I have already advised you, Tullahoma was evacuated Tuesday night. Our troops pursued him, and overtook his train at Elk River. He burned the bridge. In that operation our losses in killed and wounded will not exceed 500. The loss of the enemy may be safely put at 1,000 killed and wounded, 1,000 prisoners, 7 pieces of artillery, 500 or 600 tents. The country is filled with deserters from the Tennessee troops, and it is generally thought a very large portion of these troops will never leave their native State. Nothing but most stringent coercion can detain them. It is impossible to convey to you an idea of the continuous rains we have had since commencement of these operations or the state of the roads. I pray God that every available soldier may be sent to me, and that our arms may be successful against Lee. He should be destroyed.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

Hon. E. M. STANTON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Winchester, Tenn., July 24, 1863.

GENERAL: For the information of the General-in-Chief and the War Department, I respectfully submit the following report of the preliminaries and operations which resulted in driving the rebels out of Middle Tennessee, from the occupation of Murfreesborough, a point 212 miles from the nearest point of supplies:

To enable this army to operate successfully in advance of this position, it was necessary, first, to establish and secure a depot of supplies at this point, and, second, to organize an adequate cavalry force to combat that of the enemy, protect our own line of communication, and take advantage of the enemy should he be beaten or retreat.

The depot was established and in a defensible condition by the 1st of May, as has been reported, but the inferior numbers of our cavalry and the scarcity of long forage wore out our cavalry horses faster than we could replace them, and it was not before the 15th of June that we had brought what we had into available condition.

The General-in-Chief has been informed of the reasons why an advance was not deemed advisable until all things were prepared.

---

* Announcing defeat of General Lee at Gettysburg.

THE POSITION OF THE REBELS.

Their main base of supplies was at Chattanooga, but a vastly superior cavalry force had enabled them to command all the resources of the Duck River Valley and the country southward. Tullahoma, a large intrenched camp, situated on the "Barrens," at the intersection of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad with the McMinnville branch, was their main depot. (See plan, &c.*) Its front was covered by the defiles of Duck River—a deep, narrow stream, with but few fords or bridges—and a rough, rocky range of hills which divides the "Barrens" from the lower level of Middle Tennessee.

Bragg's main army occupied a strong position north of Duck River, the infantry extending from Shelbyville to Wartrace, and their cavalry on their right to McMinnville, and on their left to Columbia and Spring Hill, where Forrest was concentrated and threatening Franklin.

The position of Bragg's infantry was covered by a range of high, rough, rocky hills, the principal routes passing southward from Murfreesborough toward Tullahoma and line of the enemy's communications.

1st. By McMinnville it is 75 miles to Tullahoma. Its length precludes it, while the intermediate by-roads between that and Manchester were so difficult as to be regarded as unsuited for the movement of an army.

2d. The Manchester pike passing these hills through Hoover's Gap and ascending to the "Barrens" through a long difficult cañon called Matt's Hollow.

3d. The Wartrace road through Liberty Gap, which passes into the one along the railroad by Bellbuckle Gap.

4th. The Shelbyville turnpike, running through Guy's Gap.

5th. The Middleton dirt road.

6th. The road by Versailles, into the Shelbyville and Triune roads, both of which avoid passes and have few defiles.

The enemy held all these passes, and his main position in front of Shelbyville was strengthened by a redan line extending from Horse Mountain, on the east, to Duck River, on the west, covered by a line of abatis. (See accompanying drawings.) Polk's corps was at Shelbyville. Hardee's headquarters was at Wartrace, and his troops held Hoover's, Liberty, and Bellbuckle Gaps. Polk's corps was generally estimated by intelligent rebels and Union men at about 18,000, infantry and artillery; Hardee's at 12,000, infantry and artillery—making a total of 30,000 of these arms, and probably 8,000 effective cavalry.

Positive information from various sources concurred to show the enemy intended to fight us in his intrenchments at Shelbyville, should we advance by that route, and that he would be in good position to retreat if beaten, and so retard our pursuit through the narrow, winding roads from that place which lead up to the "Barrens," and thus inflict severe loss without danger to their own line of retreat to the mountains toward their base. I was determined to render useless their intrenchments, and, if possible, secure their line of retreat by turning their right and moving on the railroad bridge across Elk River. This would compel a battle on our own ground or drive them on a disadvantageous line of retreat. To accomplish this it was necessary to make Bragg believe we could advance on him by the Shelbyville route, and to keep up the impression, if possible, until we had reached Manchester with the main body of the army, as this point must be reached over a single practica-

* Maps, &c., referred to in this report will appear in Atlas.

ble road passing through Hoover's Gap, a narrow way 3 miles in length between high hills, and then through Matt's Hollow, a gorge 2 miles long, with scarce room anywhere for wagons to pass each other. These passes were occupied by the enemy but 8 miles from Hardee's headquarters, not more than 16 miles from their left at Shelbyville.

The plan was, therefore, to move General Granger's command to Triune, and thus create the impression of our intention to advance on them by the Shelbyville and Triune pikes, while cavalry movements and an infantry advance toward Woodbury would seem to be feints designed by us to deceive Bragg and conceal our supposed real designs on their left, where the topography and the roads presented comparatively slight obstacles and afforded great facilities for moving in force.

Events proved that this had the desired effect; and, accordingly, Bragg called forward Buckner and all the spare troops at his command from East Tennessee and the lines of the railroads, the last of them arriving on the very evening they began their retreat from their position in front of Duck River. The operations which followed these successful preliminaries were as follows:

On the 23d of June, Major-General Granger, under orders, sent General Mitchell, with his cavalry division, on the Eagleville and Shelbyville pike, to make a furious attack on the enemy's cavalry and drive in their infantry guards on their main line, while General Granger, with his own troops and Brannan's division, moved, with ten days' rations, to Salem, sending his sick and baggage to the camps at Murfreesborough. On the same day, Palmer's division and a brigade of cavalry were ordered to move, via Cripple Creek and Readyville, to the vicinity of Bradyville; his advance to seize the head of the defile leading up to the "Barrens" by an obscure road leading them to Manchester, by Lumley's Station. All the other troops were ordered to be in readiness to march, with twelve days' rations of bread, coffee, sugar, and salt; six days' meat on hoof, and six days' pork or bacon. General Mitchell accomplished his work, after a sharp and gallant fight, for the details of which I must refer you to his own report. General Granger arrived and took position at Salem, in pursuance of orders.

The corps commanders met at headquarters in the evening, when the plan of the movement was explained to them, and each received written orders for his part, as follows:

Major-General McCook's corps was to advance on the Shelbyville road, turn to the left, move two divisions by Millersburg, and, advancing on the Wartrace road, seize and hold Liberty Gap. The third division was to advance on Fosterville and cover the crossing of General Granger's command from the Middleton road, and then move by Christiana to join the rest of the corps.

General G. Granger was to advance on the Middleton road, threatening that place, and cover the passing of General Brannan's division, of the Fourteenth Corps, which was to pass by Christiana and bivouac with the rear division of the Twentieth Corps.

The Fourteenth Corps, Major-General Thomas, was to advance on the Manchester pike, seize and hold with its advance, if practicable, Hoover's Gap, and bivouac so as to command and cover that and the Millersburg road, so that McCook and himself could be within supporting distance of each other.

Major-General Crittenden was to leave Van Cleve's division, of the Twenty-first Army Corps, at Murfreesborough, concentrate at Bradyville with the other two, and await orders.

The cavalry—one brigade—under General Turchin, was sent with the

Twenty-first Army Corps to look out toward McMinnville. All the remainder, under Major-General Stanley, were to meet General Mitchell, coming in from Versailles, and attack the rebel cavalry at Middleton.

The headquarters of the army was to be established at Mrs. McGill's, at Big Spring Branch.

All these movements were executed with commendable promptitude and success, in the midst of a continuous and drenching rain, which so softened the ground on all the dirt roads as to render them next to impassable.

General McCook's taking of Liberty Gap was very gallant and creditable to the troops of Johnson's division, Willich's brigade leading, supported by Carlin's brigade, of Davis' division, on the right.

General Reynolds had the advance in the Fourteenth Corps, Wilder's mounted brigade leading. He surprised and carried Hoover's Gap, a defile 3 miles in length, before the main infantry support of the rebels (two brigades) could come up, and, when they did arrive, fought them and held the position until the remainder of Reynolds' division arrived. The enemy kept at artillery distance from them, and left us to hold the bridge across the Garrison Fork and the *débouché* of the Fairfield road. For the details of this fight, I refer to the reports of the immediate commanders of the troops.

As it was not yet certain whether the enemy would advance to test our strength on McCook's front, or mass on the flank of the Fourteenth Corps, near Fairfield, the orders for June 25 were as follows:

Major-General Crittenden to advance to Lumley's Stand, 6 miles east of Beech Grove, and open communication with General Thomas. General Thomas to attack the rebels on the flank of his advance position at the forks of the road, and drive the rebels toward Fairfield. General McCook to feign an advance, as if in force on the Wartrace road, by the Liberty Gap passes. General Stanley, with his cavalry, to occupy their attention at Fosterville, and General Granger to support him with his infantry at Christiana.

Should Thomas succeed, and find the enemy retreating toward Wartrace, he was to cover that road with a division and move with the remainder of troops rapidly on Manchester. McCook to move in and take his place at Beech Grove, holding Liberty Gap with a division, and finally withdrawing that, and following Thomas to Manchester. The incessant rain delayed the arrival of General Brannan to join the Fourteenth Corps on the Manchester pike; but everything was finally in position, and General Reynolds' division had advanced on the heights toward Fairfield, but did not attack the enemy, who appeared to show a disposition to contest our advance by that route. At Liberty Gap the enemy tried to regain possession, but finally retreated, leaving our pickets in position.

On the 26th, most of the movements ordered for the 25th were completed, amid continuous rains. Generals Rousseau's, Reynolds', and Brannan's divisions co-operated in a gallant advance on the enemy, who, after a short resistance, fled toward Fairfield, near to which place our pickets were advanced, while Reynolds' division and the baggage moved forward during the night toward Manchester, Wilder's brigade having seized Matt's Hollow early in the afternoon, and thus secured the passage.

June 27, headquarters reached Manchester, where General Reynolds' and part of Negley's division had already arrived. The remainder of Thomas' corps came in during the night. It was now manifest that the enemy must leave his intrenched position at Shelbyville, and that we

must expect him at Tullahoma, only 12 miles distant. It was therefore necessary to close up our columns on Manchester, distribute our rations, and prepare for the contest.

While this was progressing, I determined to cut, if possible, the railroad in Bragg's rear. Wilder's brigade was sent to burn Elk River Bridge and destroy the railroad between Decherd and Cowan, and Brig. Gen. John Beatty, with a brigade of infantry, to Hillsborough, to cover and support his movements.

General Sheridan's division came in June 28, and all McCook's corps arrived before the night of the 29th, troops and animals much jaded.

The terrible rains and desperate roads so delayed Crittenden, who on the 26th got orders to march to Manchester with all speed, that it was not until the 29th that his last division arrived, badly worn. The column being now closed up, and having divisions of the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps at Crumpton's Creek, orders were given for the Fourteenth Corps to occupy the center at Concord Church and Bobo Cross-Roads, with a division in reserve; the Twentieth Corps to take the right on Crumpton's Creek, two divisions *en echélon* retired, one in reserve, and the Twenty-first Corps to come up on the left, near Hall's Chapel, one division front and one division in reserve.

It rained almost incessantly during the 30th, but the troops, by dint of labor and perseverance, had dragged their artillery and themselves through the mud into position. It is a singular characteristic of the soil on the "Barrens" that it becomes so soft and spongy that wagons cut into it as if it were a swamp, and even horses cannot pass over it without similar results. The terrible effect of the rains on the passage of our troops may be inferred from the single fact that General Crittenden required four days of incessant labor to advance the distance of 21 miles.

While the troops were thus moving into position, General Thomas sent Steedman's brigade, of Brannan's division, two regiments of Reynolds' division, and two regiments of Negley's division on separate roads, to reconnoiter the enemy's position, while General Sheridan sent Bradley's brigade, of his division, on another for the same purpose. These reconnaissances all returned and reported having found the enemy in force on all roads except the one leading to Estill Springs. Scouts all confirmed this, with the fact that it was the general belief that Bragg would fight us in his intrenchments at Tullahoma.

Wilder returned from his expedition, reporting that he found the enemy at Elk Bridge with a brigade of infantry and a battery, which prevented him from destroying that bridge, but that he had damaged the road considerably at Decherd, where his appearance with his mountain howitzers created great consternation, and within three hours brought down some heavy trains of infantry.

Meanwhile we had information that Stanley's cavalry, supported by Major-General Granger's infantry, and acting under his general directions, had attacked the enemy's cavalry and artillery at Guy's Gap, on the Murfreesborough and Shelbyville pike, and driven them from stand to stand, killing, wounding, and capturing as they went, until the enemy reached their intrenchments, from which they were soon driven by flanking and a direct charge, wherein the cavalry captured three pieces of artillery, some with loads in, but not rammed down.

From their intrenchments the rebels fled to town, where they made another stand, but in vain. Our cavalry came down with resistless sweep and drove them in confusion into the river. Many were killed and drowned, and Shelbyville, with large numbers of prisoners, a quantity of arms and commissary stores, were the crowning results of the

cavalry operations that day. It was worthy of note that the waving of flags and cheers of welcome from the inhabitants of this unconquerable stronghold of loyalty doubtless gave added vigor and energy to the advance of our troops. The reports from this cavalry battle showed also the enemy's withdrawal on Tullahoma, and the general expectation that he would fight there.

June 30, orders having been given General Morton to ascertain the practicability of moving by column in mass in line of battle from our position to gain the rear of the rebel position at Tullahoma, and who reported favorably thereon, preparations were completed, and Crittenden's second division was moved into position.

July 1, I received a dispatch from General Thomas that the enemy had retreated from Tullahoma during the night.

Brannan's, Negley's, and Sheridan's divisions entered Tullahoma, where the infantry arrived about noon. Negley's and Rousseau's divisions pushed on by Spring Creek and overtook the rear guard of the enemy late in the afternoon at Bethpage Bridge, 2 miles above the railroad crossing, where they had a sharp skirmish with the rebels occupying the heights on the south side of the river and commanding the bridge by artillery, which they had placed behind epaulements.

July 2, having brought forward the ammunition, McCook, with two divisions, pursued on the roads west of the railroad. Arriving at Rock Creek Ford, General Sheridan found Elk so swollen as to be barely fordable for cavalry, and the rebel cavalry on the south bank to resist a crossing, but he soon drove them away and occupied the ford. General Thomas found equal difficulties in crossing, for the enemy during the night burned the bridge and retired before morning. General Turchin, with a small brigade of cavalry, had pushed forward from Hillsborough, on the Decherd road, and found the enemy's cavalry at the fords of Elk, near Morris Ferry; engaged them coming up, and, re-enforced by the arrival of General Mitchell, they forced the passage of the river after a sharp conflict. Night closed the pursuit.

July 3, General Sheridan succeeded in crossing Elk River, and, supported by General J. C. Davis' division, pursued the enemy to Cowan, where he learned the enemy had crossed the mountains with his artillery and infantry by the University and Sweeden's Cove, and that the cavalry only would be found covering their rear. General Thomas got over his troops the same day. Negley's division moved on the Brakefield Point road, toward the University. Sheridan sent some cavalry from his position, and Stanley some from the main column, now in pursuit, but they only developed the fact that the enemy was gone, and as our troops were out of provisions, and the roads worn well-nigh impracticable from rain and travel, they were obliged to halt until their supplies could be brought forward from Murfreesborough, to which point the wagons had been sent for that purpose.

Thus ended a nine days' campaign, which drove the enemy from two fortified positions and gave us possession of Middle Tennessee, conducted in one of the most extraordinary rains ever known in Tennessee at that period of the year, over a soil that becomes almost a quicksand. Our operations were retarded thirty-six hours at Hoover's Gap and sixty hours at and in front of Manchester, which alone prevented us from getting possession of his communications and forcing the enemy to a very disastrous battle. These results were far more successful than was anticipated, and could only have been obtained by a surprise as to the direction and force of our movement.

For the details of the action at Liberty Gap, Hoover's Gap, Shelby-

ville, and Rover, I beg to refer to the reports of Major-Generals Thomas, McCook, and Stanley, and the accompanying sub-reports.

Bearing testimony to the spirit and gallantry of all, both officers and men, I must refer to the reports of the several commanders for the details thereof. I am especially proud of and gratified by the loyal support and soldierly devotion of the corps and division commanders, all the more touching to me as the movement was one which they regarded with some doubt, if not distrust. It affords me pleasure to return my thanks to Major-General Granger and Major-General Stanley, commanding the cavalry, for their operations on our right, resulting in the capture of Shelbyville; and to General Granger for subsequently dispatching our supplies when they were so pressingly needed.

Colonel Wilder and his brigade deserve a special mention for long-continued exertions, enterprise, and efficiency in these operations. Colonel Wilder ought to be made a brigadier-general. Colonel Minty, who commanded the advance on Shelbyville, for gallantry on that and many other occasions, merits the like promotion.

The management of the medical department was worthy of all praise. I cannot forbear to make special mention of the energy, ability, foresight, and devotion to duty of Dr. Perin. His superior in these qualities has not fallen under my observation.

All my staff merited my warm approbation for ability, zeal, and devotion to duty, but I am sure they will not consider it invidious if I especially mention Brigadier-General Garfield, ever active, prudent, and sagacious. I feel much indebted to him for both counsel and assistance in the administration of this army. He possesses the instincts and energy of a great commander.

The reports of the corps commanders herewith show our total loss during these operations was 14 officers killed and 26 wounded; 71 non-commissioned officers and privates killed, 436 wounded, and 13 missing. Total, 85 killed, 462 wounded, and 13 missing.*

We captured and preserved —— stand small-arms, 3 field pieces, 6 caissons, 3 limbers, 3 rifled siege pieces without carriages, besides arms destroyed by the cavalry. Quartermaster's stores: 89 tents, 89 flys, and 3,500 sacks corn and corn meal.

The total number of prisoners taken, as will be seen by the accompanying report of the provost-marshal-general, Major Wiles, is 59 commissioned officers and 1,575 non-commissioned officers and privates.

Before closing this report, I call the attention of the General-in-Chief and the War Department to the merits and ability of Capt. W. E. Merrill, engineer, whose successful collection and embodiment of topographical information, rapidly printed by Captain [William C.] Margedant's quick process, and distributed to corps and division commanders, has already contributed very greatly to the ease and success of our movements over a country of difficult and hitherto unknown topography. I sincerely trust the War Department will show its appreciation of the merits and services of this promising young officer, who fortified the frontiers of Western Virginia, lingered in a rebel prison for six months, was wounded at Yorktown, and who put in order and a state of defense the Kentucky railroad injured by Bragg and Kirby Smith.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.

* But see revised statement, p. 419.

No. 2.

Abstract from return of the Department of the Cumberland, Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of June, 1863; headquarters Manchester, Tenn.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters*	85	1,068	1,348	1,721	.....	.....
Fourteenth Army Corps (camp near Concord, Tenn.):						
Infantry	1,327	20,595	24,767	35,073	.....	.....
Artillery	46	1,198	1,291	1,492	.....	72
Total Fourteenth Army Corps	1,373	21,793	26,058	36,565	.....	72
Twentieth Army Corps (Manchester, Tenn.):						
Infantry	878	12,257	15,030	23,362	.....	.....
Artillery	30	931	1,017	1,246	.....	54
Total Twentieth Army Corps	908	13,188	16,047	24,608	.....	54
Twenty-first Army Corps (Manchester, Tenn.):						
Infantry	1,038	12,973	15,872	24,208	.....	.....
Artillery	29	991	1,151	1,282	.....	58
Total Twenty-first Army Corps	1,067	13,964	17,023	25,490	.....	58
Reserve Corps, Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger (Murfreesborough, Tenn.):						
First Division, Brig. Gen. Absalom Baird (Murfreesborough, Shelbyville, &c.):						
Infantry	341	5,686	6,638	9,403	.....	.....
Artillery	13	270	300	352	.....	18
Second Division, Brig. Gen. James D. Morgan (Nashville, Tenn.):						
Infantry	357	6,133	7,428	8,968	.....	.....
Artillery	10	264	293	325	.....	†26
Third Division, Brig. Gen. Robert S. Granger (Nashville, Fort Donelson, &c.):						
Infantry	236	4,192	5,529	5,981	.....	.....
Artillery	9	284	336	374	.....	20
Company F, First Missouri Cavalry, Capt. J. Clifford (Murfreesborough, Tenn.).	3	80	91	93	.....	.....
Fourth Battalion Pioneers, Capt. Milton Kemper (Shelbyville, Tenn.).	‡5	‡129	‡144	‡203	.....	.....
Signal Corps, Lieut. W. W. Hopkins (Murfreesborough, Tenn.).	‡4	‡10	‡14	‡15	.....	.....
Total Reserve Corps	969	16,909	20,615	25,496	.....	64
Cavalry command, Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley,§ (in the field):						
First Division, Brig. Gen. Robert B. Mitchell	359	5,289	6,767	8,625	.....	2
Second Division, Brig. Gen. John B. Turchin	249	4,663	5,514	7,549	.....	7
Total cavalry command	608	9,952	12,281	16,174	.....	9
Miscellaneous troops:						
Artillery Reserve (Nashville)	8	194	211	246	18	.....
Artillery unattached	2	96	106	121	.....	.....
First Michigan Engineers	22	548	727	877	.....	.....
Pioneer Brigade	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pioneers (detailed)	48	905	1,149	2,685	.....	.....
Artillery	2	116	133	159	.....	6
Convalescents, Lieutenant-Colonel Cahill	20	525	1,444	1,587	.....	.....
Total	102	2,384	3,770	‖2,990	18	6

* Department staff, couriers, guards, orderlies, Signal Corps, &c.

† Field and siege guns.

‡ Not added in total on original returns.

§ Returns imperfect, and representing generally the command as it stood at different dates in May, 1863.

‖ To avoid counting them twice, the aggregate of pioneers "present and absent" omitted.

Abstract from return of the Department of the Cumberland, &c.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	85	1,068	1,348	1,721	.....	.....
Fourteenth Army Corps	1,373	21,793	26,058	36,565	.....	72
Twentieth Army Corps	908	13,188	16,047	24,608	.....	54
Twenty-first Army Corps	1,067	13,964	17,023	25,490	.....	58
Reserve Corps	969	16,909	20,615	25,496	.....	64
Cavalry command	608	9,952	12,281	16,174	.....	9
Miscellaneous	102	2,384	3,770	2,990	18	6
Grand total Department of the Cumberland	5,112	79,258	97,142	133,044	18	263

No. 3.

Organization of troops in the Department of the Cumberland, commanded by Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, June 30, 1863.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

10th Ohio, Col. Joseph W. Burke.
1st Battalion Ohio Sharpshooters, Capt. Watson C. Squire.
15th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Charles B. Lamborn.

PIONEER BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. JAMES ST. CLAIR MORTON.

1st Battalion, Capt. Charles J. Stewart.
2d Battalion, Capt. Correl Smith.
3d Battalion, Capt. Robert Clements.
4th Battalion, Capt. Milton Kemper.*
Bridges' (Illinois) battery, Capt. Lyman Bridges.

FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS.

ESCORT.

1st Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Company L, Capt. John D. Barker.

PROVOST GUARD.

9th Michigan, Col. John G. Parkhurst.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU.

First Brigade.

Col. BENJAMIN F. SCRIBNER.

38th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Daniel F. Griffin.
2d Ohio, Col. Anson G. McCook.
33d Ohio, Col. Oscar F. Moore.
94th Ohio, Col. Stephen A. Bassford.
10th Wisconsin, Maj. John H. Ely.

Second Brigade.

Col. HENRY A. HAMBRIGHT.

24th Illinois, Col. Geza Mihalotzy.
79th Pennsylvania, Maj. Michael H. Locher.
1st Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. George B. Bingham.
21st Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Harrison C. Hobart.

* On duty with Reserve Corps.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN H. KING.

15th United States, First Battalion, Capt. Henry Keteltas.
16th United States, First Battalion, Maj. Sidney Coolidge.
18th United States, First Battalion, Capt. George W. Smith.
18th United States, Second Battalion, Capt. Henry Haymond.
19th United States, First Battalion, Capt. Augustus H. Plummer.

Artillery.

Col. Cyrus O. LOOMIS, Chief of Artillery.

4th Indiana Battery, Lieut. David Flansburg.
1st Michigan Battery, Lieut. George W. Van Pelt.
5th United States, Battery H, Capt. George A. Kensel.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JAMES S. NEGLEY.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN BEATTY.

104th Illinois, Col. Absalom B. Moore.
42d Indiana, Lieut. Col. William T. B. McIntire.
88th Indiana, Col. George Humphrey.
15th Kentucky, Col. Marion C. Taylor.
3d Ohio, Col. Orris A. Lawson.

Second Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM L. STOUGHTON.

19th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Alexander W. Raffen.
11th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Melvin Mudge.
18th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Charles H. Grosvenor.
69th Ohio, Col. Marshall F. Moore.

Third Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM SIRWELL.

37th Indiana, Col. James S. Hull.
21st Ohio, Col. James M. Neibling.
74th Ohio, Col. Josiah Given.
78th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Archibald Blakeley.

Artillery.

Capt. FREDERICK SCHULTZ.

2d Kentucky Battery, Capt. John M. Hewett.
1st Ohio, Battery G, Capt. Alexander Marshall.
1st Ohio, Battery M, Capt. Frederick Schultz.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN M. BRANNAN.

First Brigade.

Col. MOSES B. WALKER.

82d Indiana, Col. Morton C. Hunter.
17th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Durbin Ward.
31st Ohio, Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Lister.
38th Ohio, Col. Edward H. Phelps.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. STEEDMAN.

10th Indiana, Col. William B. Carroll.
74th Indiana, Col. Charles W. Chapman.
4th Kentucky, Col. John T. Croxton.
10th Kentucky, Col. William H. Hays.
14th Ohio, Col. George P. Este.

Third Brigade.

Col. FERDINAND VAN DERVEER.

87th Indiana, Col. Newell Gleason.
2d Minnesota, Col. James George.
9th Ohio, Col. Gustave Kammerling.
35th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Charles L. H. Long.

Artillery.

4th Michigan Battery, Capt. Josiah W. Church.
1st Ohio, Company C, Capt. Daniel K. Southwick.
4th United States, Company I, Lieut. Frank G. Smith.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS.

First Brigade.

Col. JOHN T. WILDER.

98th Illinois, Col. John J. Funkhouser.
123d Illinois, Col. James Monroe.
17th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Henry Jordan.
72d Indiana, Col. Abram O. Miller.

Second Brigade.

Col. ALBERT S. HALL.

80th Illinois, Lieut. Herman Steinecke.
68th Indiana, Maj. John S. Scobey.
75th Indiana, Col. Milton S. Robinson.
101st Indiana, Lieut. Col. Thomas Doan.
105th Ohio, Maj. George T. Perkins.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE CROOK.

18th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Hubbard K. Milward.
11th Ohio, Col. Philander P. Lane.
36th Ohio, Col. William G. Jones.
89th Ohio, Lieut. Col. William H. Glenn.
92d Ohio, Col. Benjamin D. Fearing.

Artillery.

18th Indiana Battery, Capt. Eli Lilly.
19th Indiana Battery, Capt. Samuel J. Harris.
21st Indiana Battery, Capt. William W. Andrew.

TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. ALEXANDER McD. McCOOK.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JEFFERSON C. DAVIS.

First Brigade.

Col. P. SIDNEY POST.

59th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Joshua C. Winters.
74th Illinois, Lieut. Col. James B. Kerr.
75th Illinois, Col. John E. Bennett.
22d Indiana, Col. Michael Gooding.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM P. CARLIN.

21st Illinois, Col. John W. S. Alexander.
38th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Daniel H. Gilmer.
81st Indiana, Col. William W. Caldwell.
101st Ohio, Col. Isaac M. Kirby.

Third Brigade.

Col. HANS C. HEG.

25th Illinois, Lieut. Col. James S. McClelland.
35th Illinois, Lieut. Col. William P. Chandler.
8th Kansas, Col. John A. Martin.
15th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Ole C. Johnson.

Artillery.

2d Minnesota Battery, Lieut. Albert Woodbury.
5th Wisconsin Battery, Capt. George Q. Gardner.
8th Wisconsin Battery, Capt. Henry E. Stiles.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. RICHARD W. JOHNSON.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. AUGUST WILLICH.

89th Illinois, Col. Charles T. Hotchkiss.
32d Indiana, Maj. Jacob Glass.
39th Indiana, Col. Thomas J. Harrison.
15th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Frank Askew.
49th Ohio, Col. William H. Gibson.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOSEPH B. DODGE.

34th Illinois, Col. Alexander P. Dysart.
79th Illinois, Col. Allen Buckner.
29th Indiana, Lieut. Col. David M. Dunn.
30th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Orrin D. Hurd.
77th Pennsylvania, Col. Thomas E. Rose.

Third Brigade.

Col. PHILEMON P. BALDWIN.

6th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Hagerman Tripp.
5th Kentucky, Col. William W. Berry.
1st Ohio, Lieut. Col. E. Bassett Langdon.
93d Ohio, Col. Hiram Strong.

Artillery.

Capt. PETER SIMONSON.

5th Indiana Battery, Lieut Alfred Morrison.
1st Ohio, Battery A, Capt. Wilber F. Goodspeed.
20th Ohio Battery, Capt. Edward Grosskopff.

THIRD DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM H. LYTLE.

36th Illinois, Col. Silas Miller.
88th Illinois, Col. Francis F. Sherman.
21st Michigan, Col. William B. McCreery.
24th Wisconsin, Col. Charles H. Larrabee.

Second Brigade.

Col. BERNARD LAIBOLDT.

44th Illinois, Col. Wallace W. Barrett.
73d Illinois, Lieut. Col. William A. Presson.
2d Missouri, Maj. Arnold Beck.
15th Missouri, Col. Joseph Conrad.

Third Brigade.

Col. LUTHER P. BRADLEY.

22d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Francis Swanwick.
27th Illinois, Col. Jonathan R. Miles.
42d Illinois, Col. Nathan H. Walworth.
51st Illinois, Lieut. Col. Samuel B. Raymond.

Artillery.

Capt. HENRY HESCOCK.

1st Illinois, Battery C, Lieut. Edward M. Wright.
11th Indiana Battery, Capt. Arnold Sutermeister.
1st Missouri, Battery G, Capt. Henry Hescock.

TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS J. WOOD.

First Brigade.

Col. GEORGE P. BUELL.

100th Illinois, Col. Frederick A. Bartleson.
58th Indiana, Maj. Joseph Moore.
13th Michigan, Maj. Joshua B. Culver.
26th Ohio, Maj. William H. Squires.

Second Brigade

Brig. Gen. GEORGE D. WAGNER.

15th Indiana (and detachments 51st Indiana), Col. Gustavus A. Wood.
40th Indiana, Maj. Henry Leaming.
57th Indiana, Lieut. Col. George W. Lennard.
97th Ohio, Col. John Q. Lane.

Third Brigade.

Col. CHARLES G. HARKER.

3d Kentucky, Col. Henry C. Dunlap.
64th Ohio, Col. Alexander McIlvain.
65th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Horatio N. Whitbeck.
125th Ohio, Col. Emerson Opdycke.

Artillery.

Capt. CULLEN BRADLEY.

8th Indiana Light Battery, Capt. George Estep.
10th Indiana Light Battery, Lieut. William A. Naylor.
6th Ohio Light Battery, Capt. Cullen Bradley.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOHN M. PALMER.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES CRUFT.

31st Indiana, Lieut. Col. John T. Smith.
1st Kentucky, Col. David A. Enyart.
2d Kentucky, Col. Thomas D. Sedgewick.
90th Ohio, Col. Charles H. Rippey.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. HAZEN.

9th Indiana, Col. Isaac C. B. Suman.
6th Kentucky, Col. Walter C. Whitaker.
41st Ohio, Col. Aquila Wiley.
124th Ohio, Col. Oliver H. Payne.

Third Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM GROSE.

84th Illinois, Col. Louis H. Waters.
36th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Oliver H. P. Carey.
23d Kentucky, Lieut. Col. James C. Foy.
6th Ohio, Col. Nicholas L. Anderson.
24th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Armstead T. M. Cockerill.

Artillery.

Capt. WILLIAM E. STANDART.

1st Ohio, Battery B, Capt. William E. Standart.
1st Ohio, Battery F, Capt. Daniel T. Cockerill.
4th United States, Battery H, Lieut. Harry C. Cushing.
4th United States, Battery M, Lieut. Francis L. D. Russell.

Unassigned.

110th Illinois (battalion), Capt. Ebenezer H. Topping.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. HORATIO P. VAN CLEVE.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL BEATTY.

79th Indiana, Col. Fred. Knefler.
9th Kentucky, Col. George H. Cram.
17th Kentucky,* Col. Alexander M. Stout.
19th Ohio, Col. Charles F. Manderson.

Second Brigade.

Col. GEORGE F. DICK.

44th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Simeon C. Aldrich.
86th Indiana, Maj. Jacob C. Dick.
13th Ohio, Col. Dwight Jarvis, jr.
59th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Granville A. Frambes.

* Reported also as at Camp Spears, Nashville, Tenn.

Third Brigade.

Col. SIDNEY M. BARNES.

35th Indiana, Maj. John P. Dufficy.
8th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. James D. Mayhew.
21st Kentucky, Col. Samuel W. Price.
51st Ohio, Col. Richard W. McClain.
99th Ohio, Col. Peter T. Swaine.

Artillery.

Capt. LUCIUS H. DRURY.

7th Indiana Battery, Capt. George R. Swallow.
Independent Pennsylvania Battery B, Capt. Alanson J. Stevens.
3d Wisconsin Battery, Lieut. Cortland Livingston.

RESERVE CORPS, ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.*

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

1st Missouri Cavalry, Company F, Capt. James Clifford.
Signal Corps, Lieut. Washington W. Hopkins.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ABSALOM BAIRD.

First Brigade.

Col. SMITH D. ATKINS.

92d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Sheets.
96th Illinois, Col. Thomas E. Champion.
115th Illinois, Lieut. Col. William Kinman.
84th Indiana, Col. Nelson Trusler.
40th Ohio, Col. Jacob E. Taylor.

Second Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM P. REID.

78th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Carter Van Vleck.
98th Ohio, Lieut. Col. John S. Pearce.
113th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Darius B. Warner.
121st Ohio, Lieut. Col. Henry B. Banning.

Third Brigade. †

Col. HENRY C. GILBERT.

33d Indiana, Lieut. Col. James M. Henderson.
19th Michigan, Lieut. Col. William R. Shafter.

Artillery.

1st Illinois, Battery M, Capt. George W. Spencer.
9th Ohio Battery, Capt. Harrison B. York.
18th Ohio Battery, Capt. Charles C. Aleshire.

SECOND DIVISION.‡

Brig. Gen. JAMES D. MORGAN.

First Brigade.

Col. ROBERT F. SMITH.

10th Illinois, Col. John Tillson.
16th Illinois, Lieut. Col. James B. Cahill.
60th Illinois, Col. William B. Anderson.
10th Michigan, Col. Charles M. Lum.
14th Michigan, Col. Henry R. Mizner.

Second Brigade.

Col. DANIEL MCCOOK.

85th Illinois, Col. Caleb J. Dilworth.
86th Illinois, Col. David D. Irons.
125th Illinois, Col. Oscar F. Harmon.
52d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Charles W. Clancy.

---

* Organized June 8, 1863.

† According to brigade return; on department, corps, and division returns, Col. William L. Utley commands the Third Brigade, and Eighty-fifth Indiana and Twenty-second Wisconsin are also assigned to it.

‡ At Nashville, Tenn.

Third Brigade.

Col. CHARLES C. DOOLITTLE.

18th Michigan, Maj. John W. Horner.
22d Michigan, Col. Heber Le Favour.
106th Ohio,* Lieut. Col. Gustavus Tafel.
108th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Carlo Piepho.

Artillery.†

2d Illinois, Battery I, Capt. Charles M. Barnett.
1st Ohio, Battery E, Lieut. Stephen W. Dorsey.
10th Wisconsin Battery, Capt. Yates V. Beebe.

THIRD DIVISION.‡

Brig. Gen. ROBERT S. GRANGER.

First Brigade.§

Col. WILLIAM P. LYON.

83d Illinois, Col. Arthur A. Smith.
71st Ohio, Col. Henry K. McConnell.
13th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. James F. Chapman.
2d Illinois Artillery, Battery C, Capt. James P. Flood.
2d Illinois Artillery, Battery H, Lieut. Jonas Eckdall.

Second Brigade.‖

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM T. WARD.

102d Illinois, Col. Franklin C. Smith.
105th Illinois, Col. Daniel Dustin.
129th Illinois, Col. Henry Case.
70th Indiana, Col. Benjamin Harrison.
79th Ohio, Col. Henry G. Kennett.
5th Michigan Battery, Capt. John J. Ely.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Artillery Reserve (Nashville).

Capt. WARREN P. EDGARTON.

12th Indiana Battery, Capt. James E. White.
20th Indiana Battery, Capt. Milton A. Osborne.

Camp Spears (Nashville).

Col. ALVAN C. GILLEM.

17th Kentucky, Col. Alexander M. Stout.
1st (Middle) Tennessee, Col. Alvan C. Gillem.
3d Tennessee Cavalry, Col. Samuel W. Pickens.
4th Tennessee Cavalry, Maj. Meshack Stephens.

Clarksville.

Col. SANDERS D. BRUCE.

28th Kentucky, Col. William P. Boone.
102d Ohio, Col. William Given.
8th Kentucky Cavalry (battalion), Maj. James W. Weatherford.
1st Tennessee Battery, Capt. Ephraim P. Abbott.

Gallatin.

Col. BENJAMIN J. SWEET.

129th Illinois,¶ Col. Henry Case.
106th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Gustavus Tafel.
13th Indiana Battery, Lieut. Truman W. Hall.
Convalescents.

---

*Reported also as at Gallatin, Tenn.
† Capt. James Thompson, chief of corps artillery.
‡ Headquarters at Nashville.
§ Fort Donelson. Seventy-first Ohio temporarily at Fort Heiman.
‖ Headquarters and Seventy-ninth Ohio at La Vergne; One hundred and second Illinois at Stewart's Creek; One hundred and twenty-ninth Illinois at Gallatin; One hundred and fifth Illinois, Seventieth Indiana, and Fifth Michigan Battery marched, June 30, from La Vergne to Murfreesborough.
¶ Belongs to Second Brigade, Third Division.

CAVALRY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. DAVID S. STANLEY.

FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT B. MITCHELL.

First Brigade.

Col. ARCHIBALD P. CAMPBELL.

4th Kentucky,* Col. Wickliffe Cooper.
6th Kentucky,* Col. Louis D. Watkins.
7th Kentucky,* Col. John K. Faulkner.
2d Michigan, Maj. John C. Godley.
9th Pennsylvania, Col. Thomas J. Jordan.
1st Tennessee, Lieut. Col. James P. Brownlow.

Second Brigade.

Col. EDWARD M. MCCOOK.

2d Indiana, Lieut. Col. Robert R. Stewart.
4th Indiana, Lieut. Col. John A. Platter.
5th Kentucky,* Lieut. Col. William T. Hoblitzell.
2d Tennessee, Col. Daniel M. Ray.
1st Wisconsin, Col. Oscar H. La Grange.
1st Ohio Artillery, Battery D (one section), Capt. Andrew J. Konkle.

SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN B. TURCHIN.

First Brigade.

Col. ROBERT H. G. MINTY.

3d Indiana, Lieut. Col. Robert Klein.
5th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Matthewson T. Patrick.
4th Michigan, Maj. Frank W. Mix.
7th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. William B. Sipes.
5th Tennessee, Col. William B. Stokes.
4th United States, Capt. James B. McIntyre.
1st Ohio Artillery, Battery D (one section), Lieut. Nathaniel M. Newell.

Second Brigade.

Col. ELI LONG.

2d Kentucky, Col. Thomas P. Nicholas.
1st Ohio, Col. Beroth B. Eggleston.
3d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Charles B. Seidel.
4th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Oliver P. Robie.
10th Ohio, Col. Charles C. Smith.
Stokes' (Illinois) battery, Capt. James H. Stokes.

Unattached.

39th Indiana Infantry (mounted), Col. Thomas J. Harrison.

No. 4.

Report of Surg. Glover Perin, U. S. Army, Medical Director.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Medical Director's Office, Tullahoma, Tenn., June 30, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with instructions to report the operations of the medical staff during the skirmishes of the 24th, 25th, and 26th instant, I would respectfully state that suitable preparations had been made to take care of a large number of wounded.

The sick that could be transported without injury were transferred from the general field hospital in Murfreesborough to Nashville. Such buildings in the town of Murfreesborough as were suitable were put in order for the reception of patients.

About two hundred and fifty hospital tents were carried with the command, to accommodate such cases as could not be sent to the rear. Reserve supplies of medicines, hospital stores, dressings, &c., were carried with each army corps.

In each division the organization of the medical department was complete, the medical officers being assigned appropriate duties.

---

* Organized into Third Brigade, July 8, 1863.

As far as ascertained at this office, 261 wounded men were provided for.

The wounded of each day were promptly removed to the rear, and attended to before night.

As possession of the gaps was acquired without a serious battle, and as it was supposed that the enemy would make a stand in the vicinity of Tullahoma, it was deemed advisable to disencumber the command by sending all of the wounded to Murfreesborough. This was accordingly done.

The wounds were generally of a lighter character than usual; but few important surgical operations were necessary.

The attention of the medical officers to their duties was unremitting, and worthy of all praise.

The utility of the organization of brigade ambulance trains was very apparent during the late skirmishes. The ambulances were in good order, the trains were in the right place, and effectively served.

Accompanying will be found a consolidated list of the wounded, as far as heard from.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. PERIN,

Surgeon U. S. Army, Medical Director, Dept. of the Cumberland.

Col. C. GODDARD, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Cumberland.*

No. 5.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces engaged in the Middle Tennessee campaign, June 23–July 7, 1863.†

[Compiled from nominal list of casualties, returns, &c.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.							
Maj. Gen. WILLIAM S. ROSECRANS.							
FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Maj. Gen. LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU.							
First Brigade.							
Col. BENJAMIN F. SCRIBNER.							
38th Indiana	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
2d Ohio	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
33d Ohio	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
10th Wisconsin	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
1st Michigan Light Artillery, Battery A	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total First Brigade	.....	1	.....	10	.....	.....	11

* Embodied in revised statement, below.

† Only such organizations are included in this return as reported losses. For roster of the whole command, June 30, 1863, see p. 411.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Second Brigade.							
Col. HENRY A. HAMBRIGHT.							
79th Pennsylvania				12			12
Indiana Light Artillery, 4th Battery				1			1
Total Second Brigade				13			13
Third Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JOHN H. KING.							
16th United States		3	1	1			5
18th United States			2	13			15
19th United States				5			5
Total Third Brigade		3	3	19			25
Total First Division		4	3	42			49
SECOND DIVISION.							
Maj. Gen. JAMES S. NEGLEY.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JOHN BEATTY.							
104th Illinois		1		1			2
42d Indiana				1			1
88th Indiana				1			1
15th Kentucky		1		2			3
Total First Brigade		2		5			7
Second Brigade.							
Col. WILLIAM L. STOUGHTON.							
19th Illinois				1			1
11th Michigan					1		1
18th Ohio				2			2
69th Ohio				1			1
Total Second Brigade				4	1		5
Total Second Division		2		9	1		12
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JOHN M. BRANNAN.							
First Brigade.							
Col. MOSES B. WALKER.							
82d Indiana		1		1			2
17th Ohio		2		20			22
31st Ohio		2		13			15
38th Ohio				6			6
1st Michigan Light Artillery, Battery D		1		1			2
Total First Brigade		6		41			47
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JAMES B. STEEDMAN.							
10th Indiana				11			11
4th Kentucky				5			5
10th Kentucky				1			1
14th Ohio				2		1	3
Total Second Brigade				19		1	20

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Third Brigade.							
Col. FERDINAND VAN DERVEER.							
2d Minnesota				2			2
35th Ohio			1				1
Total Third Brigade			1	2			3
Total Third Division		6	1	62		1	70
FOURTH DIVISION.							
Maj. Gen. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS.							
First Brigade.							
Col. JOHN T. WILDER.							
98th Illinois		1		4			5
123d Illinois		2		4			6
17th Indiana		6	1	18			25
72d Indiana	1	1		12			14
Total First Brigade	1	10	1	38			50
Second Brigade.							
Col. MILTON S. ROBINSON.							
68th Indiana		1	1	5			7
75th Indiana				2			2
101st Indiana				6			6
105th Ohio				1			1
Total Second Brigade		1	1	14			16
Third Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. GEORGE CROOK.							
18th Kentucky		2		3			5
92d Ohio		1		1			2
Total Third Brigade		3		4			7
Artillery.							
18th Indiana Battery				1			1
19th Indiana Battery				1			1
Total artillery				2			2
Total Fourth Division	1	14	2	58			75
Total Fourteenth Army Corps	1	26	6	171	1	1	206
TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. ALEXANDER MCD. MCCOOK.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JEFFERSON C. DAVIS.							
First Brigade.							
Col. P. SIDNEY POST.							
22d Indiana				3			3
Total First Brigade				3			3

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM P. CARLIN.							
21st Illinois	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
38th Illinois	.....	3	2	17	.....	.....	22
101st Ohio	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Total Second Brigade	.....	3	2	20	.....	.....	25
Third Brigade.							
Col. HANS C. HEG.							
35th Illinois	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total Third Brigade	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Artillery.							
2d Minnesota Battery	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Total First Division	.....	3	2	25	.....	1	31
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. RICHARD W. JOHNSON.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. AUGUST WILLICH.							
89th Illinois	1	2	.....	10	.....	.....	13
32d Indiana	.....	7	.....	19	.....	.....	26
39th Indiana*	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	4
15th Ohio	1	7	1	23	.....	.....	32
49th Ohio	1	4	.....	15	.....	.....	20
Total First Brigade	3	20	2	70	.....	.....	95
Second Brigade.							
(1.) Col. JOHN F. MILLER. (2.) Col. THOMAS E. ROSE.							
34th Illinois	1	2	1	23	.....	.....	27
79th Illinois	1	5	5	36	.....	.....	47
29th Indiana	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	6
30th Indiana	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
77th Pennsylvania	1	3	3	32	.....	.....	39
Total Second Brigade	3	10	10	97	.....	.....	120
Third Brigade.							
Col. PHILEMON P. BALDWIN.							
6th Indiana	.....	.....	1	12	.....	.....	13
5th Kentucky	.....	2	2	6	.....	.....	10
Total Third Brigade	.....	2	3	18	.....	.....	23
Artillery.							
20th Ohio Battery	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total Second Division	6	33	15	185	.....	.....	239

* Detached with Third Division, Twentieth Corps.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
THIRD DIVISION.							
Maj. Gen. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.							
27th Illinois				1			1
73d Illinois				1			1
2d Missouri				1			1
15th Missouri				1			1
Total Third Division				4			4
Total Twentieth Army Corps	6	36	17	214		1	274
TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN.							
97th Ohio				1			1
CAVALRY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. DAVID S. STANLEY.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ROBERT B. MITCHELL.							
First Brigade.							
Col. ARCHIBALD P. CAMPBELL.							
4th Kentucky				2			2
6th Kentucky*	1	1	1	4			7
2d Michigan				2		3	5
9th Pennsylvania	1	1		2			4
1st Tennessee		2		1		1	4
Total First Brigade	2	4	1	11		4	22
Second Brigade.							
Col. EDWARD M. MCCOOK.							
4th Indiana				2			2
5th Kentucky*				6		1	7
2d Tennessee				1			1
1st Wisconsin				2			2
Total Second Brigade				11		1	12
Total First Division	2	4	1	22		5	34
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JOHN B. TURCHIN.							
Staff			1				1
First Brigade.							
Col. ROBERT H. G. MINTY.							
3d Indiana		1	1	2			4
4th Michigan			1	7		2	10
7th Pennsylvania	1	4	1	10			16
5th Tennessee			1	1		1	3
4th United States			1	1			2
Total First Brigade	1	5	6	21		3	36

* Detached with Third Division, Twentieth Corps.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Second Brigade. Col. ELI LONG.							
2d Kentucky	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	5
1st Ohio	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3
3d Ohio	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6
4th Ohio	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	5
Total Second Brigade	1	2	1	13	.....	2	19
Total Second Division	2	7	7	34	.....	5	55
Total Cavalry Corps	4	11	8	56	.....	10	89

RECAPITULATION.

Fourteenth Army Corps	1	26	6	171	1	1	206
Twentieth Army Corps	6	36	17	214	.....	1	274
Twenty-first Army Corps	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Cavalry Corps	4	11	8	56	.....	10	89
Total Army of the Cumberland	11	73	31	442	1	12	570

OFFICERS KILLED.

ILLINOIS.

Lieut. Alexander D. Merrill, 34th Infantry. | Capt. John H. Patton, 79th Infantry. | Capt. Herbert M. Blake, 89th Infantry.

INDIANA.

Chaplain John R. Eddy, 79th Infantry.

KENTUCKY.

Lieut. William G. Jenkins, 2d Cavalry. | Lieut. William Murphy, 6th Cavalry.

OHIO.

Lieut. Andrew E. Smiley, 15th Infantry. | Capt. Hiram Chance, 49th Infantry.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Lieut. Amos B. Rhoads, 7th Cavalry. | Capt. Gilbert Waters, 9th Cavalry. | Lieut. William H. Thomas, 77th Infantry.

OFFICERS MORTALLY WOUNDED.

ILLINOIS.

Capt. Hezekiah D. Martin, 79th Infantry.

No. 6.

Report of Maj. William M. Wiles, Forty-fourth Indiana Infantry, Provost-Marshal-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, July 25, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the following in regard to prisoners, the result of the advance of the Army of the Cumberland, June 24, 1863, engagements, occupation of Shelbyville, Wartrace, Tullahoma, and pursuit of the enemy:

Enlisted men captured	1,575
Colonels	1
Lieutenant-colonels	2
Majors	4
Captains	12
Lieutenants	40
Total	1,634

Of the number, 616 claimed to have delivered themselves to our forces voluntarily, being conscripts or tired of the war.

Of the number who claimed to be deserters, 195 were paroled as prisoners of war, and forwarded to Louisvillle, Ky., with instructions accompanying to release, upon taking the oath of allegiance, and, in addition to their parole, to remain north of the Ohio during the war; 96 were enlisted into our army, and 325 were released and permitted to return to their homes, within our lines, upon being paroled as prisoners of war, and to report when called for.

The remainder of the sum total (1,018) were forwarded for exchange.

I am, general, very respectfully,

WM. M. WILES,
Major and Provost-Marshal-General.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland.

No. 7.

Reports of Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, U. S. Army, commanding Fourteenth Army Corps.

ON THE ROAD TO FAIRFIELD,
June 27, 1863—10 a. m. (Received 11.25 a. m.)

GENERAL: Generals Rousseau and Brannan have their advance at Fairfield. General Negley, with the train, is very nearly across to the road from Fairfield to Manchester. When shall the troops move to Manchester? Now, or will I await further orders? The enemy have made but feeble resistance this morning. I think General Sheridan had better move up to cover the passage of McCook's train, enabling my train to join my troops to-night. General Rousseau has just sent me word that the enemy passed the point where his advance now is two hours ago. The citizens report that they are going to Tullahoma. General Rousseau reports no enemy in sight.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS.

MANCHESTER, *June* 28, 1863.

GENERAL: Colonel Wilder started out at reveille on his expedition to break the Chattanooga Railroad at some point below Decherd. The First and Third Divisions started at 2 p. m. in the direction of Tullahoma, camping at Crumpton's Creek, the Third Division throwing out a strong party 1½ to 2 miles to its front toward Tullahoma.

Very respectfully,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff.*

—

MANCHESTER, *June* 29, 1863.

GENERAL: Headquarters and the Second and Fourth Divisions were moved to Crumpton's Creek, the Fourth Division camping at Concord Church, at the point where the road to Tullahoma leaves the Manchester and Winchester road. The Second Division camped at Bobo's Cross-Roads, where the road from Tullahoma to Hillsborough crosses the Manchester and Winchester road, General Beatty joining the Second Division at that point from Hillsborough, where he had taken position on the 28th to support Colonel Wilder in his operations against the rebels. A brigade from Third Division was thrown forward on Tullahoma road, and engaged the enemy's outposts and vedettes, driving them back toward Tullahoma, killing and wounding a good many. Colonel [James W.] Starnes, of the Confederate cavalry, reported among the killed. Our loss, 2 men slightly wounded. The road from Manchester to this point was rendered nearly impassable by one of the strongest and steadiest rains ever experienced.

Very respectfully,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff.*

—

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
June 29, 1863—3.15 p. m.

GENERAL: General Brannan's headquarters are at the crossing of Crumpton's Creek. My headquarters will be just to the left of the crossing. General Reynolds will camp at Concord Church, three-quarters of a mile on the left of General Brannan; Negley, at Bobo's Cross-Roads, 1 mile south of Concord Church. Have just captured a dispatch from Wheeler to [Thomas] Harrison, commanding cavalry brigade, dated 4 miles in advance of Tullahoma, on Manchester road. He directs Colonel Harrison to send a company to an intermediate position between his and Harrison's, so as to better observe the movements of the enemy (us), and to fall back as he falls back. I take it from this dispatch that they mean to draw us upon Tullahoma, so as to fight us behind their fortifications. Will make the proper disposition to drive them back as soon as General Reynolds gets into position. Our skirmishers are 2½ miles from General Brannan's headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff.*

HDQRS. 14TH ARMY CORPS, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Crossing of Crumpton's Creek, June 30, 1863.

Dispatch of 10.45 a. m. received. I have just returned from the front of my lines, and gave the ground a thorough examination. Crumpton's Creek lies between Reynolds' and Negley's divisions and Tullahoma; is quite full of water, though fordable, and in front of it is a marshy creek, which heads near the Winchester road, 5 miles from here. This creek is nearly impassable from its head, which is in a flat marsh, to its mouth, near Concord Church. At this point the Tullahoma road turns off from the Manchester and Winchester road, running in a southwesterly direction and to the north side of the McMinnville Railroad. Brannan has a brigade of infantry, battery of artillery, and a battalion of cavalry now on that road. This command drove the enemy this morning to within 3 miles of Tullahoma. Two regiments of Reynolds' division marched along the Tullahoma and Hillsborough road to a point 2 miles from Tullahoma, where he came upon a regiment of cavalry in camp, and easily drove it from its position. Two regiments from Negley's division, when last heard from, had reconnoitered the Winchester road for 4 miles beyond Bobo's Cross-Roads. They discovered no signs of the enemy.

The Manchester and Winchester road from the point where the Tullahoma road turns off, runs in a southeasterly direction, and is covered first by Crumpton's Creek and next by Marshy Creek for its entire length. The Winchester road from Bobo's Cross-Roads runs nearly due south. The citizens all say there is no road running from Tullahoma to intersect the Winchester road at any point between Bobo's Cross-Roads and Heffner's Mill. In addition, Beatty's brigade is encamped on the Hillsborough road, with a large open field in front and good position, which runs pretty nearly east and west from Bobo's Cross-Roads to Hillsborough. His front is protected by the flat, marshy country which forms the head of Marshy Creek, before referred to. You will perceive, from the description of the ground, that the Marshy Creek nearly envelopes the front of my entire force. I therefore think the present position is a strong one, and cannot be easily flanked on the left by the enemy unless he makes a march of from 10 to 12 miles, which he cannot do without encountering my pickets and outposts. The ground to my rear is generally open also, and on the main road to Tullahoma, as far as I went to the front this morning, which was up to Steedman's position, there are two, three, four, and sometimes five side roads, making it, when the roads are passable, perfectly practicable to advance or retire artillery and ammunition wagons. There is no height that commands Tullahoma, but, on the contrary, the country is flat, exceedingly so, except on the borders of Crumpton's Creek. The roads are considerably improved, and will be quite practicable in the morning, unless it rains again.

I inclose you a copy of the Chattanooga Rebel, of the 28th instant, captured by General Crook's advance this morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS, *Commanding Department.*

—

CAMP AT CRUMPTON'S CREEK, *June* 30, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the following operations in my corps for to-day, viz: A brigade of the Third Division, which was skirmishing on yesterday, was relieved at night by another brigade from

the same division, which started early this morning, supported by a brigade from General Sheridan's division, on the right, and two regiments of Reynolds' division, on the left. They pushed forward to within 1½ or 2 miles of Tullahoma, driving the enemy with comparative ease. General Steedman, the brigade commander, is of the opinion that he was opposed by two regiments of cavalry and a section of artillery. His loss was 13 men wounded. He killed and wounded a good many of the enemy, but he cannot tell how many. The two regiments of Reynolds' division also reached a point about 2 miles from Tullahoma, where they came upon a regiment of the enemy's cavalry, which retired after feeble resistance; the officer in command, believing that it was intended to draw him into an ambuscade, did not pursue any farther. Two regiments from Negley's division moved over on the Winchester road 4 or 5 miles without encountering or hearing of the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS, *Commanding Department.*

—

CAMP AT HALE'S MILL, *July* 1, 1863—9 p. m.
(Received Hdqrs. Dept. of the Cumberland July 2—1.25 a. m.)

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the following movements to-day:

Having heard from a citizen early this morning that the enemy were evacuating Tullahoma, General Steedman, commanding Second Brigade, Third Division, was ordered to advance cautiously and ascertain if the report were true. He entered Tullahoma at 12 m., capturing a few prisoners. General Brannan, commanding the division, reports that the last of the infantry withdrew last night. The cavalry commenced evacuating at daylight. General Reynolds was accordingly ordered to Tullahoma with his division, to support Brannan, and the two divisions were ordered to rejoin the corps at Heffner's Mill to-morrow morning. General Negley was directed to march to Heffner's Mill and take post there for the night, General Rousseau to support him. In executing this order, Negley came upon the enemy about 4 miles from Bobo's Cross-Roads, and drove them before him steadily until they retired beyond Heffner's Mill. He then went into camp for the night, throwing out strong pickets to the right and front. General Rousseau was instructed, after forming his camp, to throw out pickets to the rear and left. The enemy made quite a stubborn resistance through the pass of Spring Creek, wounding a good many of our men, but they were steadily driven until we encamped for the night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS, *Commanding Department.*

—

CAMP AT JONES' CROSSING,
July 2, 1863—8 p. m.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the following movements in my corps to-day:

The Third and Fourth Divisions joined me at Spring Creek, and the

enemy was followed to the Winchester road crossing of Elk River. The bridge being burned, and the river not fordable, three divisions were moved up to Jones' Ford, and one brigade crossed over, the remainder of the corps camping on the north side, the ford being so deep that the brigade which was crossed over could only effect the passage with great difficulty.

Colonel Hambright, commanding the brigade, reports that the enemy has left the vicinity of the river at Jones' Crossing, and prisoners report that their line of retreat was by way of Pelham and Cowan, and across the mountains, and that they are making every exertion to get on the south side of the Tennessee River at Bridgeport, where they will make their final stand.

General Negley reports, in substance, the same thing from prisoners taken at the crossing of the Winchester road. He also reports that prisoners inform him that his cannonade did them considerable damage.

I am in hopes that the river will be sufficiently low by 9 o'clock in the morning to cross my wagons and artillery, when I propose to push the pursuit with the utmost vigor.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS, *Commanding Department.*

—

JONES' FORD, *July* 3, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that Rousseau's and Brannan's troops crossed at Jones' Ford, and took up a position on the Manchester and Hillsborough roads. All of Brannan's artillery has crossed, and a portion of the trains of both divisions. Negley's entire division and train crossed at the ford on the Winchester and Manchester pike. The troops of Reynolds' division crossed at the same place. His ordnance train was left on the north side of the river, to be crossed in the morning, the ford being deep, and he not wishing to run the risk of damaging his ammunition. Corps headquarters remained in camp in the same place, on the north side of Elk River.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS, *Commanding Department.*

—

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, July 4, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the following operations in my corps to-day:

Rousseau's division marched to the Decherd and Pelham road, and took up a position at Featherstone's. Negley took up a position at Brakefield Point, 1 mile beyond the crossing of the Brakefield road with the Decherd and Pelham road. Reynolds' division encamped at Pennington's, and Brannan's division at Taite's—the two latter positions on the Decherd, Winchester, and McMinnville roads. The order to halt was received to-day at 2 p. m., and the details directed to be made for the repairs of the roads have been ordered.

Location of headquarters is on the Winchester and McMinnville road, half way between Taite's and Pennington's.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department.

—

HDQRS. 14TH ARMY CORPS, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Camp Winford, Tenn., July 8, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit the following report of the operations of the Fourteenth Army Corps from the 24th ultimo to the present time:

The Third Division, Brigadier-General Brannan commanding, having, in accordance with orders previously given, reached Salem from Triune on the 23d, received orders to march with McCook's corps in the direction of Fosterville on the 24th, and on the 25th to join the other divisions of the Fourteenth Army Corps on the Manchester pike. The First Division (Rousseau's), Second Division (Negley's), and the Fourth Division (Reynolds') marched from Murfreesborough June 24, on the Manchester pike, Reynolds' division in advance, starting at 4 a. m., with orders, if possible, to seize and hold Hoover's Gap; Rousseau's division marching at 7 a. m., to move to the support of Reynolds, in case he called upon him for assistance. Negley's division marched at 10 a. m., in reserve. A few miles from our picket station, Wilder's brigade, mounted infantry, Reynolds' division, encountered the enemy's mounted vedettes, which he drove upon their reserve (Third Confederate Cavalry), and drove the whole through Hoover's Gap and beyond McBride's Creek. Colonel Wilder then observing that the enemy were in force in the direction of Fairfield, and preparing to attack him, took up a strong position on the hills at the southern terminus of Hoover's Gap. The other two brigades of Reynolds moved into and occupied the gap in rear of Wilder's force, and prepared for an attack from the front, having marched 17 miles.

While the division was taking its position, the First Brigade was attacked by a superior force. The attack was promptly accepted by Wilder's brigade, supported by the Second and Third Brigades, which were immediately ordered to the front, and posted on the ridge of woods on the extreme right, to prevent the enemy turning our right flank, which was being heavily engaged by a superior force. As these re-enforcements arrived, the enemy was forced to fall back from the woods, and the right made secure by posting three regiments of Crook's brigade in the woods from which the enemy had just been so gallantly driven by the Seventeenth and Seventy-second Indiana Volunteers and Ninety-third Illinois Volunteers, and the position maintained. General Rousseau was ordered to send forward one brigade to re-enforce Reynolds, which was done. Major Coolidge, commanding brigade of Regulars, reported soon after dark, and every preparation was made for an attack on the following morning. The First and Second Brigades of Rousseau's division encamped in supporting distance, near the Widow Hoover's house, and Negley's division at Big Spring, in rear of Rousseau's division. The disposition of General Reynolds' division remained unchanged on the morning of the 25th, with slight skirmishing with the enemy in front. Colonel Scribner's brigade, Second Division, having been ordered to the front in the early part of the day, was posted in position

to support the batteries in front and to form picket line on the extreme left. General Brannan's division, arriving from Salem, was ordered to go into camp near Rousseau, at Hoover's Mill. Orders having been previously given from department headquarters, General Rousseau's division was moved immediately in rear of General Reynolds' division, on the night of the 25th, preparatory to an attack on the enemy's position at Beech Grove. General Brannan's division moved up at 4 a. m. to take part in the attack. General Negley's division moved up at 8 a. m. to support the attack of the other divisions. After carrying the position of Beech Grove, Rousseau's (First) and Brannan's (Third) divisions were ordered to push the enemy in the direction of Fairfield, whilst Reynolds' division was to move along the Manchester pike, seize and hold Matt's Hollow, and push on to Manchester that night, if possible. During the night of the 25th instant it rained so continuously that it became almost impossible for troops to move, but, with extraordinary exertions, the divisions were placed in their respective positions by 10.30 a. m. Immediately after, the advance was ordered, when the enemy were driven steadily and rapidly toward Fairfield; Rousseau and Brannan operating on his left flank from the hills on the north of the Fairfield road, while Reynolds advanced against his front and right. The enemy had evidently prepared for an obstinate resistance, and attempted to enfilade my troops from the high ground on our right, but were effectually prevented by a gallant charge of the First Brigade, Third Division, Colonel Walker, and the Fourth (Regular) Brigade, First Division, Major Cooolidge commanding. The steady and rapid advance of my troops forced the enemy to retire in the direction of Fairfield very rapidly, covering his retreat with two batteries of artillery and occupying positions behind strong bodies of skirmishers, flanked by a large cavalry force. The behavior of our troops was admirable—everything that could be desired.

On the morning of the 27th, at 8 o'clock, Reynolds' advance brigade, Wilder's mounted infantry, took possession of Manchester, capturing a guard at the railroad depot and taking the town completely by surprise. Negley's division, marching in support of Rousseau's and Brannan's toward Fairfield, turned into the Manchester and Fairfield road by way of Noah's Fork, and reached Manchester at 8 p. m. Rousseau and Brannan pursued the enemy as far as Fairfield. Ascertaining at that place, from what they considered reliable sources, that the enemy had retreated entirely, these two divisions, in compliance with orders, turned into the Fairfield and Manchester road, Brannan's division reaching Manchester at 10 p. m. and Rousseau's division at 12 midnight. In compliance with department orders, Colonel Wilder, with his mounted brigade, started at reveille on the morning of the 28th, by way of Hillsborough, to break the Chattanooga Railroad at some point below Decherd. The First and Third Divisions started at 2 p. m. in the direction of Tullahoma, camping at Crumpton's Creek, Third Division throwing out a strong party 1½ or 2 miles to its front, toward Tullahoma.

On the morning of the 29th, headquarters and the Second and Fourth Divisions were moved to Crumpton's Creek, the Fourth Division camping at Concord Church, at the point where the road to Tullahoma leaves the Manchester and Winchester road, and relieved the two regiments of Brannan's division on outpost at Bobo's Cross-Roads. The Second Division camped at Bobo's Cross-Roads, where the road from Tullahoma to Hillsborough crosses the Manchester and Winchester road. General Beatty, with his brigade, joining the Second Division at that point from Hillsborough, where he had taken position on the 28th, to support Colonel Wilder in his operations against the railroad, Van Derveer's brigade,

from the Third Division (Brannan's), was thrown forward on Tullahoma road, and engaged the enemy's outposts and vedettes, driving them back toward Tullahoma, killing and wounding many; the rebel General Starnes reported among the number killed. Our loss 2 men slightly wounded. Van Derveer's brigade was relieved about 6 p. m. by Steedman's (Second) brigade. The road from Manchester to this point was rendered nearly impassable by one of the heaviest and most continuous rains ever experienced.

June 30, Steedman's (Second) brigade, Third Division, started at an early hour, supported by a brigade from General Sheridan's division on the right and two regiments of Reynolds' division on the left, and pushed forward during the evening to within 1½ or 2 miles of Tullahoma with comparative ease, General Steedman reporting that he was opposed by two regiments of cavalry and one section of artillery, at the same time reporting a loss of 15 men in his command, also killing and wounding many of the enemy, but could not report the number, as they were carried from the field by the enemy. The two regiments of Reynolds' division also reached a point about 2 miles from Tullahoma, where they came upon a regiment of the enemy's cavalry, which retired after feeble resistance. The officer, believing it was intended to lead him into an ambuscade, did not pursue farther. Two regiments from Negley's division moved out on the Manchester road 4 or 5 miles without encountering or seeing the enemy. Colonel Wilder with his brigade returned to-day, having succeeded in striking the railroad and doing considerable damage near Decherd.

Early on the morning of July 1, having heard from a citizen that the enemy were evacuating Tullahoma, Steedman's brigade, Third Division, supported by two regiments of Reynolds' division on his left, were ordered to advance cautiously and ascertain if the report was true. Meeting with no opposition, he entered Tullahoma at 12 m., capturing a few prisoners; General Brannan, commanding Third Division, reporting that the last of the rebel infantry retired during the night, and their cavalry commenced evacuating at daylight. General Reynolds was accordingly ordered to Tullahoma with his division, and the two divisions (Reynolds' and Brannan's) ordered to rejoin the corps at Heffner's Mill on the following morning. General Negley was directed to march to Heffner's Mill, and take post there for the night, General Rousseau to support him. In executing this order, Negley came upon the enemy about 4 miles from Bobo's Cross-Roads, and drove them steadily until they retired just at nightfall beyond Heffner's Mill. He then went into camp for the night, throwing out strong pickets to the right and front. General Rousseau was instructed, after forming his camp, to throw pickets to the rear and left. The enemy made a stubborn resistance through the pass of Spring Creek, wounding a good many of our men, but were steadily driven back until darkness prevented farther pursuit through the thick brushwood bordering the hillsides of the pass.

On the 2d, the Third and Fourth Divisions joined on Spring Creek, and the enemy were followed to the Winchester road crossing of Elk River. The bridges having been burned by the rebels, and the river not fordable, the First, Third, and Fourth Divisions were moved up the river to Jones' Ford, and one brigade of Rousseau's division thrown across the stream, the remainder of the command camping on the north side. The ford being very deep, it was with great difficulty that the brigade effected a passage, damaging much of their ammunition by the water getting into their cartridge-boxes. Colonel Hambright, commanding this brigade, reported that the enemy had left the vicinity of the

ford, and was informed by rebel prisoners that their retreat was by way of Pelham and Cowan, and across the mountains.

On the morning of the 3d, Rousseau's and Brannan's troops crossed the river at Jones' Ford, and took up a position on the Winchester and Hillsborough road, crossing their artillery and trains of both divisions. Negley's division and entire train crossed the ford on the Winchester and Manchester pike. The troops of Reynolds' division crossed at the same place, leaving his ordnance train on the north side of the river, to be crossed in the morning.

On the 4th, Rousseau's division marched to the Decherd and Pelham road, and took up a position at Featherstone's. Negley took up a position at Brakefield Point. Reynolds' division encamped at Pennington's, and Brannan's division at Taite's; the two latter positions on the Decherd, Winchester, and McMinnville road. The order to halt was received at 2 p. m. this day, and the details directed to be made for the repairs of roads were ordered. Location of corps headquarters on the Winchester and McMinnville road, half way between Taite's and Pennington's.

The positions of divisions of my corps are substantially the same to this date.

Without particularizing or referring to individual merit in any one division of my command, I can render willing testimony to the manly endurance and soldierly conduct of both officers and men composing my corps, marching day and night, through a most relentless rain, and over almost impassable roads, bivouacking by the roadside, ever ready and willing to "fall in" and pursue the enemy whenever ordered, with a cheerfulness and determination truly admirable, and no less commendable when confronting the enemy; fearless and undaunted, their columns never wavered, giving the highest proof of their veteran qualities, and showing what dependence can be placed upon them in time of peril.

For particulars, incidents, and the part taken by the different divisions, brigades, and regiments of my corps in the engagements mentioned in my report, I respectfully refer you to the accompanying reports of the division commanders.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,

Major-General U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD,

Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland.

Casualties.

Command.	Officers.			Enlisted men.			Aggregate.
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	
First Division	.....	3	.....	4	39	.....	46
Second Division	1	.....	.....	1	5	2	9
Third Division	.....	1	.....	4	59	1	65
Fourth Division	.....	.....	.....	15	47	.....	62
Total*	1	4	.....	24	150	3	182

* But see revised statement, p. 419.

No. 8.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 3, 1863.

GENERAL: I have reached the Winchester and McMinnville road, and have my division massed in open ground near it. Our troops under General Turchin skirmished with the enemy here yesterday at about 10 a. m., up to 1 p. m. Staid over night here, and moved on early this morning, having had a skirmish just below this in the afternoon. The colonel of the Fifty-first Alabama, supposed to be mortally wounded, is here. There is room for General Brannan in this opening, of which I have informed him.

Very respectfully,

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS.

—

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
On Decherd and Pelham road, July 6, 1863.

COLONEL: In accordance with circular from department headquarters, I herewith give account of the march from Murfreesborough.

On the 24th ultimo, in obedience to orders, my division was formed and ready to march from camp near Murfreesborough at 7 a. m., but was delayed some two or three hours by the train of General Reynolds, which was necessarily halted (as General Reynolds sent word to me) till he could repair a bridge partially destroyed by the enemy. I marched between 9 and 10 o'clock on the Manchester pike, and was ordered by General Thomas to encamp at Big Spring, 2 miles from the Manchester pike and 12 or 13 miles from Murfreesborough. On reaching Big Spring with the head of my column, I received word from General Reynolds that he had fallen in with the enemy and needed help, and that the messenger had informed General Thomas of the request of General Reynolds for help. We heard the report of small-arms and artillery for some hours. He wanted one brigade. It had rained during the whole march, and the road from the pike to the Big Spring being very bad, I concluded to move my whole division back to the pike, and move up to the support of General Reynolds, which I did. The Third Brigade (Regulars), Major Coolidge commanding, were ordered to report to General Reynolds at once. They did so. I followed with the rest, and camped at night 2½ or 3 miles from General Reynolds.

June 25, early in the morning, at the request of General Reynolds, sent him First Brigade, Colonel Scribner commanding, and went forward myself to the front. Second Brigade, Colonel Hambright commanding, ordered forward in the afternoon. First Brigade relieved troops of General Reynolds in Hoover's Gap. About 6 o'clock in the afternoon the enemy opened upon Scribner's brigade, with artillery, a cross-fire from four different points. The fire was very heavy and very accurate, the balls plowing up the ground all about his infantry and Loomis' battery, all in full view of the enemy, yet Scribner did not flinch, but received the fire without a tremor. The enemy was promptly replied to by the First Michigan (Lieutenant Van Pelt), Twenty-first Indiana, and two guns of the Nineteenth Indiana, and silenced.

June 26, early in the morning, Scribner's brigade was relieved in the front by Hambright. Ordered by General Thomas to move forward and clear the road toward Fairfield, on the main road, to which point (Fairfield) from Hoover's Gap the enemy—infantry and artillery—was strongly posted. He had two brigades ([B. R.] Johnson's and [W. B.] Bate's) and a detached regiment or so. With General Thomas' permission and concurrence, General Brannan, with the Third Division, and myself, with the First and Third Brigades of my own division, moved to the right, with the view of turning the enemy's left, and capturing the force or driving it from its position. The troops were formed under cover of a wood, and were thence moved forward with great rapidity, Colonel Hambright being ordered to move forward and attack the enemy in his front, on the main road, which he did with alacrity, driving the enemy before him, General Steedman, with his brigade, and Major Coolidge, with the Regulars, being in advance. On approaching the enemy, Coolidge's command charged in double-quick, driving the enemy before them. Seeing their left turned, the enemy fled with precipitation toward Fairfield, taking advantage of high grounds in his retreat to fire a few shots of artillery as he left. Encamped for the night on Fairfield road, near Johnston's, by order of General Thomas. General Brannan and myself, with our divisions, co-operated in this movement, and I am much indebted to General Brannan for his prompt and efficient aid in the movement, the success of which saved many valuable lives, which the movement in front alone would certainly have cost us. And we are both much indebted to Brigadier-General Crook, of General Reynolds' division, for valuable information touching the nature of the ground and the position of the enemy, which he gave us, going with us to the front for that purpose. The whole command behaved admirably.

The loss in killed and wounded in my division was as follows, to wit: First Brigade (Colonel Scribner commanding), 1 killed and 10 wounded; Second Brigade (Colonel Hambright commanding), 12 wounded, and Third Brigade, Regulars (Major Coolidge commanding), 3 commissioned officers wounded, 3 enlisted men killed, and 17 wounded.

June 27, by order of General Thomas, pursued the enemy to and halted at Fairfield, General Brannan in advance. Received orders there from General Thomas to march in rear of General Brannan, on Pan Handle Creek road, across to the Manchester pike; thence to Manchester. Reached Manchester about 1 o'clock at night; bivouacked on north side of Duck River for the night, in the rain.

June 28, moved over to Manchester and went into camp. In the afternoon ordered by General Thomas to march out to and encamp on Arnold's farm. Did so, and remained there until the morning of the 1st of July.

July 1, heard of the evacuation of Tullahoma by the enemy. Ordered forward in pursuit, General Negley in front. Marched about 8 miles, to near Widow Hale's Mill. Bivouacked at old Mr. Petty's, near General Negley.

July 2, ordered by General Thomas to continue pursuit of the enemy; General Negley still in front, he having engaged the enemy, and blocked up the road. General Thomas ordered me to take a by-way off to the left, and ford Elk River at Jones' Crossing, 2 miles distant. I marched over on a good road, and on reaching the ford was fired upon by the enemy, and returned it. Found the river swollen and impassable for artillery, and barely passable for infantry. By the aid of ropes for the men to hold to, stretched across the stream, which was very rapid, I passed over the Second Brigade (Colonel Hambright), which moved out

to the front three-quarters of a mile, and was again fired upon by the enemy, but he drove them before him. The passage, by reason of the strong and rapid current, was not only difficult but very hazardous, and much of the ammunition in the cartridge-boxes of the men crossing was unavoidably injured, the water running over their shoulders. The afternoon was consumed in crossing one brigade.

July 3, early in the morning, First and Third Brigades forded the stream with less difficulty, but the river was still too much swollen to admit the crossing of artillery. It rained hard during the day, and the river was more swollen at night than in the morning, and the artillery could not cross. Moved the division up to the McMinnville and Winchester road; halted, and bivouacked for the night.

July 4, early in the morning, the artillery crossed and joined its command. Marched over to the Pelham and Decherd road, from Payne's, by way of Duncan's, through a by-way to the point where Bragg's road leaves the Pelham and Decherd road, across the mountains. Here received news of successes against Lee's army, and permission from department headquarters to fire a salute, which was done with alacrity. Was informed here from corps headquarters that the pursuit of Bragg was virtually ended.

I have only a remark or two in conclusion. Altogether this was the most remarkable march I have ever known. It began to rain just as my division was being formed to march out of Murfreesborough on the 24th ultimo, and it has rained heavily every day since but one. The roads have been in a terrible condition, and marching was difficult and laborious, and the men who pursued the enemy, and fought during the day, through the rain and mud, laid down in the wet at night, to rise in the morning to go through the same labor and fatigue and hardships, all of which was done without one single murmur. It affords me great pleasure to say that my command during all these trials discharged their duty not only cheerfully and like soldiers, but with the greatest alacrity. Their behavior in my judgment could not have been better.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE E. FLYNT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff, Fourteenth Army Corps.

No. 9.

Report of Col. Benjamin F. Scribner, Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. 1ST BRIGADE, 1ST DIVISION, 14TH ARMY CORPS,
In Camp near Decherd, Tenn., July 5, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that, pursuant to orders, on the morning of June 24 my command marched with the division from Murfreesborough, on the Manchester road, to Hoover's Gap. We essayed to turn off to the left, to camp at Big Spring, but found the road, in consequence of the rain, impassable for artillery and wagons; whereupon we countermarched, and bivouacked near Hoover's house.

On the morning of the 25th instant [ultimo], I was ordered by Major-General Rousseau to move my brigade to the front, where I relieved a

portion of General Reynolds' command and the Fifth Regular Battery, of this division. I caused the First Michigan Battery, Lieutenant Van Pelt commanding, to form a right angle along Garrison Creek, on the right of the road. The Thirty-third Ohio, Colonel Moore commanding, was deployed along the creek on the right, and the Second Ohio was afterward placed in like manner on the left of the road. The Tenth Wisconsin, Lieutenant-Colonel Ely commanding, and the Thirty-eighth Indiana, Lieutenant-Colonel Griffin commanding, were posted as supports for the battery, and the Ninety-fourth Ohio, Colonel Bassford commanding, occupied a position on the hill on the left of the road. My orders were to hold the position. While taking these positions the enemy opened upon us a terrific fire from their batteries on the hills and their sharpshooters in the woods in our front, on the right of the bridge. Their fire was promptly responded to by Lieutenant Van Pelt, and constant skirmishing was kept up during the day by Colonel Moore.

About 5 o'clock in the evening, the enemy's batteries opened upon us again from five different points—from the two hills in front of the bridge and from the woods and hill on our right and rear. They all appeared to have our range, and for the space of a half hour the shot and shell fell thick and fast among us. Lieutenant Van Pelt again replied, with great vigor and skill, and succeeded in dismounting one of their guns in the wood, and, in two shots, silencing the guns on the hill on our left. I cannot pass over incidents of these movements without making special mention of the conduct of the officers and men of this battery, who manfully stood up to their work, with the shot passing through the wheels of their guns and under their horses; yet no one faltered or shrunk from his duty. The same is also true of my whole command, who remained calm and steady throughout this terrific ordeal.

Early on the morning of the 26th instant [ultimo], the Thirty-third Ohio, having expended 40 rounds of ammunition, were relieved by the Thirty-eighth Indiana, and soon after my whole command, except the battery, were relieved by Colonel Hambright, commanding Second Brigade, of this division.

I was soon afterward ordered by Major-General Rousseau to take position on the right, to support the Regulars, who were about to lead the advance on Fairfield, and to take a route around the hills, so as not to develop the movement to the enemy. In the execution of this movement, I came in contact with a portion of General Brannan's division, which prevented me from getting into position in time to move off with the Regulars, so I was ordered to support a portion of the Fifth Regular Battery, on a hill in front. After the battery changed its position, and upon learning that Major-General Thomas had cautioned Major-General Rousseau to move steadily forward, but to look well to the right, as a demonstration of the enemy's cavalry was suspected in that direction, I moved my command to the extreme right of the line, and so disposed it as to form a crotchet to the rear, in case an effort was made to turn our right. This maneuver was promptly reported, and received the approval of Major-General Rousseau. In this position we continued to advance, until we were ordered to bivouac for the night.

On the morning of the 27th instant [ultimo], Lieutenant Van Pelt reported with his battery. We continued the advance upon Fairfield, my brigade forming the second line to Colonel Walker's brigade. Here we rejoined the division, and proceeded with it to Manchester, arriving about midnight.

On the 28th instant [ultimo], we proceeded 4 miles on the Tullahoma road, and took position as support to General Brannan. Here we re-

mained two days. The next three days were occupied in the advance upon and fording of Elk River, which had become so swollen by the incessant rains as to delay our movements.

On the 4th of July, we arrived at this point.

For the list of killed and wounded of my command, you are respectfully referred to my former report.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. SCRIBNER,
Colonel, Commanding First Brigade.

Maj. W. P. MCDOWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

No. 10.

Report of Col. Henry A. Hambright, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. 2D BRIGADE, 1ST DIVISION, 14TH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, July 6, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to circular from department headquarters, I have the honor to transmit herewith a diary of marches and skirmishes with the enemy since leaving Murfreesborough, June 24, 1863.

The Second Brigade, composed of the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, the First Wisconsin Volunteers, the Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteers, the Twenty-first Wisconsin Volunteers, and the Fourth Indiana Battery, marched, as ordered, on the 24th of June, 1863, from camp near Murfreesborough, at 7 a. m., but was detained two hours by the train of General Reynolds at or near picket station of the southeastern front, on Manchester pike. Bivouacked at 7.30 p. m., having marched 10 miles.

June 25, at 4 p. m., I was ordered to move forward, leaving the Twenty-fourth Illinois, under Col. Geza Mihalotzy, to guard train. Marched 3 miles, and took up a position at Hoover's Gap at 7.30 p. m. While taking position, the brigade was subjected to an enfilading fire from the enemy's guns, posted on a commanding height in front, but without loss to us.

June 26, at 5 a. m., I received an order, through an aide of Colonel Scribner, to move to the front and relieve the First Brigade. I immediately threw forward the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania on the right and the First Wisconsin on the left of the pike, and deployed them as skirmishers to relieve the regiments of the First Brigade. During the deployment the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania lost 3 men wounded. Had I been properly informed by the officer whom I relieved of the nature of the ground, this loss could have been obviated.

The Twenty-first Wisconsin was posted as a reserve in the rear of the artillery. The Fourth Indiana Battery had been previously posted by the chief of artillery. At 10 a. m. I was ordered by General Thomas to advance in the direction of the Fairfield road and press the enemy. To do this it was necessary to change my front, which I did by causing the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania to make a right half-wheel, and the First Wisconsin to conform thereto. I then threw the Twenty-first

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 420.

Wisconsin forward as a support, and advanced. The line of skirmishers was almost immediately hotly engaged, but pushed forward rapidly, causing the enemy to retire in great confusion, strewing the ground with their blankets and equipments. After having advanced about one-half a mile, a rebel battery of two guns, advantageously posted in the immediate front of the right of my line, and supported by infantry, was encountered. Three companies of the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania opened a severe fire upon them, which was returned, but the enemy being unable to hold their ground, they were compelled to relinquish their position, falling back across the creek at a double-quick. Being some distance in the advance of the line on my right and left, I caused the advance to halt until it could be properly supported, moving forward again as soon as the line was reformed. I advanced about one-half a mile beyond the Fairfield road, when an order was received to halt and call in my skirmishers, there being no enemy in sight. During the skirmish the First Wisconsin captured 10 prisoners. No casualties occurred to them, although they were hotly engaged. The Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania lost 12 men wounded while approaching the rebel guns; two of them were mortally wounded. Returning one-half mile, at 4 p. m. took a defensible position, and bivouacked for the night.

On the 27th of June, at 3 a. m., the pickets of the First Wisconsin were attacked by a squad of rebel cavalry, who were handsomely repulsed without loss. At 9 o'clock, we moved forward through Fairfield, where we were rejoined by the Fourth Indiana Battery, toward Manchester, going into bivouac at 7.30 a. m., having marched 12 miles. At 9 p. m., moved to the suburbs of Manchester, arriving at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 28th; crossed Duck River, where the Twenty-fourth Illinois rejoined the brigade, and encamped in the vicinity of the village. At 5 p. m., moved 5 miles in the direction of Tullahoma, and, forming line of battle at Concord, on left of railroad, we bivouacked at 10 p. m.

Remained in camp on the 29th, and on the 30th in camp, performing regular tours of guard and picket duty.

July 1, 12 m., moved in the direction of Winchester; marched 12 miles, and went into camp on Silver Creek.

July 2, 8 a. m., advanced toward Elk River, throwing forward four companies from the First Wisconsin, under Lieut. Col. G. B. Bingham, as skirmishers, who were fired upon by a squad of cavalry at the ford, but without effect. The enemy retreated precipitately upon their fire being returned. In order to effect a crossing, the river being high and very rapid, lines were thrown across and secured, by means of which the crossing, though slow, was rendered safe. The first squad which crossed were ordered forward as pickets, under Lieutenant [R. J.] Nickles, of my staff. As soon as this squad was sufficiently augmented, they were deployed as skirmishers, who advanced 1½ miles, encountering a small force of cavalry, who contested our advance but slightly. Company G, First Wisconsin, under Lieutenant Clark, took 5 prisoners while advancing. Deeming it unnecessary to advance farther, and desiring to encamp near water, I returned about three-fourths of a mile, bivouacked in a defensible position, and awaited the crossing of my battery and the remainder of the division.

July 3, moved forward to Winchester road, 2 miles, and bivouacked.

July 4, moved in the direction of Decherd, 6 miles, and went into camp, where we now remain.

I desire to add a few words relative to the disposition of my medical officers during the engagement at Hoover's Gap, and the behavior of my staff and officers and men of my command. The assistant surgeon

of the First Wisconsin was the only one who accompanied the command into the field. I am satisfied much suffering might have been prevented had not so many surgeons been detailed at the hospitals. Men should receive attention as soon as possible after being struck. By waiting until they can be carried to the hospitals, often great suffering ensues, which might be prevented by timely aid. I am under great obligations to the members of my staff for their prompt and efficient assistance during the engagement and on the entire march. Where all did their duty cheerfully and promptly, there is no need to mention names.

I cannot say too much in praise of the officers and men of this brigade for the untiring energy and zealous spirit which they have displayed in braving every danger and enduring untold hardships during the twelve days of the present campaign.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. A. HAMBRIGHT,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.

Maj. W. P. McDOWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

No. 11.

Report of Capt. George W. Smith, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, Third Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BATT. EIGHTEENTH U. S. INFANTRY,
Bivouac at Hoover's Gap, June 26, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the action of this day:

At 10 a. m. I received from Major-General Rousseau, in person, the order to move forward. I immediately gave the command to advance at double-quick, which was executed, notwithstanding the difficult ground, in most perfect order. After moving rapidly forward for half a mile, the command entered a field of standing wheat, which, wet and matted, made the marching extremely laborious. The enemy's fire, from his commanding position on a range of steep hills immediately in front, began to take effect when the command had traversed the half of the field. The line moved steadily forward until the base of the hills held by the enemy was gained, where it was halted, by order of Maj. Sidney Coolidge, commanding brigade.

I cannot but mention the coolness and promptness with which every order was carried out by the several officers of this battalion, all of whom did their duty. Lieut. R. F. Little, Company E, was knocked down and stunned by a ball, but rejoined his command in a few minutes, and remained on duty throughout the action. I would also mention Lieut. and Actg. Adjt. Thomas T. Brand, who was of the greatest possible assistance to me, and did his duty, notwithstanding the fall of his horse in the beginning of the action, in the most gallant manner.

I inclose a list of casualties in the command.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. SMITH,
Captain 18th Infantry, Comdg. 1st Batt. 18th U. S. Infantry.

Capt. W. S. THRUSTON,
Commanding Detachment Eighteenth U. S. Infantry.

---

* See revised statement, p. 420.

No. 12.

Report of Capt. Henry Haymond, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry.

HDQRS. SECOND BATT. EIGHTEENTH U. S. INFANTRY,
Camp near Decherd, Tenn., July 8, 1863.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by this battalion in the action at Hoover's Gap, Tenn., June 26, 1863:

The battalion, then being attached to the Third Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, formed line in front of the enemy's position early on the morning of June 25. At 9 o'clock on the morning of June 26, the battalion, formed in column, with a strong line of skirmishers thrown to the front, advanced across an open field, under a severe fire of artillery and musketry, to attack the enemy, strongly posted on the hills beyond. When half-way across the field, Capt. John A. Thompson, commanding battalion, fell from his horse, mortally wounded. I at once assumed command. Upon reaching the base of the hills, the enemy hastily retreated. No pursuit was ordered, and the battalion bivouacked on the field. The conduct of the officers and men was all that could be desired. I annex a list of casualties.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HENRY HAYMOND,
Captain Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, Commanding.

First Lieut. HENRY B. FREEMAN,
Adjutant Detachment Eighteenth U. S. Infantry.

No. 13.

Reports of Maj. Gen. James S. Negley, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

NEAR ELK RUN BRIDGE,
July 2, 1863—3.30 p. m.

GENERAL: We have driven the enemy from view on the opposite side of the river. Have possession of the stockade on the north side of bridge. An intelligent deserter who crossed the river and came into my lines reports that we punished the enemy very severely with our artillery, dismounting one gun, injuring a caisson, and killing several of his men. The artillery belonged to Wheeler's cavalry division, Martin's and Wharton's brigades, the same who were skirmishing with my command yesterday. In addition to Wheeler's cavalry on the opposite side of the river this a. m., there was Buckner's command (about 3,000), Stewart's, Churchill's,† and a part of Cheatham's divisions, and the reserve artillery (sixteen pieces), chiefly 12-pounders, supported by the First Louisiana Infantry. I have sent scouting parties to Allisona, who report three guns in position, supported by one regiment of infantry in view and some cavalry; also some wagons and tents. I have not deemed it to be your purpose to drive them from that position. Although we have scouted a distance of 4 or 5 miles along the railroads, meeting with stragglers from Sheridan's and Johnson's divisions, we have failed to open communications with either of these generals. I am making another effort. Most of the Tennessee troops were sent by railroad the

* See revised statement, p. 420.

† Cleburne's?

night of the evacuation of Tullahoma. Apparently only a short distance forward Bragg is having the cars meet his forces at various points to relieve them of stores and transportation, so as to secure his safe transit to Chattanooga.

I have the honor to remain, yours, truly,

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Decherd, Tenn., July 8, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command since leaving Murfreesborough:

On the morning of June 24, at 11.30, moved my command out on the Winchester pike, in the direction of Manchester, following immediately in the rear of General Rousseau's train. Early in the morning rain commenced falling, which continued throughout the day. My march was rendered very slow and difficult in consequence of the roughness of the road, which was very badly cut up by the long trains in advance. Three-fourths of a mile beyond Big Spring Branch, I moved two brigades to the left, striking the Big Spring road, 1 mile from Big Spring. Here, at 7.30 p. m., received orders to send one brigade to White's Store, in support of General McCook, which order was shortly afterward countermanded, and the division ordered into camp for the night.

June 25, 10 a. m., moved my command with trains toward Hoover's Gap, acting as a reserve to the divisions of Generals Reynolds and Rousseau. Arrived at Hoover's Gap at 1 p. m. Found the road blocked up with trains of Generals Reynolds and Rousseau, the enemy still holding the head of the gap. Encamped the division one-half mile beyond Jacobs' Store, awaiting further orders.

June 26, 7.30 a. m., received orders to push forward immediately and occupy Beech Grove, and be in supporting distance of Generals Rousseau and Brannan, who were moving toward Fairfield. I left all my transportation in the rear, leaving one regiment (Thirty-seventh Indiana) as guard, and pushed the troops forward as rapidly as possible. By direction of General Thomas, I placed a battery of artillery on the commanding knoll to the right of the pike, one fourth of a mile in advance of Jacobs' Store, in order to silence the guns of the enemy should he open on our infantry, which was advancing to the front. The enemy having fallen back from his strong position, moved my command forward to Beech Grove, and disposed it on the ridge in rear of Dr. Newell's residence, to the right of the pike and fronting Fairfield.

June 27, 2 a. m., received orders to send the regimental trains forward to Manchester, sending one brigade of infantry as a guard for my own and other trains on the road. At 6 o'clock, moved the other two brigades in the direction of Fairfield, in support of Generals Rousseau and Brannan. When 2 miles from Beech Grove, received orders to proceed to the intersection of the Noah's Fork with the Fairfield and McMinnville road, moving one brigade in the direction of Fairfield and the other toward Manchester. At 11.30 a. m., received orders to march to Manchester. The Fairfield and Pan-Handle road being impassable for trains, I marched via McMinnville road to the Manchester pike, thence through Matt's Hollow to Manchester, where I arrived at 9.45 p. m., and took a position on Hillsborough pike designated for my command by Major-General Rosecrans.

June 28, 7.30 a. m., in compliance with orders, sent General Beatty's brigade to Hillsborough, to engage the attention of the rebel General Morgan, and cover the operations of Colonel Wilder's brigade of mounted infantry. I ordered the baggage of the command to be so reduced as to obtain a supply train of 36 wagons, which was sent to Murfreesborough, in charge of Colonel Given, commanding Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteers, for supplies.

June 29, received orders to march to Concord Church, on Winchester pike, where General Beatty was ordered to join me from Hillsborough. Moved with the balance of my command at 12 m. for Concord Church. After proceeding 2 miles, the impassable condition of the roads rendered it necessary to send the trains back to Manchester. After severe marching, I succeeded in reaching Bobo's Cross-Roads by 9 p. m., General Beatty's brigade reaching that point about the same time.

June 30, 11 a. m., sent out two regiments of infantry, under command of Colonel Hull, Thirty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, with instructions to reconnoiter toward Tullahoma. Returning at 4 p. m., reported having seen no enemy within a distance of 4 miles.

July 1, moved my command three-quarters of a mile to the front, occupying a position to the left of the Winchester road. At 11 a. m. received orders to march to Hale's Mill. Marched immediately, General Beatty's brigade in advance. His skirmishers engaged the enemy's cavalry, with two pieces of artillery, 3 miles from Bobo's Cross-Roads. The day being excessively warm, the country broken and covered with a thick growth of young timber, I was unable to flank the enemy so as to capture his artillery, which he used from time to time, to the annoyance of my advance.

The enemy was driven back to the ridge running north of Elk River, where he assumed a strong position in a bend of the river, about 2 miles from Bethpage Bridge, placing his artillery in a turn of the road which commanded the approach to his right. As night was approaching, and the command greatly exhausted, preparations were made to occupy a strong position for the night, while two regiments of infantry (Eighteenth Ohio and Nineteenth Illinois) and a battalion of the First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, which had reported to me early in the morning, were pushed forward to ascertain the position and strength of the enemy. They had proceeded but a short distance through a thick chaparral, when they were engaged by Wheeler's cavalry division. Colonel Stoughton was ordered to re-enforce them with the Eleventh Michigan, and General Beatty with two other regiments, which was very promptly done, and the enemy steadily driven back one-half mile, when he was heavily re-enforced with infantry, which I afterward ascertained to be the divisions of Generals Cleburne and Stewart, with Gracie's brigade, of Buckner's division. After silencing the enemy's skirmishers, and it becoming too dark for further operations, strong positions were selected and the division ordered into camp.

During the night the enemy recrossed his infantry, and toward morning his cavalry, taking a strong position on the opposite side of the river, and setting fire to the bridge.

In the morning (July 2) I was ordered forward to take possession of the ford. Finding that the enemy had three pieces of artillery commanding the ford, supported by a strong force of cavalry and infantry, Hewett's and Schultz's batteries were ordered into position at a point overlooking the ford, where we opened on the enemy, who replied, but with no effect. His guns were soon silenced by dismounting one and driving the gunners from their posts, compelling the whole force, with the exception of a few sharpshooters, to fall back from their position.

I was then directed by General Thomas to hold the ford and engage the attention of the enemy, while the divisions of Generals Rousseau, Reynolds, and Brannan crossed at a ford above. At 2.30 p. m., my skirmishers had taken possession of the bridge, and succeeded in quenching the fire before it had done any serious damage to the main structure.

July 3, 10 a. m., the river having fallen so as to be barely fordable, I received orders to cross and proceed to Pennington's plantation, on the Hillsborough and Winchester road, there to halt and await further orders. Here, at 11 p. m., the detachments of the First Ohio and Second Kentucky Cavalry, which had been acting under my orders since leaving Bobo's Cross-Roads, were ordered by Major-General Stanley to rejoin their respective brigades.

July 4, 12 m., left Pennington's, taking the Brakefield Point road to foot of Cumberland Mountains, where I arrived at 3.30 p. m. Ascending the mountain with one brigade, found the road near the summit obstructed by trees felled by the enemy. From the lateness of the hour and almost impassable condition of the road, I deemed it impracticable to reach water that night by going farther. I therefore ordered the troops to descend, and encamped at the foot of the mountain. Here I was directed to remain until further orders.

Since leaving Murfreesborough my command has captured 62 prisoners, some of whom, however, were voluntary.

Casualties: Killed, 2 (1 commissioned officer, Second Kentucky Cavalry); wounded, 5; missing, 2 (1 commissioned officer).*

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE E. FLYNT,
Chief of Staff, Fourteenth Army Corps.

No. 14.

Reports of Brig. Gen. John Beatty, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.

HILLSBOROUGH, TENN.,
June 28, 1863—10 p. m.

GENERAL: Inclosed find dispatch from Col. James Monroe, which he desires to be delivered to General Reynolds to-night. All quiet here. By mistake, the countersign for the Twenty-ninth was given to our pickets to-night. We have in charge 4 prisoners received from Colonel Wilder; will send them in to-morrow.

Very respectfully,

JOHN BEATTY,
Brigadier-General.

P. S., FIFTEEN MINUTES LATER.—Our vedettes on Tullahoma road have been attacked.

[Inclosure.]

CAMP NEAR HILLSBOROUGH,
June 28, 1863—9 p. m.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS, *Commanding Fourth Division:*

GENERAL: Finding Elk River not fordable, Colonel Wilder commanded me to move down the river 12 miles to Allisona, whilst he,

---

But see revised statement, p. 420.

with the balance of the brigade, moved up to Pelham. I failed to get across the bridge, finding Withers' division on this side, just arriving from Tullahoma. The road was full of troops. I showed myself to draw attention from Wilder's movements, and fell back to this place after a few shots. I saw an immense wagon train, a battery of artillery, and think they are moving everything over Elk River. I will start at 2 a. m. to join Colonel Wilder.

Yours, truly,

JAMES MONROE,
Colonel One hundred and twenty-third Illinois Infantry.

—

HDQRS. 1ST BRIGADE, 2D DIVISION, 14TH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, July 6, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit the following detailed report of the operations of my brigade since leaving Murfreesborough, June 24, 1863:

June 24, marched to Big Creek.

June 25, marched to Hoover's Gap.

June 26, marched to Beech Grove.

June 27, guarded the train of the Second Division from Beech Grove to Manchester.

June 28, was ordered to move to Hillsborough, take up a strong position, and remain there to watch movements of the enemy on our left and support Colonel Wilder, who was making demonstrations in direction of Decherd. During the night my cavalry pickets on Tullahoma road were driven in, and my brigade was drawn up in expectation of an attack, but the enemy did not venture to assail us, although, as I subsequently learned, he had four regiments of cavalry in the vicinity.

June 29, left Hillsborough at 12 m., to join my division on the Manchester and Winchester road. When 3 or 4 miles out, the enemy's cavalry made a dash on the head of my column, killing Lieutenant Jenkins, of the Second Kentucky Cavalry, wounding 1 private, and capturing another of the same regiment. Approaching Bobo's Cross-Roads, my column was fired upon by artillery. Supposing the enemy before me, I prepared for battle, and at the same time sent a company of cavalry to the right, to communicate with our troops on the Manchester and Winchester road. I soon after discovered that General Reynolds' division had arrived at Bobo's Cross-Roads, and that they had mistaken us for the enemy. Fortunately, no one had been injured by the artillery or by the few musket and carbine shots which had been exchanged.

June 30, remained at Bobo's Cross-Roads.

July 1, about 10 o'clock in the morning, my sentinels brought into camp a citizen who claimed to have escaped from Tullahoma at midnight, and who stated that the enemy were leaving Tullahoma, and that in the confusion consequent upon a hasty removal of troops in the night he had been able to escape. This information was immediately communicated to Major-General Negley, and my brigade (and one battalion of the Second Kentucky Cavalry, commanded by Col. T. P. Nicholas, with me since June 28) was ordered forward to reconnoiter in the direction of Winchester. After getting beyond our pickets, say a half mile, three deserters came in to us, giving the same information in substance obtained from the citizen referred to above. A half mile farther on, the Second Kentucky Cavalry, now deployed in our front, became engaged with the

enemy, and drove him nearly a mile, when they were fired upon by two pieces of artillery. I immediately hastened forward Captain Hewett's three guns (one having been disabled in leaving camp), sent my cavalry to watch my flanks, threw the Fifteenth Kentucky, Colonel Taylor, on the right, and the One hundred and fourth Illinois, Colonel Moore, on the left of the road, holding the Forty-second Indiana, Colonel McIntire, and Eighty-eighth Indiana, Colonel Humphrey, in reserve. We had hardly got into position when the enemy opened with grape. Acquainted with the road, he had the range of the only position we could take, and was entirely hidden to us, but Captain Hewett, judging from the sound and smoke of the enemy's guns, was enabled so to direct his fire as to drive him in fifteen minutes' time from his position, and do him, as we afterward learned, considerable damage. In this engagement the One hundred and fourth Illinois lost 1 man killed and 1 wounded slightly; the Fifteenth Kentucky, 1 mortally, 1 seriously, and 1 slightly wounded, and the battery lost 1 horse. The enemy lost 2 men killed certainly, quite a number wounded, and lost 2 horses. I pushed forward the column, my skirmishers exchanging shots continually with the enemy, who retired slowly, halting and planting his battery at six different points on the road. Following him up steadily, we drove him from every position, and finally halted for the night at ———, 1½ miles north of Elk River.

The day was oppressively hot, and nearly 50 of my men had fallen down in the woods and by the roadside, utterly exhausted; quite a number of them were carried to the rear in a state of insensibility, from effects of the extreme heat. After halting, the Second Brigade of our division, accompanied by the Second Kentucky Cavalry, went forward on the right of the road, and apparently became hotly engaged. Taking the One hundred and fourth Illinois, I started through the woods in the direction of the heaviest firing, to render any assistance that might be needed; but ascertaining from Colonel Stoughton, commanding the brigade, that his skirmishers only were engaged, at the suggestion of Major-General Negley, I posted Colonel Moore's regiment and the Nineteenth Illinois on the right, to oppose any demonstration on our flank. At dark we were ordered to encamp for the night.

July 2, between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning, we moved forward. I sent two companies of the Second Kentucky Cavalry, under Major Collins, in advance, and the remainder of the battalion and a detachment of the Third Ohio Cavalry, both under Col. T. P. Nicholas, to the right and left, to guard the flanks; deployed the Forty-second Indiana on the left and Eighty-eighth Indiana on the right of the road, holding my other two regiments in reserve. After proceeding a mile, Major Collins reported that the enemy had burned the bridge over Elk River, and taken position with his artillery and infantry on the bluffs beyond. Riding forward, I discovered the enemy's cavalry and infantry across the river, and his artillery in position ready to open on us whenever the head of our column should make its appearance in the turn of the road. Seeing that it would be useless to expose my infantry, and that artillery alone would be effectual in dislodging him, I hurried forward Captain Hewett's four guns, and sent back a request for another battery, upon which Captain Schultz' battery was sent forward. Without exposing my horses and men, so as to draw the enemy's fire, I succeeded in getting ten guns in position before he was aware of it, and opened fire. The enemy replied vigorously, but so well were the guns of Captains Hewett and Schultz served, that after about forty minutes the enemy retired his artillery double-quick. I then sent forward my regiments to the river, shelled the sharpshooters and cavalry from the hills on the

opposite side, sent a few men to occupy a stockade near the bridge, and drive away a few troublesome sharpshooters, who were still concealed in the bluffs. My men extinguished the fire on the bridge, and saved it in sufficiently sound condition to enable us with a little work to cross our infantry. A few men of the One hundred and fourth Illinois and Forty-second Indiana were slightly wounded here.

July 3, assisted a detachment of the pioneer corps in repairing the bridge, and crossed the river at 10 a. m.; guarded the division train to Pennington's.

July 4, marched at noon on the Brakefield Point road. My cavalry advanced on the road crossing the mountains as far as University Place. My infantry had nearly reached the summit when the brigade was ordered back.

In the above, I may have gone further than you contemplated when you requested a detailed report. The operations of my brigade have not, I am happy to say, been attended with serious loss of life. The work assigned us, however, has been accomplished, and I trust in a satisfactory manner.

I regret exceedingly the loss of Lieutenant Jenkins, Second Kentucky Cavalry. He is said to have been a gallant young officer, universally esteemed by the members of his battalion.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN BEATTY,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. JAMES A. LOWRIE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

[P. S.]—On the 2d, 3d, and 4th of July, we gathered up a large number of deserters and stragglers from the rebel army, who were turned over to the division provost-marshal. I did not retain the names, and do not know the exact number.

No. 15.

Report of Col. William L. Stoughton, Eleventh Michigan Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. 2D BRIGADE, 2D DIVISION, 14TH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, July 6, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following detailed report of the operations of my command for the last ten days:

The Second Brigade left Murfreesborough, Tenn., on the 24th ultimo, and moved 7 miles out.

On the morning of the 25th [ultimo], the march was resumed, my brigade acting as guard for the ammunition and division train, and encamped 2 miles from Hoover's Gap.

On the 26th [ultimo], my brigade moved forward in the advance, passing Hoover's Gap, and went into camp near Beech Grove. Immediately after going into camp, in pursuance of your orders, a reconnaissance was made to the front, and the enemy found in force, who fell back on our approach, but could not be pursued, on account of the lateness of the hour and bad condition of the roads.

Early the next morning the march was resumed, moving immediately in

the rear of the First Brigade, and in position to render prompt support. The command reached Manchester at 8 p. m., and went into camp, where it remained during the next day (Sunday, the 28th [ultimo]), making active preparations to resume the march.

The next morning the line of march was resumed, and, after proceeding 2 miles, the roads were found utterly impassable for the transportation, which was sent back, escorted by a detachment of the Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and the artillery, supported by five companies of the Eleventh Michigan Volunteer Infantry, brought up with great labor. Late at night the infantry and artillery bivouacked in an open field, 6 miles from Tullahoma, and remained in this position during the next day, with strong pickets thrown forward.

Early in the morning of July 1, we moved in the direction of Elk River Bridge. The enemy soon appeared in front, and opened with his artillery. During the day we supported the First Brigade, and about 7 p. m. my brigade was by your orders sent forward to relieve General Beatty's skirmishers, and push the enemy as far to the front as might be prudent before going into camp. We advanced nearly a mile, when rapid firing was heard in our front. A small body of cavalry from the First Ohio and Second Kentucky had engaged the enemy, and my line of skirmishers was at once strengthened and sent forward to their assistance. The enemy seemed to be in considerable force, and a heavy skirmish ensued, lasting till after dark, when the enemy retired from the field.

Soon after the firing commenced, General Beatty brought up a part of his brigade to support my line in case it should be necessary. Lieut. Henry S. Platt, aide-de-camp and acting brigade ordnance officer, has been missing since the skirmish, and is supposed to have been captured while in the discharge of his duties.

On the morning of July 2, we moved forward to the bank of Elk River, and bivouacked, and remained at that place till the morning of the 3d, when we crossed the river, and in the afternoon went into camp near Pennington's Church. While lying on the bank of Elk River, Captain Schultz' battery (M), First Ohio Volunteer Artillery, opened a brisk fire on the enemy across the river, and, in connection with the Second Kentucky Battery, silenced his guns.

On the morning of July 4, the march was again resumed, and, after proceeding about 2 miles up the Cumberland Mountains, the road was found impracticable, and the command returned to the camp now occupied.

Both officers and men of my command have endured the heavy marching with great fortitude, displaying great zeal and an ardent wish to meet the enemy. The march has been in the main orderly; few depredations have been committed, and these, as far as known, promptly punished.

Captain Schultz is entitled to great praise for the manner in which he has brought his artillery over the almost impassable roads.

I am also under great obligations to Captain [R. J.] Waggoner, assistant adjutant-general; Captain [W. G.] Hendricks, inspector, and Captain [Alexander] Pearce, provost-marshal, for the assistance they have rendered me and their general efficiency.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM L. STOUGHTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. JAMES A. LOWRIE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

No. 16.

Report of Col. William Sirwell, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION,
Bennett's Farm, July 8, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with your order of July 6, 1863, I have the honor of making the following report of the part taken by the Third Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, in the late move from Murfreesborough:

On the 23d of June, I received orders to have my command in readiness for marching.

On the morning of the 24th [June], marched from Murfreesborough down the Manchester pike to a given point, when we turned off on a country dirt road, and soon rejoined the balance of the division, where we encamped for the night, I having had charge of transportation.

On the morning of the 25th [June], resumed our march, soon arriving at the headquarters of the Fourteenth Army Corps, where we again encamped, nothing of importance transpiring on the road.

On the morning of the 26th of June, the Thirty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers were detailed to escort train. Resumed our march, and arrived at Hoover's Gap, where the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania and Battery G, First Ohio Volunteer Artillery, were detached from my command, and ordered to report to Major-General Negley, encamped on south side of Hoover's Gap.

Marched again on the 27th of June with the entire brigade. Crossed the pike, and took a country dirt road more to the right. Deploying two companies of the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania and two companies of the Twenty-first Ohio as skirmishers on the right and left of the road, marched to a creek, where we halted until a brigade of General Brannan's division passed; after which we again took up line of march. Arrived at a creek, where the four companies of skirmishers were withdrawn, and the Seventy-fourth Ohio deployed. The balance of the brigade took position in the following order: Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania on the left of the road, Twenty-first Ohio on the right of the road, closed in mass; the artillery and Thirty-seventh Indiana in the road. Changed direction to the left, and marched to Manchester, where we arrived at 8 p. m. Remained at Manchester all day (June 28, 1863).

Received orders in the morning of June 29 to hold command in readiness for marching. Seventy-fourth Ohio detailed to escort train to Murfreesborough. Marched at 1 o'clock, and arrived within 5 miles of Tullahoma. One battalion of the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania and the artillery ordered to encamp about 2 miles back, near the road, on account of the battery not being able to come up with the brigade.

On the morning of June 30, received orders to send two regiments on a reconnaissance. The Twenty-first Ohio and the Thirty-seventh Indiana were detailed. They marched out 5 miles on the Winchester road, but discovered no enemy.

Took up line of march, July 1, down Winchester pike. The Eighty-seventh Indiana left behind, to take position in case the enemy should attack our rear. During our march the enemy opened fire on us. I quickly placed battery in position, and detailed four companies of the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers to support it, the enemy in

the mean time retiring. In the evening the Thirty-seventh Indiana rejoined the brigade. Encamped on the right of the road.

On July 2, marched to near Elk River, where we encamped, and remained all day. The battery (First Ohio Volunteer Artillery) was detached and sent to the front.

Took up line of march on July 3, 1863. Arrived at Elk River, where we were considerably delayed by the poor facilities for crossing. My command took the advance, soon arriving at Farmer Pennington's, where we halted, placed a section of artillery on an eminence which commanded the valley, and remained in this position all day.

On the morning of July 4, marched from our position, and arrived at Bennett's Farm, near Cumberland Mountains, where we encamped, and still remain.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM SIRWELL,
Colonel Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Vols., Comdg. Third Brig.

Maj. JAMES A. LOWRIE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division.

No. 17.

Reports of Brig. Gen. John M. Brannan, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Garrison Creek, Tenn., June 26, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that, in accordance with instructions from corps headquarters, I reported at 8 a. m. this day (June 26, 1863) to Major-General Rousseau, on the Manchester pike. By his direction, I moved my division to the right of the pike, with a view to turn the flank of the rebel position on the heights north of Garrison Creek.

Having succeeded in forming line, under a pretty brisk fire of musketry, I advanced the First Brigade, Col. M. B. Walker commanding, on the right, while with the Second, Brig. Gen. J. B. Steedman, and the Third, Col. F. Van Derveer, I supported the advance of the First Division on the center and left. After a determined but ineffectual resistance on the part of the rebels, we gained the first position, while the rebels with great rapidity took up a position on the commanding heights south of Garrison Creek. Having established batteries on the position lately taken from the enemy, the Second Brigade of my division, supported by a portion of the First Division, were thrown forward, and again succeeded in dislodging the rebels from their position.

The enemy then attempted to enfilade us from the high ground on our right, but in this were effectually prevented by the gallant and determined manner in which they were attacked and driven back by Colonel Walker's brigade.

The conduct of the troops was everything that could be wished. In accordance with orders from General Rousseau, I am encamped on Scott's Branch of Garrison Creek.

The loss in killed and wounded is as follows:

Command.	Enlisted men killed.	Wounded.	
		Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.
First Brigade:			
17th Ohio	3	.....	21
31st Ohio	.....	1	12
38th Ohio	.....	.....	6
82d Indiana	.....	.....	2
4th Michigan Light Battery	1	.....	.....
Total First Brigade	4	1	41
Second Brigade:			
10th Kentucky	.....	.....	1
10th Indiana	.....	.....	1
74th Indiana	.....	.....	1
Total Second Brigade	.....	.....	3
Aggregate	4	1	44

NOTE.—Two horses killed.

I will send a more complete report of killed and wounded as soon as it can be prepared.*

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. BRANNAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE E. FLYNT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff, Fourteenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
In Camp, Manchester, Tenn., June 28, 1863.

COLONEL: In accordance with orders of this date, I have the honor to submit the following summary of the operations of my division during the past five days:

By direction of Maj. Gen. G. Granger, commanding Reserve Corps, I advanced from Triune, Tenn., at 9 a. m. on Tuesday, June 23, 1863, by the Nolensville pike, to within 1 mile of Harpeth River, and thence striking across to the Manchester pike, by way of Winslow's Camp Ground, I arrived at Salem at 6 p. m., and encamped for the night.

At 7 a. m. Wednesday, June 24, I advanced from Salem to Christiana, and relieved General Sheridan's division of the Twentieth Army Corps. I remained at Christiana until relieved, in turn, by General Baird's division of the Reserve Corps, when I advanced 2 miles in the direction of Millersburg, and encamped for the night on Ross' farm, at Henry's Creek. At Christiana my pickets encountered those of the rebels, and kept up a brisk skirmish during my stay at that point, the rebels occasionally bringing a 6-pounder gun to bear upon us, without, however, doing us any injury.

On Thursday, June 25, I was relieved from duty with the Reserve Corps, and ordered to report to the corps proper of the division. I,

* See revised statement, p. 420.

however, remained at the Ross farm, at the request of General McCook, commanding on my immediate left, until 11 a. m. that day, when I advanced to Hoover's Mill and encamped for the night.

During the 24th and 25th it rained incessantly, rendering the dirt roads over which I was frequently obliged to travel exceedingly difficult for the passage of artillery and wagons. I, however, succeeded in bringing my train through with comparatively little damage.

On Friday, June 26, I reported, according to orders, to Major-General Rousseau, and, in conjunction with his division, effected the passage of Hoover's Gap (an official report of the action attending which I have already forwarded), and encamped that night on the south side of Scott's Branch of Garrison Creek.

On Saturday, June 27, I advanced to Manchester, via Fairfield, striking the Manchester pike at Powell's farm, and encamped there, under the direction of the major-general commanding the corps.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. BRANNAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE E. FLYNT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff, Fourteenth Army Corps.

—

CRUMPTON'S CREEK, TENN.,
June 29, 1863—9.15 a. m.

I am pressing the enemy in front and right with more than a brigade.

J. M. BRANNAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE E. FLYNT, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

—

HEADQUARTERS BRANNAN'S DIVISION, EAST WING,
July 1, 1863—12.45 p. m.

We took possession of Tullahoma, with my advance, at 12 m. No enemy, except a few scattering cavalry. Prisoners captured state that the enemy were 35,000 (infantry) strong, with all their cavalry and artillery—Wheeler, Wharton, and Forrest. The last of the infantry left between midnight and daylight, and their cavalry since. I believe that their rear is totally disorganized.

General Sheridan is here, and, with his cavalry and mine, will pursue the enemy immediately.

I await further instructions.

J. M. BRANNAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE E. FLYNT.

[Indorsement.]

Have directed Brannan to pursue with his cavalry, and he and Reynolds to join me at Widow Hale's Mill to-morrow, unless otherwise ordered by you. I shall make my headquarters at Widow Hale's Mill to-night, where please send me further instructions.

I still recommend the arrangement suggested in my note of this morning.

I think Stanley can strike them a severe blow at or near Pelham.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. Army, Comdg. Fourteenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Marsh's Spring, Elk River, July 3, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit, for the information of the commanding general, a summary of the operations of this division since June 28, 1863.

At 12 m. that day, I left Manchester and proceeded to Crumpton's Creek, in accordance with the orders of the major-general commanding corps, and encamped on as favorable a position as I could obtain. On arriving in camp, the beating of drums could be distinctly heard in front, as also the running of cars at Tullahoma.

My advance was disputed by the enemy's pickets, who kept up a desultory fire on my skirmishers until long after nightfall.

On the following day (June 29), I advanced the Third Brigade, Colonel Van Derveer commanding, of my division, cautiously, about 2 miles on the main road to Tullahoma, meeting with considerable resistance from the rebels. I did not advance farther, as General Sheridan's being the only division of the Twentieth Army Corps so far advanced, he was unable to support me on the right. I threw two regiments of my command about a mile to the front, on the Winchester road, but withdrew them the same night, on the arrival of Reynolds' division at Bobo's Cross-Roads.

On June 30, I relieved the Third Brigade by the Second, of my division, General Steedman commanding, increased by the Thirty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, from the First Brigade, and pushed forward to within 2½ miles of Tullahoma, supported by Sheridan on my right and Reynolds on my left.

The rebels offered considerable resistance, occasionally bringing field pieces to bear upon our advancing forces.

On the succeeding day (July 1, 1863), having been ordered to push forward vigorously and feel the enemy, I left Crumpton's Creek at 10 a. m., July 1, with my entire command, and advanced cautiously on the main road to Tullahoma, to within about 1 mile of that town, where, finding the line of works evacuated, I pushed on with all speed to Tullahoma, entering the town close on the retreat of the rebel cavalry, at 12 m. I was shortly afterward joined by Sheridan's division, which had hitherto been my right support.

The rebel works were considerable, and well constructed, effectually covering the road by which I advanced. They had evidently been abandoned in great haste, as I found three large guns and considerable subsistence stores on entering the town. The guns, carriages, and a great portion of the subsistence had been set on fire by the rebels, and were still burning when I arrived. No ammunition was found. I caused the available subsistence stores to be issued to the troops, being out of rations.

The division lost as follows, on the advance from Manchester to Tullahoma: Second Brigade, 15 wounded and 1 missing.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. BRANNAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE E. FLYNT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff, Fourteenth Army Corps.

No. 18.

Report of Brig. Gen. James B. Steedman, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.

JUNE 30, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I have advanced some three-quarters of a mile. I have met with very little resistance. A few shots exchanged. The trains on railroad were kept very busy all night. The general impression of listeners on the front was that they came in light and returned southward loaded.

The message sent you last night was taken from the person of the courier shot yesterday p. m., who died last night.

Respectfully, &c.,

JAMES B. STEEDMAN,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps.

P. S.—There is no support visible on either of my flanks.

No. 19.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Division.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, June 26, 1863—7.30 p. m.

Division all up. Wilder has arrived without accident. Reports the road up McBride's Creek very good. He encamps in our immediate front, 4¼ miles from Manchester. He picked up some 6 to 10 prisoners to-day. Our train is coming, but has not yet reported. All cheerful and ready for orders.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE E. FLYNT.

P. S.—Dispatch of General Thomas, 6.30 p. m., this moment received, and will be attended to.

—

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Manchester, Tenn., June 28, 1863.

COLONEL: I herewith submit a summary of the operations of this division since leaving Murfreesborough.

The Fourth Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, left Murfreesborough at 4 a. m. on the 24th instant, taking the Manchester pike. The division moved in the following order: First Brigade (mounted infantry), Col. J. T. Wilder; Second Brigade (infantry), Col. M. S. Robinson (Colonel Hall left sick), and Third Brigade (infantry), Brig. Gen. George Crook. The advance met the cavalry pickets of the enemy about 2 miles in front of the picket line of our forces, as encamped at Murfreesborough; drove them on to the reserve, represented to be the Third Confederate Cavalry, and pushed the whole through Hoover's Gap, our extreme advance

passing through the gap to McBride's Creek. The mounted brigade discovering the enemy in force in the direction of Fairfield, concentrated at the southern terminus of Hoover's Gap, and the other two brigades moved into and occupied the gap, in the rear of the First Brigade. Orders were issued to encamp, prepared for an attack from the front, and while the division was taking position, about 2 p. m., the First Brigade was vigorously attacked by a superior force. The dispositions for receiving this attack were promptly made by Colonel Wilder, commanding First Brigade. The other two brigades were ordered forward, and, passing to the front to examine the field, I found the First Brigade heavily engaged, Lilly's battery (Eighteenth Indiana) and the mountain howitzers supported by the One hundred and twenty-third Illinois and Seventy-second Indiana. The Seventeenth Indiana was posted on the ridge of woods on our extreme right. An attempt to turn our right flank by five regiments of the enemy was made, and the Seventy-second Indiana and Ninety-eighth Illinois were ordered to the support of the Seventeenth Indiana in the woods. Harris' Battery (Nineteenth Indiana) was ordered to the front, and the Sixty-eighth Indiana to support it. The Seventy-fifth and One hundred and first Indiana and One hundred and fifth Ohio were ordered to the extreme right, which was now hard pressed by superior numbers. Just as this re-enforcement arrived on the ground, the Seventeenth Indiana and Ninety-eighth Illinois succeeded, with their Spencer rifles, in forcing the enemy back from the woods on our right, preventing that flank from being turned. General Crook was now placed in charge of the right, with three regiments of his brigade, the Thirty-sixth, Eighty-ninth, and Eleventh Ohio. The Seventy-second Indiana and One hundred and twenty-third Illinois were relieved by the Ninety-second Ohio and Eighteenth Kentucky, and Lilly's battery by Andrew's Twenty-first Indiana Battery. The firing of the artillery was kept up more or less rapidly, and with occasional intermission, until dark.

With the dispositions above made, it appeared quite feasible to maintain our position against the force that had thus far opposed us, and such was the report made to the commander of the Fourteenth Army Corps, who had arrived. Availing myself of permission previously granted in case of attack, I had already sent word to General Rousseau, commanding Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, that we were engaged, and requested that a brigade be moved up near at hand, in case the enemy should receive re-enforcements. The brigade of Regulars of the Second Division, Major Coolidge, was accordingly reported soon after dark, with which was a battery (Fifth Regular Artillery), commanded by Captain Kensel. At dark, the Seventeenth Indiana and the Ninety-eighth Illinois were withdrawn from the right. To provide for an early attack on the morning of the 25th, the following disposition was ordered, and the troops directed to move for their positions at 2 a. m.: Kensel's battery (Fifth Regular Artillery) and Andrew's Twenty-first Indiana Battery in front, which also commanded our left by their fire; the Seventy-second Indiana and One hundred and twenty-third Illinois supporting above batteries; four of Lilly's rifled guns in depression on ridge to the right of high knob which separated these four guns from the others; two guns of Lilly's battery in reserve; the brigade of Regulars added to the force in the woods on the right, under General Crook; Harris' battery at the foot of high hill and in reserve, and the Seventeenth and Sixty-eighth Indiana and Ninety-eighth Illinois in reserve on the road, sheltered, but close at hand.

Early in the forenoon the enemy was observed planting a battery of two guns opposite to our right. Two of Lilly's guns, under Lieutenant

Scott, were placed in position to oppose them, and, after a few rounds, silenced them, and the enemy withdrew them. Two of Harris' rifled guns were this forenoon placed on the high knob, from which commanding position they did good service during the entire day of the 25th. Early in the forenoon of the 25th, Colonel Scribner's brigade of the Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, came up and was ordered to the support of the batteries in front, and to form a line of pickets on our extreme left. The First Michigan Battery of this brigade relieved Kensel's battery in front. Skirmishing was going on all day, more or less actively, between the regiments supporting the batteries and the enemy's pickets. Near sundown on the 25th, the enemy opened quite vigorously on our batteries, and for nearly an hour an active cannonade was kept up, which resulted in very slight damage to us.

Casualties on the afternoon of the 24th (the Fourth Division being our only force on the ground) were 12 killed and 41 wounded. On the 25th, 3 killed and 6 wounded. No other casualties in the Fourth Division reported to these headquarters.

The Fourth Division was opposed on the 24th by the rebel division of General A. P. Stewart, composed of the four brigades (as appears by its organization, captured near Fairfield on the 27th) of Brig. Gens. B. R. Johnson, J. C. Brown, W. B. Bate, and H. D. Clayton.

The loss of the enemy has not been definitely ascertained, but from the testimony of prisoners unhurt as well as wounded, the dead left on the field, and other sources, it is known to be very much greater than our own. We took 40 prisoners, of whom 9 were wounded, 3 of the latter being commissioned officers.

On the 26th, the division moved toward Manchester, and encamped 5 miles from it. The mounted brigade moved around by McBride's Creek. Nine prisoners were taken to-day by this brigade.

On the 27th, the division, mounted brigade in advance, moved forward, and by 8.30 a. m. was in possession of Manchester, where we took 20 prisoners, 3 of whom were commissioned officers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE E. FLYNT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff, Fourteenth Army Corps.

—

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Elk River, Burnt Bridge, ——— —, [1863.]

The summary of the operations of the Fourth Division will be resumed with June 28.

The division spent this day at Manchester, Tenn.

June 29, division moved toward Tullahoma, and encamped near Concord Church, about 5 miles from Tullahoma, on the left, and in support of General Brannan's division. Whole march this day in a drenching rain.

June 30, division lay in camp. Sent reconnaissance of two regiments, the Eighty-ninth and Ninety-second Ohio, Colonel Fearing, Ninety-second Ohio, from the Third Brigade, toward Tullahoma. This force went to within 2 miles of Tullahoma, and encountered the enemy's cavalry pickets. Drove them back to the main body of cavalry, which being too strong for the party, it returned to camp.

July 1, sent reconnoitering party of Sixty-eighth and Seventy-fifth Indiana, under Colonel Robinson, toward Tullahoma, in support of a force from Third Division (Brannan's), Fourteenth Army Corps, which moved on another road from Concord Church. Colonel Robinson's command marched into Tullahoma by 11 a. m., and found no troops of enemy or our own in possession. Colonel Robinson sent this information to division headquarters, and on arrival of General Steedman, with his brigade, reported to him, as the senior officer present. On the receipt of this information, the remainder of the division marched to Tullahoma, and on arriving, about 5 p. m., found the place occupied by the Third Division (Brannan's), Fourteenth Army Corps, and the command of Colonel Robinson above referred to. Division encamped at Tullahoma.

July 2, division marched to Elk River Ford, near Jones', and encamped. River not fordable.

July 3, marched to Elk River Ford, near Burnt Bridge. River fordable for baggage, but not safe for ammunition train, the heavy rains of the forenoon having caused it to rise. Found General Negley's train crossing. Encamped near this ford.

July 4, crossed Elk River and marched to Pennington's Cross-Roads. Most of the day consumed in making this 2½ miles over a road that had to be worked nearly all the way. A force is now repairing it.

Very respectfully,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourteenth Army Corps.

No. 20.

Report of Col. John T. Wilder, Seventeenth Indiana Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. 1ST BRIGADE, 4TH DIVISION, 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Duck River Bridge, July 11, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the late movements, resulting in driving the rebel forces under General Bragg south across the Tennessee River:

On the morning of June 24, 1863, at 3 o'clock, my command moved from camp, 6 miles north from Murfreesborough, and taking the advance of the Fourteenth Army Corps, on the Manchester pike, moved forward to Big Spring Branch, 7 miles from Murfreesborough. Here my scouts gave notice of the proximity of rebel pickets. The command was halted until the infantry closed up, when we immediately moved forward, the Seventy-second Indiana, Colonel Miller, being in advance, with five companies, under Lieutenant-Colonel Kirkpatrick, thrown out as an advance guard, and a party of 25 scouts, of the Seventeenth and Seventy-second, as an extreme advance guard. One mile from the creek we came upon the rebel pickets, who opened fire on the advance, which was returned by our men, driving the rebels to a hill thickly covered with cedars, where the rebel reserves were drawn up under cover of the hill, and opened a rapid fire upon our men, who advanced rapidly to the foot of the hill, when Colonel Kirkpatrick deployed one company on

each side of the road, and, without halting, drove the rebels from their position, capturing 2 prisoners, without loss on our part. I directed the advance to push speedily forward and take possession of Hoover's Gap, and, if possible, to prevent the enemy from occupying their fortifications, which I learned were situated at a narrow point of the gap, 16 miles from Murfreesborough.

The orders were handsomely executed by Colonel Kirkpatrick, who dashed forward along the pike, pushing the enemy so fast that they had not time to deploy into their works before he had possession, the rebels breaking and scattering through the hills, with a loss of their battle-flag (a beautiful stand of embroidered silk colors, presented to the regiment, First Kentucky, by the sister of General Ben. Hardin Helm, while in Kentucky, under Morgan, last year) and several prisoners. Learning that a regiment of cavalry (Third Confederate) were stationed at the Garrison Fork of Duck River, 1 mile farther on, and that a brigade of infantry were encamped 2 miles to the right, I determined to take the entire gap, and, if possible, hold it until the arrival of the infantry column, now some 6 miles behind us, believing that it would cost us at least a thousand men to retake the ground we now held, if it was reasonably contested by the rebel force close at hand. My whole command was rapidly moved forward to the southern extremity of the gap, and while being placed in position we heard the long-roll sounded in the rebel camp at our right, 2 miles down the Garrison Fork.

The advance pushed on 2 miles farther, and captured 7 wagons belonging to the rebels. They were soon recalled, and were hardly in position before our pickets were driven in by a large force of rebel infantry from the direction of Fairfield. My dispositions were: The Seventy-second Indiana, Colonel Miller, stationed to the right side of the gap, and thrown forward to a hillock on which there was a graveyard; two mountain howitzers at their front, on the point of the hillock; four pieces of 10-pounder rifled Rodmans, of Captain Lilly's Eighteenth Indiana Battery, stationed on a secondary hill, facing toward Fairfield, on the right side of the gap, supported by the One hundred and twenty-third Illinois, Colonel Monroe; the Seventeenth Indiana, Lieutenant-Colonel Jordan, and the Ninety-eighth Illinois, Colonel Funkhouser, in rear of a high hill in reserve. I ordered two companies of the Ninety-eighth Illinois to take position on the hill at the left of the gap, and four companies of the Seventeenth Indiana to take possession of a high wooded hill about a quarter of a mile to our right, and to throw skirmishers forward to some cleared hills to their front, both for the purpose of observation and to prevent a sudden attack from that quarter. The enemy in the mean time advanced rapidly, and opened on our left from two batteries a rapid cross-fire, which killed 2 gunners and the animals of one of the mountain howitzers. They were promptly replied to by Captain Lilly, who dismounted one of their pieces and compelled both of their batteries to change position several times. In the mean time I observed a column of the enemy moving behind some hills toward our right, and immediately ordered the remainder of the Seventeenth Indiana to take position on the wooded hill before spoken of, with orders to look well to their right, and send me word if any attempt was made to flank them. They had hardly reached the hill when a heavy and rapid fire was opened from both sides, the rebels charging boldly up the hill and cheering loudly. Not hearing from Colonel Jordan, but seeing that he was hard pressed, I sent Colonel Funkhouser with the remainder of the Ninety-eighth Illinois to his assistance. He reached the ground just as the rebels had succeeded in turning Colonel Jordan's right flank.

Colonel Funkhouser immediately deployed his command to the right, thus outflanking the rebel left, and opened a rapid, raking fire upon them, caused them to break in disorder down the hill. The fighting for a few moments had been desperate, most of it at a distance of not over 20 yards between the combatants. In the mean time, on the left, two rebel regiments attempted to take our battery. Colonel Monroe, by my direction, ordered three companies, under Lieutenant-Colonel Biggs, forward to a ravine about 75 yards in front of Captain Lilly's position. They had hardly got in position before the rebels came over the hill in their front. They delivered a cautious and deliberate fire upon them, and Captain Lilly gave them a few rounds of double-shotted canister from his guns, while Colonel Miller, of the Seventy-second Indiana, opened an enfilading fire upon them, which caused them to first fall to the ground to escape the tornado of death which was being poured into their ranks. But finding no cessation of our leaden hail, they crawled back as best they could, under cover of the hills, and made no further attempt to take our left. They, however, made another attempt with five regiments on our right, but were easily driven back by Colonels Funkhouser and Jordan, with not over 700 men of the Seventeenth Indiana and Ninety-eighth Illinois engaged. The rebels now fell back all along the line, and opened a furious cannonading upon our battery, without doing much harm or receiving harm in return, they being under cover of the hills.

General Reynolds now arrived with two brigades of infantry, and placed one of them in support of and on a prolongation of our right. About dark we were relieved by a brigade of Rousseau's division, and at 2 o'clock next morning were again in line, and were held in reserve all day. Our entire loss in the action of the 24th of June is 1 commissioned officer killed (J. R. Eddy, chaplain Seventy-second Indiana), 1 commissioned officer mortally wounded (Lieut. James T. Moreland, Seventeenth Indiana), and 12 enlisted men killed and 47 wounded.

The conduct of both officers and men was all that the most sanguine could ask. To speak of individuals when all did their whole duty would be unfair. Each officer seemed to appreciate the importance of taking and holding the very strong position of Hoover's Gap, and the men were eager to obey and sustain their officers. Their conduct was the same whether in driving in the rebel outposts or defending their position against fearful odds, or when lying in support of our battery, exposed to a terrible cross-fire of shot and shell, or when advancing against the rebel columns; always earnest, cool, determined, ready, and brave, seeming best pleased when necessarily in greatest dangers.

On the morning of the 26th, we again moved forward, my command, on horseback, debouching into the valley of Garrison Fork, and filing over the chain of hills between that stream and McBride's Creek, flanking the rebel left, and causing it to hastily fall back before the infantry column of General Reynolds, who was advancing on the line of the Manchester pike. We then moved up McBride's Creek to the table-land, and marched rapidly around the head of Noah's Fork for the purpose of turning the strong position of Matt's Hollow; but on arriving at the Manchester pike, after it reaches the table-land, we found that the infantry column was passing, having met no enemy, they having retreated in the direction of Fairfield. We camped that night 6 miles from Manchester, and at daylight next morning moved forward, cutting off a rebel picket post, and were in Manchester before the few rebels there knew of our approach. We captured about 40 prisoners, including 1 captain and 3 lieutenants. Pickets were immediately thrown out,

and, on the arrival of General Reynolds, I dispatched Major Jones, with four companies of the Seventeenth Indiana, and Captain [Lawson S.] Kilborn, with a detachment of pioneers, to destroy the trestle-work on the McMinnville Railroad, 4 miles from Tullahoma. Their object was fully accomplished, and they returned to camp that night. The next morning we started to get in the rear of Tullahoma, to destroy the rebel communications. We moved rapidly to Hillsborough, leaving two companies of the One hundred and twenty-third at that place, until relieved by a brigade of infantry, under General Beatty, and from thence toward Decherd; but, on arriving at Elk River, found that the incessant rains had so swollen that stream that we could neither ford nor swim it, the current being so rapid that our horses were washed down stream. There was a bridge at Pelham, 6 miles farther up. We turned our course for that place, sending Colonel Monroe, with eight companies of the One hundred and twenty-third Illinois down Elk River, to destroy, if possible, the road and railroad bridges over Elk River at Estill Springs, with orders, if successful, to come down the railroad and join me at Decherd, or below. On his arrival at the railroad, he found a division of infantry guarding the bridges and a large wagon train. He immediately fell back to Hillsborough, finding it impossible to accomplish anything further, being pursued by a force of rebel cavalry, without any loss to himself, although skirmishing with and holding them in check for several miles. The next morning he moved forward, and safely joined us on the top of Cumberland Mountains.

On leaving the direct road to Decherd, and going in the direction of Pelham, we were compelled to ford streams that swam our smallest horses, and compelled us to carry our howitzers' ammunition on the men's shoulders across the streams. When near Pelham, we learned that a party of rebels were at the bridge, with the intention of destroying it on our approach. I immediately ordered the advance, under Lieutenant-Colonel Kitchell, Ninety-eighth Illinois, and about 30 scouts of the different regiments, to go forward on a run and prevent the destruction of the bridge. They dashed forward, not only saving the bridge, but taking 2 of the party prisoners, and capturing a drove of 78 mules, which were sent back to Hillsborough in charge of a company. We soon reached the South Fork of Elk River, and found the water deep enough to swim our tallest horses. The stream, though rapid, could, by crossing diagonally, be swum; and, by tearing down an old mill, we made a raft that, by being towed with our picket ropes, floated our two mountain howitzers over. The crossing occupied about three hours. We immediately moved forward toward Decherd, half fording and half swiming another stream on the way. We reached the railroad at 8 o'clock in the evening, and immediately attacked the garrison of about 80 men, who, protected by a stockade and the railroad cut, made a pretty good resistance. We soon dislodged them, however, when they took a position in a deep ravine, with timber in it, completely protecting them, while our men had to approach over a bare hill to attack them, exposing themselves to sharp fire at 60 yards' range. I ordered up our howitzers, and a couple of rounds of canister silenced them and drove them out. We immediately commenced destroying the railroad track and water-tanks on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and blowing up the trestle-work on the branch road to Winchester. The railroad depot was well filled with commissary stores, which we burned. We also destroyed the telegraph instruments. A large force was by this time approaching from the north side, and, having destroyed about 300 yards of track, we left, after skirmishing

with their advance guard and capturing some 4 or 5 prisoners, who, on being questioned separately, stated that six regiments of infantry were about to attack us. Believing that I would have but little chance of success in a fight with them, on account of the darkness and our total ignorance of the ground, we moved off in the direction of Pelham, and, after going about 6 miles, went off the road into the woods at 2 o'clock, and bivouacked without fires until daylight.

When we started again up the Cumberland Mountains, on the Brakefield Point road, I determined to break the road, if possible, below Cowan. When partly up the mountain we could plainly see a considerable force of infantry and cavalry near Decherd. We moved forward to the Southern University, and there destroyed the Tracy City Railroad track. From there I sent a detachment of 450 men, under Colonel Funkhouser, of the Ninety-eighth Illinois, to destroy the railroad at Tantalon, and went forward myself in the direction of Anderson, intending to strike the railroad at that place. Colonel Funkhouser reported to me that three railroad trains lay at Tantalon, loaded with troops, and my scouts reported two more trains at Anderson. Both places being approachable only by a bridle-path, I deemed it impossible to accomplish anything further; besides, the picket force left at the railroad, near the university, were driven in by cavalry, who preceded a railroad train loaded with infantry. They were now on my track and in our rear. I collected my force, and determined to extricate them. Leaving a rear guard to skirmish with and draw them down the mountain, I started on the road toward Chattanooga. When about 8 miles from the university, during a tremendous rain, which obliterated our trail, I moved the entire command from the road about 2 miles eastward into the woods, leaving the rear guard to draw them forward down the mountain, which they did, and then escaped through the woods and joined us, some not coming up until next morning. As soon as the rebel column had passed us, we struck through the mountains, without guides, in the direction of Pelham, and came out at the place we intended to strike, and reached the foot of the mountain, at Gilham's Cove, over a very rocky and steep road. We bivouacked at 10 p. m., and next morning at daylight started for Manchester, just getting ahead of Forrest, who, with nine regiments of cavalry and two pieces of artillery, aimed to intercept us at Pelham.

We reached Manchester at noon, having been in the saddle or fighting about twenty hours out of each twenty-four for eleven days, and all the time drenched with rain, our men half starved and our horses almost entirely without forage, yet our officers and men seemed willing and cheerful, and are now only anxious for another expedition, if by such they can accomplish any good. We did not lose a single man in our expedition to the rear of Tullahoma. If our course had not been impeded by the streams flooded beyond all precedent, we must have captured one or two railroad trains, one of them having General Buckner and staff on board; we should have had ample time to have thoroughly torn up the railroad in daylight at several points, whilst on account of the darkness we were compelled to follow the main roads, and the time lost in going via Pelham enabled the rebels to throw a large force in pursuit of us.

I am, very respectfully,

J. T. WILDER,
Colonel Seventeenth Indiana Infantry, Commanding Brigade.

[Maj. JOHN LEVERING,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 4th Div., 14th Army Corps.]

No. 21.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Alexander McD. McCook, U. S. Army, commanding Twentieth Army Corps.

MILLERSBURG, TENN.,
June 24, 1863—5.15 p. m. (Received 6.35 p. m.)

GENERAL: We are in the act of driving the enemy from the Liberty Gap. It is a strong place. We will have it in half an hour, I think The Fifth and Fifteenth Arkansas are in the gap. Liddell is back at Bellbuckle. Sheridan writes me at 1 p. m. that Brannan, instead of marching to and by Christiana, has gone to Middleton; for what, I don't know. Bragg is in force at or near Shelbyville. This is my belief. I feel secure on my left flank, and will only watch my right with great care. Sheridan would have been here at 1 p. m., but was waiting for Brannan, as my instructions stated. Sheridan has just come. Brannan at Christiana, and Baird on the pike. We hear artillery toward Middleton; about one gun in fifteen minutes.

I will have complied with my instructions before nightfall. The company is ordered to return to-night.

A. McD. McCOOK.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD.

—

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
June 24, 1863—9.30 p. m. (Received 11.45 p. m.)

GENERAL: General Johnson's division has driven the enemy for three-quarters of a mile, through the pass. The hills are high on each side. We have captured in all 10 prisoners. Six captured this evening report that the remainder of Liddell's brigade from Bellbuckle came up this evening to the southern mouth of the gap. The ground from here to Bellbuckle is a succession of ridges, high, and the road strikes them perpendicularly; therefore I will have to fight all the way. I will be vigilant and watchful. My troops have done well to-day.

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General.

General JAMES A. GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff.*

—

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Millersburg, June 25, 1863—8.40 a. m. (Received 9.45 a. m.)

GENERAL: General Johnson's skirmishers are one-half mile beyond the main gap. I have ordered them to halt where they are, and for him to send patrols carefully to the front to gain information, with instructions, in case of capture, to give no information in regard to regiments, force, or command. The rebels can be heard discharging their fire-arms, about 1½ miles to the front and right of General Johnson's skirmishers.

General Brannan has not moved yet to join General Thomas. I have sent him word to obey his original instructions from your headquarters. I consider things in good shape, but believe if I were to go through the gap a general engagement would be inevitable.

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Millersburg, June 25, 1863—5.15 p. m. (Received 6.40 p. m.)

GENERAL: The firing you hear is in front of Johnson. What we think dismounted cavalry has been annoying his picket line to-day, and Johnson wants to drive them away before dark.

Father Tracy just passed here, on his way to Granger.

Respectfully,

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff.

—

MILLERSBURG, *June* 25, 1863—7.15 p. m.
(Received 8.15 p. m.)

GENERAL: General Johnson has had a very spirited skirmish this evening, the enemy attacking. General Davis has just gone in with two more brigades, with which I hope to settle the thing decidedly in a little while. I will keep you posted. I do not know the extent of their force attacking General Johnson.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff.

—

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
June 25, 1863—9.40 p. m.
(Received June 26—1 p. m.)

GENERAL: Liddell's brigade attacked Johnson's pickets, and supporting the line caused the firing you must have heard this evening. The picket line was re-enforced, and the rebels driven back, and, I believe, have left the mountains, perhaps to Bellbuckle.

We took a prisoner this evening, who said Cleburne's division had come up to Bellbuckle. He did not see it, but was told so.

I regret to say that Col. J. F. Miller has received a mortal wound;* Captain Patton, of the Seventy-ninth Illinois, killed. Johnson's loss will sum up about 50, killed and wounded.

The gallantry of our men cannot be surpassed. I can hold the mountains against any force.

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General.

General JAMES A. GARFIELD.

—

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
June 26, 1863—11 a. m.

GENERAL: Everything has been very quiet all night in the gap. General Davis is attacking, as directed, this morning. Meets with some

* Colonel Miller recovered from wounds.

opposition. Two brigades of Sheridan's division are now marching for Beech Grove, via Hoover's Gap. The other brigade will be retained until I have further information from General Davis. If everything is favorable, the brigade will move on and join the division.

General Sheridan is ordered to reach Beech Grove, if possible. General Johnson's division will be withdrawn from the gap, and march to the Manchester pike to-day. After him, Davis will be withdrawn. One brigade of General Davis will be left in rear with Colonel [T. J.] Harrison's regiment of mounted infantry, to observe the gap and this vicinity.

These are my plans, based upon the idea that General Davis will meet with but little opposition, which will carry out the orders received from you about 1 o'clock this a. m.

Johnson's and Davis' brigades moved to the Manchester pike yesterday evening. Sheridan moved at daylight this morning. A dispatch just from General Davis states he found the enemy just where he left them last night. Battery in position. One brigade (rebels) on the right of the road, and another took position on the left of the road. General Davis says a farther advance will be attended with great sacrifice, and he has desisted from a farther advance. I approve his action, and will await further orders from you. Cleburne's division must have come up to the gap. It is not a gap, but a very long cañon, about the strongest place I ever saw. I will await further orders from you. The enemy certainly has not gone.

My loss last night proves to be larger than was reported. The exact number I do not know. I am sending all my wounded to Murfreesborough.

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General.

General JAMES A. GARFIELD.

[P. S.]—I think the enemy are fighting for Wartrace, thinking we will come that way.

—

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
July 2, 1863—12.30 p. m.
(Received 3 p. m.)

COLONEL: I followed the Winchester road direct to Estill Springs, finding General Davis' division closed in upon General Sheridan's, which is in the road, near the Springs.

General Sheridan reached the river beyond the Springs this morning at 8 o'clock, but found it unfordable, and that the enemy had probably crossed it farther to the left. I followed General Sheridan, who, with his escort, and Colonel Harrison's command, had taken a road leading to the left from the Springs. I have overtaken him at another ford, about 1½ miles above the ford, on the Winchester road. He has found the enemy here, and skirmishing is now going on between Colonel Harrison's men and a small force of their cavalry—Colonel Harrison thinks only four companies.

General Sheridan thinks he will be able to cross here with his infantry, the mounted men being already across.

A deserter taken here says Bragg's force crossed near the railroad bridge from Tullahoma to Chattanooga, and destroyed the bridge behind them, and that Bragg has some works on the opposite side of the

river; that the main body of his force is there. We have just heard a few cannon shots, apparently about 1½ or 2 miles to the left. I will notify you soon again.

Very respectfully,

A. C. McCLURG,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
——— --, [1863.]

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the general commanding.

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

—

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Winchester, Tenn., July 10, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Twentieth Army Corps, from the 24th of June, 1863, until the present date:

Having received verbal orders and instructions on the night of the 23d of June from the general commanding to put the Twentieth Corps in motion to co-operate and take part with the other corps of the Army of Cumberland in an attack on the rebel army under General Bragg, posted in force at Shelbyville and Wartrace, the following dispositions were made of the force under my command: Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan's (Third) division was marched at daylight on the morning of the 24th of June on the Shelbyville pike, with instructions to proceed as far as Walnut Grove Church, 9 miles from Murfreesborough, to observe Old Fosterville with one brigade, and to hold his command in this position until the head of General Brannan's division, which was marching by the Middleton road, reached the position at Walnut Grove Church; thence to march his division on the Christiana and Millersburg road to Old Millersburg. Brig. Gen. R. W. Johnson's (Second) division followed Sheridan's on the Shelbyville pike for 6 miles, where it turned off to the left, marching direct to Old Millersburg. Brig. Gen. Jeff. C. Davis' (First) division followed Johnson's, the corps commander marching at the head of Johnson's column, arriving at Millersburg at 12 m.

Thus far no enemy had been seen. General Johnson was ordered to reconnoiter a cañon or a pass in the mountains called Liberty Gap, and advance with his division. Col. T. J. Harrison, with five companies of his regiment (Thirty-ninth Indiana Mounted Infantry), had the advance of Johnson's column, and soon encountered the enemy, posted in front of the gap. From 3 rebel soldiers, captured while harvesting near the road leading to the gap, we learned that the Fifth and Fifteenth Arkansas regiments, of Liddell's brigade, were posted and camped in the gap. On approaching the mouth of the gap, it was seen at a glance the immense advantage the enemy would have over our troops in case he was encountered there in force; and appreciating the necessity of securing this stronghold before nightfall, or before the enemy could be re-enforced, General Johnson was ordered to take the gap, which duty was soon performed by his admirable dispositions and the heroic bravery of the troops of his division.

Johnson's division held the gap during the night of the 24th, the enemy having been driven from this gap before dark, although having been re-enforced by the remainder of Liddell's brigade, posted at Bellbuckle. Two brigades of General Davis' division (Carlin's and Post's) were ordered to and posted in a strong position in front of the gap. The other brigade (Heg's) was posted at Millersburg, in charge of the artillery of the division and the wagon train of the corps.

Sheridan's division arrived from Christiana at 5 p. m., and camped half a mile west of the same place. Three days' rations being taken from supply trains, all transportation was ordered to Manchester pike on the 25th, at 3 p. m., Heg's brigade of Davis' division as an escort. Sheridan's division remained in camp on the 25th. On the morning of the 25th, Carlin's and Post's brigades were ordered into the gap to support Johnson's command.

There was nothing of a serious nature occurred this day until 4 p. m., when it was discovered that the enemy had been strongly re-enforced, and General Cleburne's rebel division was posted in front of our troops. At 4 p. m., the enemy made a very spirited attack upon our entire front, the attack being made on the pickets and outposts of Johnson's division. This attack continuing one and a half hours, and some of Johnson's division having exhausted their ammunition, General Carlin's brigade, of Davis' division, was ordered to relieve Johnson's regiments. This brigade advanced gallantly upon the enemy, posted on wooded hills and behind good cover, and drove them, the enemy running back precipitately upon their main lines. Night came on, and my instructions prevented further pursuit and attack. Nothing of interest occurred during the night. On the evening of the 25th, I received orders from the general commanding to make a demonstration in force, to cause the enemy to believe we were endeavoring to force them from their strong position, and that we wished to march through the gap to Bellbuckle. This duty was intrusted to Brig. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis. Carlin's brigade was ordered to make the attack, which was handsomely done. The enemy was met in such force and so strongly posted that General Davis did not persist in this attack. His action was approved by me, as the spirit of the instructions had been carried out. After Carlin's attack ceased, everything was quiet save with the sharpshooters of either army.

Sheridan's division marched from Millersburg to Hoover's Gap on the 26th instant, except Bradley's brigade, which was ordered to follow the baggage wagons of the corps, and, owing to bad roads and the detention caused by the trains, did not arrive there until the morning of the 27th.

On the evening of the 26th, I received orders from the general commanding to hold Liberty Gap during the day and night of the 26th with one division, and then quietly withdraw and march upon Hoover's Gap.

Johnson's division, with the exception of Rose's brigade, was withdrawn on the evening of the 26th, and marched on Hoover's Gap, arriving at the Manchester pike at 10 a. m. Carlin's and Post's brigades, of Davis' division, and Rose's brigade, of Johnson's division, all under command of General Davis, remained in the gap until daylight on the morning of the 27th, when they withdrew and followed Johnson's division to the Manchester pike.

The Twentieth Army Corps was concentrated at Beech Grove at an early hour on the 27th. Three days' rations put in haversacks, it again was ready for service. Sheridan's division was at once ordered to march upon Manchester via Fairfield. The advance, arriving at Fairfield at about 4 p. m., encountered two rebel regiments, one of infantry and one of cavalry. They were promptly charged by the Second Missouri

and Forty-second Illinois, of Laiboldt's brigade, and put to an ignominious flight, and their camp and cooking utensils captured.

Sheridan continued upon his march, and encamped 6 miles from Manchester, arriving at that place on the 28th, at 8.30 a. m., when he went into bivouac, by order of General Rosecrans. Johnson's and Davis' [divisions], as ordered, marched directly upon Manchester at an early hour on the 28th. The road being bad, and blockaded by General Morton's pontoon train, these divisions did not arrive at Manchester, a distance of 13 miles, until 3 a. m. of the 29th, when they bivouacked, by order of the general commanding. June 29, Sheridan's division marched on the Lynchburg road 7 miles, to Crumpton's Creek, taking position on right of General Brannan's division.

On the 30th, Sheridan remained at Crumpton's Creek, making a reconnaissance toward and within 3 miles of Tullahoma. The enemy was found in force. Johnson's and Davis' divisions remained in bivouac near Manchester.

July 1, Johnson's and Davis' divisions were marched toward Tullahoma, by the main Tullahoma and Lynchburg road. Sheridan making a reconnaissance on the 1st of July, discovered that the enemy had evacuated the place. The enemy abandoned three large siege guns and about 1,000 bushels of corn-meal, which was properly cared and accounted for. Four companies of the Thirty-ninth Indiana Mounted Infantry and four companies of the Second Kentucky Cavalry, all under Col. T. J. Harrison, Thirty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, were on duty with General Sheridan's advance, and were the first troops to enter Tullahoma. They drove the enemy's cavalry from the place and 6 miles beyond, toward Elk River.

On the evening of July 1, the Twentieth Corps was concentrated at Tullahoma. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 2d, Sheridan's division, with Harrison's mounted force, marched in pursuit. On arriving at Elk River, near Winchester Springs, the bridges were found to be destroyed. Sheridan marched his division up the stream 3½ miles to the ford at mouth of Rock Creek. The river was very high, current swift, the ford defended by a regiment of rebel cavalry on opposite bank. They were soon dislodged by Sheridan's sharpshooters, a hawser was stretched over the stream, and his command crossed, the water just taking the ammunition chests on the artillery carriages. Davis' division ordered to support Sheridan's encampment on north bank of Elk River on the 2d of July. Johnson's division remained to garrison Tullahoma, he being placed in command of the town. His division is still there.

At daylight on the morning of the 3d of July, Sheridan entered Winchester, driving the enemy's cavalry from the town, and pursuing toward Cowan Station, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. His division arrived there at 3 p. m., and went into camp. Davis' division crossed Elk River on the morning of the 3d, and marched upon Winchester, where it was encamped, the division garrisoning the town, General Davis in command. The headquarters of the Twentieth Corps reached Winchester at 3 p. m. on the 3d.

On the 3d of July, Colonel Watkins' command, consisting of the Fifth and Sixth Kentucky and Third Indiana Cavalry, reported to General Sheridan for duty.

On the morning of the 4th of July, Colonel Watkins was ordered to make a reconnaissance on the University road toward Tracy City. He encountered three regiments of rebel cavalry on the summit of the mountains. After a spirited skirmish, he gallantly drove the enemy

for 3½ miles. His instructions having been complied with, he returned to his camp at Cowan. Sheridan's division remained at Cowan until the 10th instant, when he was ordered to make a reconnaissance toward Bridgeport and Jasper. He is now performing that duty, some of his troops being in the vicinity of those places to-day, the 12th.

From the 24th of June until the taking of Manchester and Cowan, on the 3d of July, the Twentieth Corps marched, bivouacked, and fought in almost incessant rain, and it affords me the greatest pleasure to report to the general commanding the gallant Army of the Cumberland that I have not heard a word of murmur or complaint in this corps from the highest officer down to the youthful drummer. Officers and soldiers vied with each other in the performance of their duties, and I have yet to hear of a single straggler.

The Thirty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers (mounted infantry) was the only mounted force that marched with my command. They led the advance, watched the flanks, skirmished on the 24th and 25th of June at Liberty Gap, did all the patrolling and vedette duty, kept up communication with the forces on my right; four companies charged the enemy at Tullahoma, Winchester, and at the ford of Boiling Fork of Elk River, and accompanied Colonel Watkins on his reconnaissance on the 4th of July.

Col. T. J. Harrison, Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, and Major Evans, of this regiment, are recommended for promotion. My thanks are due to the officers and men of this regiment.

Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Brig. Gens. R. W. Johnson and Jeff. C. Davis, division commanders, are entitled to my warmest thanks for the energy and zeal displayed in every action and movement. They did everything that gallant and accomplished officers could do. They are recommended to my superiors and my country.

The actions at Liberty Gap, on the 24th and 25th of June, among the momentous events occurring on the flanks of the great Army of the Union, can be classified only as skirmishes, yet I never witnessed more gallantry and heroism in officers and soldiers than was displayed on the 24th and reported to me of the action on the 25th. Colonel Watkins, of the Sixth Kentucky, and Lieutenant-Colonel Watts, Second Kentucky Cavalry, are favorably spoken of by General Sheridan. My staff officers all did their duty well. My thanks are due to Capt. B. D. Williams, aide-de-camp, and Capt. A. C. McClurg, Eighty-eighth Illinois, ordnance officer.

My corps has been well supplied with rations, due to the efficiency of Lieut. Col. G. W. Burton, commissary of subsistence, Twentieth Corps, and his assistants, the division commissaries. Lieutenant-Colonel Boyd was ever efficient in forwarding his transportation trains.

Dr. [Jabez] Perkins, of this corps, has always kept his department in a most efficient condition. The medical officers and chaplains of Johnson's and Davis' divisions displayed skill and energy, and were unceasing in their efforts in caring for the wounded.

Reports of division, brigade, and (in Johnson's division) regimental commanders are respectfully forwarded; also the list of casualties of this command.* For particular mention of officers and men, I refer you to the inclosed reports.

During these operations this corps captured 293 prisoners, stragglers, and deserters. I cannot state what loss was inflicted upon the enemy in killed and wounded. Seventy-five dead rebels were left inside our lines at Liberty Gap. From their own accounts their loss was far greater than ours.

---

* See revised statement, p. 421.

The camps of the Fifth and Fifteenth Arkansas Regiments were captured at Liberty Gap, and the camps of two regiments near Fairfield, about 300 tents at Tullahoma, some tents at Elk River, and near the base of the mountains they abandoned nearly all their camp and garrison equipage and mess chests.

The enemy made a precipitate retreat from Tullahoma, and had not the incessant and unprecedented rains prevented, I have no hesitancy in saying that the plans of the general commanding would have resulted in defeating and capturing Bragg's entire army.

Every order and direction given to myself and the officers of this corps during these operations has not only been carried out in spirit, but strictly according to the letter expressed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Cumberland.

No. 22.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.

HOOVER'S, *June* 27, 1863—2.30 p. m.

COLONEL: Your dispatch is just received. I am on the heels of Johnson, and will be up close on his rear. My troops are now resting and taking refreshments. My train is all on the pike in good order; troops ditto. Two very intelligent prisoners, taken this morning, say that Cleburne left this front during the night in great haste. They say they were making for Wartrace, and from what they understood the whole rebel force was falling back on Tullahoma, where Bragg would make a stand. I think this will prove true. I will report to General McCook in person this afternoon.

Yours, very respectfully,

JEF. C. DAVIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Col. G. P. THRUSTON, *Chief of Staff.*

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Winchester, Tenn., July 9, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this division since the morning of the 24th of June, at which time, in compliance with instructions from Major-General McCook, commanding the corps, I broke up camp at Murfreesborough, and, following General Johnson's division, moved forward on the Shelbyville pike, 1 mile in advance of Marshall's Ridge, where a small country road was taken, leading to a country village known as Millersburg, at which place the general commanding the corps, upon the arrival of the troops, established his headquarters.

General Johnson's division marched forward in the direction of Liberty Gap, and soon found the enemy, and, after some sharp skirmishing, drove him from his position.

By direction of General McCook, the First and Second Brigades of my division, commanded by Col. P. Sidney Post and Brigadier-General Carlin, respectively, were sent forward to support General Johnson, should he require it. Their services were not, however, needed on this occasion, and these brigades bivouacked for the night 2½ miles from Millersburg, on the Liberty Gap road. The Third Brigade, commanded by Col. Hans C. Heg, arrived at Millersburg about dark, in charge of the train, to which it had acted as escort during the day's march.

On the morning of the 25th, this brigade was ordered, with the baggage train of the division, to take position on the Manchester pike, near Hoover's Gap, which it did. In the afternoon of the 25th, the sound of artillery in the direction of Liberty Gap indicated the presence of the enemy in General Johnson's front.

Starting from my headquarters at Millersburg, I at once repaired to the front, and found a part of General Johnson's command hotly engaged with the enemy, and Carlin's and Post's brigades moving up in close supporting distance. I reported to General Johnson, and, after a few moments' consultation with him, it was ascertained that a regiment of our troops on the extreme right was being hard pressed, and I ordered General Carlin to send a regiment from his brigade to its support. The Twenty-first Illinois was promptly ordered forward, commanded by its gallant leader, Colonel Alexander, under General Carlin's personal supervision. At this time General Willich reported a part of his brigade as running short of ammunition, and I immediately ordered the Thirty-eighth Illinois to their support. This gallant regiment, under command of its well-tried and veteran commander, Colonel Gilmer, moved handsomely to the front, and soon engaged the enemy and drove him back, capturing one of his regimental colors. This trophy was gallantly won, and the regiment may well be proud of it. The enemy was now repulsed at all points, and disappeared from the field. General Carlin took position, with his entire brigade, in advance of the contested ground, and was directed by me to establish his picket line. I also directed him, in obedience to instructions from General Johnson, to take charge of the advanced lines during the night. Post's brigade, in compliance with instructions from me, took position on the extreme right, and threw forward a regiment of skirmishers over some commanding hills in that direction. The enemy made no effort to attack us from these points, except by a few skirmishers, who were summarily dislodged by our skirmishers. Post's brigade remained in this position, picketing well to its right and rear during the night. The general commanding arrived in person upon the field about 6 o'clock, and, after examining the position of the troops, gave me instructions to hold Liberty Gap during the night with Carlin's and Post's brigades, and also informed me that General Johnson's division would move in the direction of Beech Grove.

Early on the morning of the 26th, I received a copy of instructions, through General McCook, from department headquarters, directing a demonstration to be made in our front, with a view of leading the enemy to believe that it was our intention to advance upon Shelbyville, through Liberty Gap. General McCook ordered me to make the required demonstration. I immediately sent for General Carlin and Colonel Post, the brigade commanders, and gave the necessary instructions. The advance was assigned to General Carlin, with directions to move cautiously, with a heavy line of skirmishers in advance. Post was directed to move forward in supporting distance. The skir-

mishers soon developed a strong force in our front, posted on a commanding eminence, composed both of artillery and infantry. Observation made from the surrounding hills, as well as general skirmishing kept up by both parties, gave sufficient evidence that no advance could be made without a general engagement. To bring on a general battle was contrary to my instructions, and I therefore ordered a halt, and reported the facts to General McCook, who approved of the course pursued. Considerable skirmishing was continued all day along the picket line. About dark, General Johnson's command marched for Beech Grove, except one brigade of infantry, five companies of mounted infantry, and one battery, commanded by Colonel Rose. Colonel Harrison and Captain Simonson, respectively, remained, with orders to report to me for duty.

On the morning of the 27th, about daylight, I received orders to evacuate Liberty Gap, and march my command to the Manchester pike, so as to join the main column near Hoover's Gap. In order to accomplish this, I threw forward a heavy line of skirmishers, with orders to drive in those of the enemy, and in the mean time withdraw my force from the gap. The advance made by the skirmishers was but slightly resisted, the enemy having withdrawn his main forces from our front during the night and fallen back to Bellbuckle.

In accordance with instructions, Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, commanding the other five companies of Colonel Harrison's regiment of mounted infantry, and Colonel Gibson, commanding Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteers, reported to me at Millersburg, and the whole command marched for Hoover's Gap, and encamped for the night at Garrison Fork. Colonel Heg's brigade here joined the division. Reporting to the corps commander, I received orders to have three days' rations prepared in the men's haversacks, and be ready to resume the march early the next morning. The division marched to Manchester the 28th, and went into camp between the forks of the two rivers, where it remained until noon of the 1st of July, when it marched for Tullahoma, and went into camp about sunset, a short distance south of that place. The next morning, July 2, the division followed General Sheridan's in pursuit of the retreating enemy, in the direction of Winchester, and encamped at night on the north bank of Elk River, awaiting the crossing of General Sheridan's division, which was, on account of high water, not completed until the next morning. Still following General Sheridan's division, this place was reached, and my troops went into camp about noon on the 3d instant, and, in compliance with instructions from the corps commander, I assumed command of the town.

The division captured 66 prisoners, officers and men. The division lost 3 killed and 22 wounded, as shown by the accompanying statement of casualties.*

The troops suffered much from exposure and fatigue during the nine days of active operations above described, from the excessively rainy season which prevailed and caused the roads in many places to be almost impassable.

It affords me great pleasure, however, to report the cheerful manner the troops endured the hardships, and their enthusiastic desire to again meet their foes. Had their anticipations been realized, and the foe given us battle, the old division would have given another proof of its often tried discipline and courage, and added new glories to those nobly won on many memorable fields in Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Ken-

* See revised statement, p. 421.

tucky, and Tennessee. I desire to express my thanks to Capt. Beverly D. Williams, of the commanding general's staff, and to Lieutenant [Walter E.] Carlin, of General Carlin's staff, for their services (volunteered) as aides-de-camp during the engagement at Liberty Gap. Their conduct was gallant and their services highly appreciated. The conduct of my staff officers was universally commendable throughout the campaign.

The official reports of the brigade commanders are herewith respectfully transmitted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JEF. C. DAVIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Col. G. P. THRUSTON,
Chief of Staff, Twentieth Army Corps.

No. 23.

Report of Col. P. Sidney Post, Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Winchester, July 5, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, in accordance with the order of Brigadier-General Davis, commanding First Division, on the 24th day of June, 1863, this brigade (then doing outpost duty on the Shelbyville pike, 5 miles south of Murfreesborough) marched through a drenching rain, and bivouacked for the night 2 miles beyond Millersburg. On the morning of the 25th, we marched forward to the support of Brigadier-General Johnson's division, holding the passes of Liberty Gap. About 4 p. m. the enemy made an attack in force. Throwing out a line of skirmishers, and deploying the Twenty-second Indiana Regiment, Colonel Gooding commanding; the Fifty-ninth Illinois Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Winters, and the Seventy-fifth Illinois Infantry Regiment, Colonel Bennett commanding, I moved forward on the right of General Carlin's brigade, holding the Seventy-fourth Illinois Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Kerr, in reserve.

By direction of Brigadier-General Davis, we occupied the hills on the right and rear of Brigadier-General Carlin's brigade during the night, and early in the morning received orders from Brigadier-General Davis in person to immediately move to the position held by Brigadier-General Carlin's brigade, General Carlin having been instructed at the same time to make a demonstration against the enemy farther to the left. Leaving the Seventy-fifth Illinois Infantry Regiment to hold the hill on the right, I executed the order, and threw forward skirmishers from the Twenty-second Indiana Regiment and Fifty-ninth and Seventy-fourth Illinois Infantry Regiments, who became immediately engaged. The enemy held a strong position in our front, having two batteries of artillery commanding the open fields before us.

A lively skirmish was continued throughout the day, with but slight loss to this brigade, and at 9 p. m. the enemy were discovered removing their artillery and evacuating their position, which fact I immediately reported to General Davis. The resolute enthusiasm of the men throughout these skirmishes gave high promise of heroic conduct in the battle expected soon to be fought.

On the morning of June 27, having ascertained, as directed by General Davis, that there was no enemy in force in front, we countermarched toward Millersburg, and, striking across to the Manchester pike, we bivouacked near Beech Grove, and at midnight, on the 28th, reached Manchester, where we lay until July 1, when this brigade, in advance of the division, marched on the Lynchburg road to Tullahoma, the enemy having evacuated their works at that place.

The following day we pursued the enemy, bivouacking on Elk River; and on the 3d, fording the swollen streams, we entered Winchester, encamped, and rested from our labors on the hallowed national Sabbath—the Fourth of July.

During the several skirmishes there were but 3 wounded in this brigade.*

We have captured and turned over to the provost-marshal of the division 20 prisoners.

Heavy rains occurred every day during the march; the roads were wretched, and the streams very much swollen. In consequence of the rain, it was impossible for the men to preserve their rations; but notwithstanding they were drenched and hungry, they cheerfully complied with the demands upon their fortitude, only regretting that the elements and the rapid retreat of the foe afforded them so small an opportunity to again prove their spirit and discipline upon the contested field as well as upon the laborious march.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. SIDNEY POST,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. T. W. MORRISON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Twentieth Army Corps.

No. 24.

Report of Lieut. Col. Joshua C. Winters, Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Camp at Winchester, Tenn., July 10, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Fifty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers in the recent movements against the enemy:

On the evening of the 23d of June, I received orders from Colonel Post to have my command in readiness to march on the morning of the 24th, with twelve days' rations.

On the morning of the 24th, in obedience to orders, I moved forward from picket station, on Shelbyville pike, following the Seventy-fifth Illinois Volunteers. Moving down the pike some 2 miles, I turned to the left, taking the Millersburg dirt road, and moved forward to Millersburg, where, by direction of Colonel Post, I halted about an hour, and then moved forward to within a mile of Liberty Gap, and went into camp for the night.

Early on the morning of the 25th, I moved forward some 2 miles, and halted until 3 p. m., when I moved my command to the front, and took position on the left of the Seventy-fifth Illinois, in a wheat-field, to the right of the dirt road leading from Millersburg to Bellbuckle. By

* Nominal list omitted, but see revised statement, p. 421.

direction of Colonel Post, I detached one company as skirmishers, and, moving rapidly forward, they soon became engaged with those of the enemy. I remained in position in the wheat-field until dark, when, by direction of Colonel Post, I moved forward and occupied a hill in our front, where I remained during the night.

On the morning of the 26th, in obedience to orders, I moved my command 1 mile to the front, and took position on the right of Millersburg dirt road and on the left of the Seventy-fifth Illinois. I was then ordered to detach one company as skirmishers, and, moving to the front, they soon engaged the skirmishers of the enemy. The skirmishing was kept up without cessation during the day, but without any loss on our side. I remained in position during the day, and following night I relieved the skirmishers of the Twenty-second Indiana and Seventy-fifth Illinois.

Soon after daylight on the morning of the 27th, I received orders from Colonel Post to move my command to the rear. I accordingly drew in my skirmishers, and moved to the rear some 2 miles, where I formed a junction with the balance of the brigade. I then moved forward to Millersburg, and then across to the Manchester pike and down the pike to Beech Grove, where I went into camp for the night. The next day (28th) I moved from Beech Grove to within 1 mile of Manchester, and went into camp on Duck River, where I remained until noon of July 1, and then moved forward to Tullahoma, and went into camp for the night 1 mile from town.

On the 2d instant, I moved my command to Elk River and camped for the night. The next day moved forward to Winchester and went into camp. The men suffered greatly during the march from exposure to the heavy and almost incessant rains and the want of rations.

J. C. WINTERS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

[Capt. SAMUEL WEST,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.]

No. 25.

Report of Lieut. Col. James B. Kerr, Seventy-fourth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-FOURTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Winchester, Tenn., July 14, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the following movements of my regiment from the 24th day of June to the 10th day of July, 1863:

In compliance with orders, I moved my regiment from the station of outpost on Shelbyville pike, 5 miles from Murfreesborough, at 10.30 on the morning of June 24. We marched on the pike 1 mile toward Shelbyville, then turned to the left, and took the Bellbuckle road toward Liberty Gap. Bivouacked 1½ miles beyond Millersburg. The entire regiment was ordered on duty, and picketed a line extending from a point a quarter of a mile northeast from the headquarters of the First Brigade to the road running from Old to New Millersburg, a distance of full 2 miles. Were relieved at 8 o'clock Thursday morning, 25th, and moved to the front, 1 mile beyond Old Liberty Church.

On the morning of the 26th, I moved half a mile farther to the front, formed line of battle, and threw out Company A as skirmishers. Com-

pany A was relieved by D, and D in turn by F. Considerable firing was kept up all day between our skirmishers and those of the enemy, without any injury to my men. Several of the enemy were shot with Major Remington's target-rifle. Bivouacked for the night on the ground where our line was formed.

Saturday morning, 27th, we retired, under cover of the woods, and crossed over to the Manchester pike, and marched that day to Beech Grove.

Sunday, 28th, marched to Manchester.

Monday, 29th, lay in camp.

Tuesday, 30th, in obedience to orders from General Jefferson C. Davis, I started back to Murfreesborough with my command, as escort for the supply train of the First Division. The train moved out on a road east of the Manchester pike. My regiment was distributed as follows: Two companies in rear of Johnson's train, three in rear of Sheridan's, and five in rear of Davis'. We marched about 5 miles, and camped near the fork of Duck River. I put out pickets to protect the train.

Wednesday, July 1, I had my command up at 3.30. The train commenced moving at 5, and by dark we had pulled through the mud to within 2 miles of Bradyville. My regiment had the same relative position in the corps train as on the day before.

During Tuesday and Wednesday, a large amount of public and private property was thrown off by the way and lost. It appeared to me that much of this might have been saved by lightening the wagons at some one point, and sending word to the corps commander at Manchester that it was impossible to transport it, which fact became evident before we had gone 3 miles. The road, all the way from Manchester to Bradyville, was almost impassable. Wednesday night I threw out a very strong picket in rear of the train. Having furnished the escort for the center and rear of the train for the past two days, and through the worst roads, I was graciously allowed, on Thursday, the 2d, after the train had reached the Murfreesborough and Bradyville pike, to move my men to the front, and let them get into the wagons and ride, as did all the infantry escort of the corps train.

We reached Murfreesborough about 4 o'clock, and I went into camp on ground near General Willich's old headquarters. Friday and Saturday we remained in camp.

Sunday morning (the 5th), I had my command in readiness to move at 1 o'clock. Marched that day to Shelbyville.

Monday morning, moved at 5 o'clock, and reached Wartrace at sundown.

Tuesday, marched from Wartrace to Duck River, which we found some difficulty in fording. Camped for the night on the south side of the river.

Wednesday, the entire train moved 4 miles toward Tullahoma, Davis' train in advance, and my regiment in front. About noon, a large number of Davis' wagons were fast in the mud. Colonel Jones, commanding the expedition, ordered me to take charge of division train, and get it through to Tullahoma the best way I could, while Generals Sheridan's and Johnson's teams moved on by other routes. I immediately set my command at work building roads and lifting wagons out of the mud. In this way I pushed on to within 2 miles of Tullahoma, where I found General Stanley's supply train, mud-bound. There I parked the train and camped for the night.

Thursday morning at daylight, leaving two companies with the train, I went ahead with eight companies, and built a road, over and through

which we succeeded in getting the train to Tullahoma by 2 p. m. By order of Colonel Jones, I reported to General Johnson, and received instructions to take charge of Generals Davis' and Sheridan's trains to Winchester. In compliance with further orders, I pushed on with six companies and Davis' train, Major Remington, with four companies; following with Sheridan's. That night I bivouacked 4 miles from Tullahoma.

Friday morning I started at 5.30, building corduroy bridges over the mud-holes, cutting blind roads through the woods, &c. Arrived at Winchester and reported to General Davis at 6 p. m. Two of the companies under Major Remington reported Friday evening; the other two Saturday morning.

It rained every day from the 24th of June to the 10th of July, and the passage of heavy trains from Murfreesborough to the army in front had rendered the roads almost impassable, so that the duties of my men, performed from the 30th of June to the 10th of July, were very severe. The officers and men of my command are deserving of praise for the patience with which they endured the fatigues of the last expedition, and the alacrity with which they performed all duties devolving upon them.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. KERR,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Seventy-fourth Illinois Volunteers.

Capt. SAMUEL WEST,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 26.

Report of Col. John E. Bennett, Seventy-fifth Illinois Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTY-FIFTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY,

July 10, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Seventy-fifth Illinois Volunteers in the recent forward movement:

In compliance with the order of Colonel Post, commanding the First Brigade, we left camp on Shelbyville pike, 5 miles south of Murfreesborough, being then on outpost duty, on the morning of the 24th day of June, 1863, and marched in the direction of Shelbyville. We soon left the pike and moved in a southeast direction, arriving at Old Millersburg at 2 p. m. The advance of General Johnson's division soon came upon the enemy, and brisk skirmishing was heard till dark.

At 5 p. m. we moved on 2 miles, and bivouacked at the mouth of Liberty Gap.

The next morning, June 25, the men were aroused and under arms at 3 o'clock. We moved forward 1½ miles to Liberty Hill, and halted till 4 p. m., when firing was heard in front. We were soon in motion, by order of Colonel Post, and formed in line of battle at Liberty Gap. Sent one company forward as skirmishers. In accordance with orders, we were held in reserve till the engagement was ended. At night we went on picket, and remained on that duty till the morning of the 27th, when we countermarched 4 miles and turned in the direction of the Manchester

pike. We marched by the enemy's works at Hoover's Gap, and camped at 7 p. m. on the left of the pike near Beech Grove.

The following day this regiment marched in the rear of General Davis' division train and the Fifth Wisconsin Battery. The roads were almost impassable for the wagons, and made our march slow and tedious. Arrived at Duck River, near Manchester, at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 29th, where we remained the next two days.

At 1 p. m., July 1, we marched toward Tullahoma, passed through the town at dark, and bivouacked near the rebels' camp, which they had left in haste but a few hours previous.

July 2, marched to Elk River and rested till morning.

July 3, again ready to move at daylight. We soon came to the stream, which was very swift and about waist-deep. The men undressed and forded it. We moved on, waded Boiling Fork, and arrived at this camp, near Winchester, July 3, 1863.

During this march it rained almost constantly. The muddy roads rendered it very tiresome for the men, but no complaints were heard. Only a few were unable to keep their place in the ranks.

Officers and men seemed to be anxious to do their duty as patriot soldiers.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. BENNETT,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. SAMUEL WEST,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brigade, First Division.

No. 27.

Report of Col. Michael Gooding, Twenty-second Indiana Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Winchester, Tenn., July 4, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders received from colonel commanding brigade, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my command in the late skirmishes and engagements with the enemy:

On the evening of the 23d of June, while on outpost duty on the Shelbyville pike, 5 miles south of Murfreesborough, I received orders to prepare my command with twelve days' rations, and to move out on the Shelbyville pike on the following morning, which order was promptly complied with.

On the morning of the 24th, I marched out in advance of the brigade. It soon began and continued raining all day.

We arrived at the entrance of Liberty Gap at 7 p. m., and bivouacked for the night.

On the morning of the 25th, we again pushed forward, through rain and mud. Arrived at Liberty Church at 12 m., where we halted till 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when I was again ordered forward. Near 1 mile from the church we halted and formed a line of battle, my regiment on the extreme right of the brigade. The left of our division was now hotly engaged with the enemy. Acting under orders, I deployed Company A, Lieutenant Gooding; Company F, Captain Stepleton;

Company D, Captain Daily, and Company I, Lieutenant Marshall, on my right and front. Just at this time I was ordered to take command of the entire line of skirmishers from the brigade, and with the assistance of Major Watson, of the Seventy-fifth Illinois, we hastily advanced, the enemy retreating in haste. But dark now set in, and we bivouacked on the field for the night.

On the morning of the 26th, I was ordered to the left and front. On arriving at the foot of a densely wooded hill, which the enemy had occupied the previous day, I halted the column, and deployed Company A, Lieutenant Gooding, on my right flank, and Company C, Captain Taggart, and Company E, Captain Snodgrass, in front. Soon the enemy's skirmishers made their appearance on the opposite [side] of the valley in considerable numbers. My men at once opened fire on them, and drove them for a short distance; but they soon posted themselves on the thickly wooded hill directly in our front, from which place a lively firing was kept up all day, with considerable loss to the enemy, as reported by a prisoner taken in the skirmish, and with the loss of 3 wounded on my part. Night again set in, and we camped on the field.

On the morning of the 27th, I was ordered to march to the rear. Late in the evening of the same day we reached Beech Grove, near Hoover's Gap, where my regiment performed picket duty during the night.

June 28, I received orders to march, and arrived at Manchester at 2 a. m. on the 29th instant, where we remained until the 1st of July, when, at 12 m., we were again ordered forward. Reached Tullahoma at 8 p. m., where we remained in bivouac till morning, when we again pushed forward, and reached Elk River near night. My regiment here again performed picket duty for the night.

Marched on the 3d, at 7 a. m., wading Elk River. Reached Winchester at 12 m. The march was extremely fatiguing, on account of the heavy rains and the muddy roads. My command suffered severely for rations, as the rain had so thoroughly drenched the men's haversacks that their rations were thus unfitted for use, the bread becoming almost like dough or paste, sugar and salt melting, and coffee rendered worthless.

I am happy to state that not a murmur escaped the lips of either officers or men, but during the entire march they expressed a willingness to suffer almost anything to insure our success. I am also proud to inform you that there was not a single instance of straggling in my command during the entire march and skirmish. All officers and men were at all times at their post.

In the skirmish of the 26th, I noted the conduct of First Sergeant [James E.] Benham, of Company E, and will recommend him for promotion, for his daring. Also First Sergeant [William H.] Fesler, of Company C, who, with three men of his company, pressed forward in front of the line of skirmishers, and took shelter behind a wheat-stack in the open field, where they emptied more than one rebel saddle as they approached near the edge of the woods on the side-hill for the purpose of ascertaining our position.

The following is the list of wounded.*

Respectfully submitted.

M. GOODING,
Colonel, Comdg. Twenty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

Capt. SAMUEL WEST,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 421.

No. 28.

Report of Brig. Gen. William P. Carlin, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Winchester, July 10, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report upon the operations of this brigade since leaving camp at Murfreesborough, Tenn., on the morning of the 24th ultimo:

Marching on the Shelbyville pike to Alexander's, following the First Brigade, Colonel Post, we turned eastward, toward Millersburg, where we arrived about 1 p. m. Resting here till near night, orders were received to move toward Liberty Gap and bivouac in supporting distance of the Second Division, then about 2 miles south of Millersburg.

On the 25th, I informed General R. W. Johnson, commanding the Second Division, that my command, then comprising the First and Second Brigades, was subject to his orders. About 1 p. m., brisk firing in front caused me to dispatch a staff officer to General Johnson to ask him if he desired assistance, to which a negative reply was received. However, about 3 p. m., a serious attack was made by the enemy, and orders were then received from General Johnson to move my command to the front. The First Brigade I ordered to take position in reserve on the right of the road, 300 yards in rear of Johnson's headquarters, on the field. The Second Brigade moved up to that point, then under fire of the rebel artillery. Before the Second Brigade had formed for action, General J. C. Davis, commanding First Division, arrived on the field and assumed command. Lieutenant Carlin, of my staff, was detailed to report to General Davis for duty during the action. The Twenty-first Illinois was soon ordered to relieve the Eighty-ninth Illinois, of Johnson's division, then on the extreme right of our line, on a high, wooded hill. Colonel Alexander, commanding Twenty-first Illinois, deployed six companies as skirmishers, who drove the enemy from his front. This regiment was exposed to the fire of the rebel batteries, as well as infantry; but, true to its gallant character, never wavered nor lost a man by straggling or skulking. While I was engaged in placing the Twenty-first Illinois in position, the Thirty-eighth Illinois, Colonel Gilmer, was ordered by General Davis to relieve the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania, in front of the center. Though I had not the gratification of placing this regiment in action, all accounts represent the conduct of the officers and men as admirable. It advanced over an open field, deep in mud and under a heavy fire. The Thirty-eighth Illinois captured the colors of the Second Arkansas Infantry, and deserve the credit of breaking the line of the enemy and forcing him to retreat. The total loss of my brigade, excepting 1 man of the One hundred and first Ohio, fell on the Thirty-eighth Illinois. The One hundred and first Ohio, Colonel Kirby, soon followed the Thirty-eighth into action, and took position on its left, the two regiments taking the strong position on the left of the road from which the enemy had recently been driven. The Eighty-first Indiana, Colonel Caldwell, was held in reserve to support any regiment that might most need it. Though not called into close action, they were under the fire of the rebel artillery, and behaved with the coolness of veterans. The Second Minnesota Battery was not called into action. At the close of the action, near dark, I received orders from General Johnson to exercise command over all the troops on our front, including a brigade (Colonel Rose's) of the Second Division.

On the 26th, I was directed to make demonstrations of advancing down Liberty Gap, and for this purpose five companies of the Thirty-ninth Indiana Mounted Infantry, under Colonel Harrison, were ordered to report to me, and also one section of Simonson's battery. The enemy had taken up a strong position half a mile below the one from which he had been driven on the 25th, and had occupied it by three brigades of infantry and twelve pieces of artillery. A slight examination of the situation showed that nothing more than a demonstration could be made with the force at my command. Four companies of skirmishers from the Thirty-eighth Illinois, under Major Alden, were thrown to the left and front, to make a feint of turning the position of the enemy. The strength and position of the enemy were thereby developed, and the day passed off in slight skirmishing. On the morning of the 27th, General Davis directed that skirmishers be sent to the front, and the command withdrawn as soon as possible. The One hundred and first Ohio, deployed as skirmishers, advanced to the position of the enemy, who had evacuated during the night, leaving a small cavalry force, which was driven away. The brigade then marched toward Manchester pike, and, via Manchester and Tullahoma, reached this place on the 3d instant. The reports of regimental commanders are inclosed herewith; also a list of casualties.* I hope it will not be considered out of place to attach a letter from General Johnson, testifying to the good conduct of my command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. CARLIN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. T. W. MORRISON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. First Div., Twentieth Army Corps.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, TWENTIETH CORPS,
Manchester, Tenn., June 29, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. P. CARLIN,
Commanding Brigade, First Division:

GENERAL: It gives me great pleasure to acknowledge the valuable services of your command on the 26th (should have been 25th). One of my brigades was very warmly pressed by the enemy and re-enforcements called for. You arrived with your brigade, and the gallant manner in which it moved to the attack, and its soldierly bearing while under fire, excited the admiration of all. Will you please convey to the officers and soldiers of the Thirty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, Colonel Gilmer commanding; the Twenty-first Illinois Volunteers, Colonel Alexander commanding; the Eighty-first Indiana Volunteers, Colonel Caldwell commanding; the One hundred and first Ohio Volunteers, Colonel Kirby commanding, my sincere thanks for their coolness, courage, and conspicuous gallantry on the occasion referred to? Such troops not only honor the States represented by them, but the whole country may be proud of them.

I congratulate the Thirty-eighth Illinois on the capture of the battle-flag of the Second Arkansas.

I am, general, very respectfully,

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

---

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 422.

No. 29.

Report of Col. William W. Caldwell, Eighty-first Indiana Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-FIRST REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Winchester, Tenn., July 6, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the operations of my regiment since we left Murfreesborough, as follows:

We left Murfreesborough of the 24th of June, moving southward on the Shelbyville pike 6 miles, and then turned eastward, leaving the pike. A heavy rain falling all day made the roads very muddy, and rendered the march very fatiguing. We arrived at or near Liberty Gap, when my regiment was ordered out on picket duty. No signs of an enemy.

On the 25th, we moved forward through Liberty Gap, and about 10 o'clock halted and bivouacked on the ground that had but a short time previous been the camp of the Fifteenth Arkansas (rebel regiment). A heavy rain was still falling, and roads very muddy. About 1 p. m. an engagement commenced in our front, and about 2.30 p. m. we were ordered forward. My regiment, by direction of General Carlin, moved over the hill in line of battle, and took position in rear of a battery then engaging the enemy, where we remained until the firing in our front ceased, when I was ordered forward to take position for the night. We bivouacked on the side of a hill west of the ——— road, and threw out pickets, connecting on my right with the pickets of the Twenty-first Illinois and on the left with those of the Thirty-eighth Illinois, the picket line of the enemy being only about 600 yards in my front. Nothing of interest occurred during the night.

At daylight of the 26th, caused two companies to be deployed as skirmishers, and advanced to a fence some 300 yards in my front, when a brisk skirmish ensued, with what effect upon the enemy I am not able to say. My men being well covered, no casualties occurred.

In the evening my regiment was moved, by direction of General Carlin, to the east side of the ——— road, on the hill, and posted behind the Thirty-eighth Illinois, the Twenty-first Illinois on my right, where I remained until 10 o'clock at night, when, by direction of General Carlin, I withdrew to the valley, some 800 yards to the rear.

On the morning of the 27th, no enemy appearing in our front, we took up the line of march for Hoover's Gap, and camped at dark near a small creek. It still continued to rain, in consequence of which the roads were exceedingly heavy, the march tiresome, and the men much exposed.

On the 28th, started for Manchester, which place we reached about 11 p. m., and bivouacked for the night on the banks of Duck River. Here we remained for several days, and I left 7 of my men, who were too sick to continue the march.

On the 1st of July, we left Manchester for Tullahoma, which place we reached about 10 p. m. It rained nearly all night.

On the 2d of July, started for Winchester, and reached Elk River about 5.30 p. m., and bivouacked on its banks.

On the 3d, we resumed the march, fording the river, which was waist-deep, and, marching through a very heavy rain, arrived at Winchester about midday, and bivouacked in an open field west of the town.

No casualties during the entire march, both officers, and men, on the

march and before the enemy, behaving themselves in a becoming and soldierly manner.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. CALDWELL,
Colonel, Commanding Eighty-first Indiana Volunteers.

Capt. SAMUEL P. VORIS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 30.

Report of Col. Hans C. Heg, Fifteenth Wisconsin Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
July 6, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in accordance with orders, my brigade left camp near Murfreesborough, Tenn., on the morning of the 24th of June, 1863, with three days' rations in haversacks, and nine days' rations in wagons, and proceeded on the Shelbyville pike, acting as guard to the baggage train. Reached Millersburg at night.

June 25, took charge of the baggage train of the corps, and proceeded toward the Manchester pike. The Twenty-fifth Illinois and Fifteenth Wisconsin, with the battery, bivouacked near Hoover's Gap, the Eighth Kansas and Thirty-fifth Illinois remaining in rear of the train, at Millersburg.

June 26, reached Manchester pike, near Hoover's Gap, with the entire brigade, and bivouacked near the train.

June 27, left camp at 2 p. m., and proceeded to Beech Grove.

June 28, marched from Beech Grove to Manchester, where I arrived at midnight.

June 29 and 30, the brigade remained in camp near Manchester.

July 1, moved at 2 p. m. toward Tullahoma, at which place I arrived at midnight.

July 2, proceeded at 5 a. m. on the Winchester road. Bivouacked at night near the ford of Elk River, a short distance below the railroad.

July 3, forded Elk River, and marched to Winchester. Went into camp at 3 p. m.

The march has been one of unusual hardship and fatigue, on account of the almost constant rain and muddy roads.

I have no casualties to report, and but 1 man missing—John Tennis—drummer of Company E, Thirty-fifth Illinois, left with the train at Manchester, and not heard from since.

I have captured 16 prisoners, with a part of their arms and accouterments. The prisoners have been turned over to the provost-marshal of the division.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HANS C. HEG,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. T. W. MORRISON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division.

No. 31.

Report of Brig. Gen. Richard W. Johnson, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Tullahoma, Tenn., July 6, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Second Division, Twentieth Corps, from June 24, the day upon which it marched from Murfreesborough, up to July 1, 1863, the date of the occupation of this place:

On the 23d ultimo, I received an order from the major-general commanding the Twentieth Corps to hold my division in readiness to move on the following day at 5 a. m., with twelve days' rations, and at least six days' forage, with as much more short forage as could be conveniently transported in the wagons. These arrangements were made. I marched with about ten days' forage.

Some delay on the part of the troops which were to precede me delayed my movements until about 8 a. m., when I marched on the Shelbyville pike, in the numerical order of my brigade, preceded by five companies of the Thirty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Mounted Infantry, commanded by Col. T. J. Harrison. After following the pike about 6 miles, I turned to the left, in the direction of Liberty Gap, via Old Millersburg, a dilapidated and abandoned town.

No enemy was seen until after the command had passed Millersburg, when Colonel Harrison became warmly engaged with the rebel advance. He at once communicated with me. The ground being rough and unfavorable for the operations of cavalry, I directed him to halt until the arrival of my First Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. A. Willich. On the arrival of this brigade, General Willich saw at a glance the position, and made the following admirable disposition: The Fifteenth Ohio Volunteers were deployed on the right of the road; the Forty-ninth Ohio on the left; skirmishers, with support companies, in front, and the Thirty-second Indiana and the Eighty-ninth Illinois, with Goodspeed's battery, in reserve. In this order the brigade moved forward, the enemy's skirmishers falling back on their reserves, posted on the crest of the hills forming the northern entrance to Liberty Gap. This is a very strong position, easily defended by a small force against a very large one.

General Willich felt the enemy, and found that it was his intention to make a stubborn defense. He directed the Fifteenth and Forty-ninth Ohio to deploy well to the right and left, and try and ascertain the localities of the flank of the enemy. Their commander reported that they were still flanked. The Thirty-ninth Indiana was ordered to the right, and the Thirty-second Indiana to the left. The Forty-ninth Ohio and a part of the Thirty-second Indiana advanced up the side of a steep hill under a heavy fire, driving the enemy before them, taking possession of one encampment, with tables set. Here I placed at the disposal of General Willich a portion of the Second Brigade, Colonel Miller commanding, who sent the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania and Twenty-ninth Indiana to the right of the Fifteenth Ohio, then to change direction to the left, sweeping the hillside on which the rebels were posted. This movement was handsomely executed. As soon as the change to the left had been made, General Willich ordered his entire line forward. Under his own eye and management, the rebels were driven at every

point, their camps and camp equipages falling into our hands, and Liberty Gap was in our possession. As night was fast approaching, I ordered General Willich to halt, and ordered up the Third Brigade, under Col. P. P. Baldwin. It was necessary to clear the hills in our front and establish a picket line. I gave Colonel Baldwin his instructions, leaving the details of its execution to him. He placed the Louisville Legion (Fifth Kentucky) on the right, the Sixth Indiana on the left of the road, and the First Ohio and Ninety-third Ohio were held in reserve. Skirmishers were thrown forward, and soon became engaged, but the rebels were forced back. It was a pleasing sight to witness the promptness with which these regiments advanced.

This brigade was on picket during the night. Colonel Miller was ordered to picket the flanks with two regiments. I established my headquarters a short distance in advance of the reserve brigade. All was quiet during the night.

Early on the following morning, General Carlin reported to me with two brigades of General Davis' division, the latter officer being confined to a sick bed; but soon after, the roar of artillery and musketry brought him to the front, when he assumed the general management of his division. I received orders, frequently verbal, from the major-general commanding the corps, to keep up the appearance of a heavy advance, but not to go beyond the gap. About 8 a. m., I directed General Willich to relieve the advance pickets with his brigade, and soon after the rebel pickets began to appear and shots to be exchanged with our lines. Colonel Harrison, with his mounted regiment, was sent out to ascertain the movements and intention of the enemy. His expedition was entirely satisfactory. From 8 a. m. until about 5 p. m. the firing was kept up, sometimes quite heavy. At that hour *General Willich sent me word that the enemy was advancing in force.** I immediately ordered up the troops in reserve. Willich's brigade again received the shock, but in splendid style was the enemy driven back over an open field. The ammunition being nearly exhausted, I ordered Colonel Miller to relieve General Willich. He moved his brigade forward in handsome style, but was soon seriously wounded while gallantly leading his men forward. Colonel Rose at once took command of the brigade, and, placing himself in the front, gave the command, "Forward!" The gallant Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania and Seventy-ninth Illinois, supported by the Thirty-fourth Illinois, charged over an open field and up a steep hill, driving the rebels before them. These fine regiments lost heavily.

Colonel Rose held this hill until relieved by General Carlin and his fine brigade. While Colonel Rose was engaged with three of his regiments, the other two (Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Indiana) were guarding his flank. General Carlin drove them over an open field on the opposite side of the hill. The handsome manner in which this brigade moved to the front, the gallantry and daring of the officers and men, was certainly a beautiful sight to behold. General Carlin was left in charge of the front line, while my forces were assigned a strong position in readiness for any emergency. Not a shot was fired during the night.

On the 26th, General Carlin again encountered the enemy's advance. A report of his operations will be made by him.

On the night of the 27th, I was ordered to fall back to Millersburg with my division, which was done.

On the 28th, I marched to Beech Grove.

---

* See Johnson to Thruston, July 9, 1863, p. 485.

On the 29th, to Manchester, where I remained one day.

On the 1st of July entered this place.

With the courage and endurance of the division I am highly pleased, and hope that its operations have been satisfactory to the corps and department commanders. By the admirable disposition of our forces, we have gained all the fruits of a glorious victory with little loss. At every point the enemy has been surprised, and in his irregular flight he has abandoned guns, camp and garrison equipage in great quantities. Demoralized and beaten, he has fallen back beyond the Tennessee River. Middle Tennessee is freed from the marauding hordes by which it has been overrun, and the Stars and Stripes now wave over it. All this has been accomplished with little loss. Every officer and soldier in the division behaved well. Reference is respectfully made to brigade, regiment, and battery reports.

To my brigade commanders, General Willich, Colonel Miller, Colonel Baldwin, and Colonel Rose, I am indebted for their gallant and valuable services and suggestions. To each officer and soldier in the division I am indebted for their good and gallant conduct under trying circumstances. No troops ever endured more and complained less. The affair at Liberty Gap will always be considered a skirmish, but few skirmishes ever equaled it in severity. A complete list of the killed and wounded is herewith appended.* The loss of the enemy could not be ascertained. About 75 dead were left on the ground and 57 prisoners captured. From rebel sources it has been ascertained that their loss was very heavy. I cannot close this report without giving my thanks to the medical director, Dr. [R. W.] Thrift, and to the medical officers of the division, for their faithful and untiring labors. For the faithful performance of duty, my thanks are due to Captains Howell, Bartlett, Wells, Bowles, and McLeland, Lieutenants Taft, Smith, Sheets, Kessler, and Davis, all of whom were with me throughout the engagement. I fully indorse all the recommendations of regimental and brigade commanders.

The gallant Captain Simonson handled the artillery well, and deserves high praise.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Lieut. Col. G. P. THRUSTON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff, Twentieth Corps.

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Tullahoma, July 9, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel THRUSTON,
Chief of Staff:

COLONEL: Will you do me the favor to make the following change in my official report: For the expression, "General Willich sent me word that the enemy was advancing in force," substitute "General Willich sent me word that the fight was growing serious." By so doing you will greatly oblige, yours,

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

* See revised statement, p. 422.

No. 32.

Report of Brig. Gen. August Willich, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Tullahoma, July 6, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders, I have the honor to submit report of the part taken by the First Brigade in the actions of the 24th and 25th of June.

My brigade was ordered to march from our old camp near Murfreesborough at 5 a. m. on the 24th of June, at the head of the Second Division. By other commands with which our movements were combined, our march was delayed until 8 a. m., when the brigade followed the Shelbyville pike for some 6 or 8 miles, and then turned to the left on the road to Liberty Gap. Colonel Harrison being in advance with five companies of his mounted regiment (Thirty-ninth Indiana Volunteers), saved us a great deal of (for infantry) useless patrolling.

At about 2 p. m. Colonel Harrison informed me that he was skirmishing with some 800 infantry. I ordered him to halt, advanced with the brigade, and, reaching his skirmish line, I deployed the Fifteenth Ohio Volunteers, Lieut. Col. Frank Askew commanding, to the right of the road; the Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteers, Col. William Gibson commanding, to the left of the road; skirmishers, with support companies, in front; the Eighty-ninth Illinois, Col. C. T. Hotchkiss commanding, on the right; the Thirty-Second Indiana Volunteers, Major Glass commanding, on the left, and the First Ohio Battery, under Captain Goodspeed, in reserve, beyond the reach of the enemy's fire.

On my advance, the enemy's skirmishers fell back on their reserves, which were posted on the crest of the hills forming the northern entrance of Liberty Gap. There the enemy had a very strong, and, in front, easily defended position. The hills are steep, to half their heights open, then rocky and covered with woods. I felt the enemy in front to ascertain whether he would make a decided resistance, and found him in force and determined. A mere front attack was out of the question, as we would have had to pay 10 for 1. I ordered the Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteers to deploy more to the left and the Fifteenth Ohio Volunteers more to the right, to find, if possible, the flank of the enemy. The Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteers had five and the Fifteenth Ohio Volunteers had eight companies deployed, without reaching the end of the enemy's lines, when Colonel Gibson reported that his left was outflanked. To support Colonel Gibson, Captain Mank, of the Thirty-second Indiana Volunteers, with two companies (A and B), was sent to the front. At the same time I ordered Colonel Harrison with his five companies to protect the left flank and to flank the enemy's right. He went there in full gallop, and arrived just in time to drive back about 200 infantry, who were advancing toward our flank. In the mean time the brave Forty-ninth Ohio and the two companies of the Thirty-second Indiana had advanced straight up the hill, and, under a murderous fire, drove the enemy before them. Colonel Harrison, on his part, outflanked him continually. One regimental camp, with tables set, fell into our hands. Meanwhile, Brig. Gen. R. W. Johnson, commanding division, had placed the regiments of the Second Brigade at my disposition. I directed the Twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteers to the right flank of the Fifteenth Ohio Volunteers, with orders to find the weak point, or the end of the enemy's line, then to take the crest of the hill, to swing round toward the left, and

advance in the direction of the gap. Colonel Miller, commanding Second Brigade, with the Twenty-ninth Indiana and Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, executed the movement with precision. As soon as he had changed front to the left, I advanced with my two reserve regiments through the gap without being further resisted. After having passed Liberty Meeting-House, where we found the deserted camps of two infantry and one cavalry companies, I halted, under orders from General Johnson, and the gallant Third Brigade advanced to form picket line, in doing which it became seriously engaged—probably with the enemy's re-enforcements coming up. I concentrated my brigade at Liberty Meeting House. During the above engagement there was not much occasion for the use of artillery. At the commencement of the attack on the gap, I ordered one section, under Lieutenant Belding, into position to watch his chance. He found one in shattering the rails of a fence, behind which the enemy's skirmishers were very thick; they were scattered with the rails. When I had my brigade in bivouac, General Johnson had still some pieces of Captain Goodspeed's battery working against some pieces the enemy had brought up.

The loss of the brigade, on this day, was as follows: Commissioned officers killed, 2; wounded, 1; enlisted men killed, 9; wounded, 29.

Early in the morning of the 25th of June, I received orders to picket the front with my brigade. Major-General McCook, commanding Twentieth Army Corps, had sent information that the enemy was in certain force before us, and we should guard against surprise.

I sent the Thirty-second Indiana Volunteers to the left and the Eighty-ninth Illinois Volunteers to the right of the picket line; the first with the Fifteenth Ohio Volunteers, and the latter with the Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteers, as reserves. The line of the Thirty-second Indiana Volunteers ran across a valley, through which the road to Bellbuckle leads, up to a wooded hill, where it connected with the line of the Eighty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, which stretched from this hill to another farther to the right. I did not form the picket line as a mere line of observation, as laid down in General Butterfield's work, but a sound skirmish line, with support companies and reserves. As the result shows, a line according to General Butterfield would have been run over, or would have had the effect to call forth all our forces, by his multiplied feints, while the enemy would have had his own way for selecting time and place for his main attack. As it was, the feint attacks of the enemy, which began already in the morning, were repulsed by the picket line without alarming the camp, though the fire at times grew very brisk. The enemy advanced continually, on different points within range, with from 30 to 50 skirmishers, supported by cavalry, that kept out of the reach of our guns.

At 2 p. m. the enemy advanced with strong skirmish lines, which were driven back. He repeated his attack, bringing up lines of battle, even columns, and planting one battery in front of our left and two small pieces in the center, but was not able to break our picket line, which was re-enforced by our support companies, who charged repeatedly against the forward pressing lines of the enemy, and drove him as often as he advanced.

At about 3 o'clock, the ammunition of the Thirty-second Indiana Volunteers and Eighty-ninth Illinois Volunteers began to give out; then the Fifteenth Ohio Volunteers was ordered to advance to their support, into the front line. The men of the Fifteenth Ohio Volunteers divided their ammunition with those of the Thirty-second Indiana Volunteers and Eighty-ninth Illinois Volunteers. This, with the am-

munition taken from the wounded and killed, enabled these three regiments to resist the repeated desperate efforts of the enemy. At this time the Fifteenth Ohio Volunteers advanced. I sent a report to General Johnson that the fight was becoming serious, and ordered Colonel Gibson, with the Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteers, forward as reserve behind the center of my lines, and planted the battery of Captain Goodspeed on a hill about 100 feet high, and somewhat to the rear of our lines, from where it opened fire against the enemy's batteries and some buildings occupied by the enemy's infantry. The battery being compelled to fire over our lines, I cautioned the officers to take sufficient elevation; and though the skill of our present artillery officers (among them Captain Simonson, chief of artillery, of the Second Division) is generally known and acknowledged, some of the shells fell into our own lines. This deficiency is not the fault of the officers, or of the men, or of the splendid pieces we were supplied with, but has its cause in the Ordnance Department, which does not make it impossible that a neglect in the fabrication of the cartridge still exists, which had already been discovered at the beginning of the war, but appears not, as yet, to be corrected. The powder used for the cartridges is of different quality, so much so that the best officers, with the most superior arms, and served by the most skillful men, can never become certain of the exact range of their guns. Notwithstanding this, the battery rendered efficient service.

Between 5 and 6 p. m. the three regiments engaged had again nearly exhausted their ammunition. I ordered the Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteers to charge. The battle-field now presented a view not many are favored to witness. The Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteers advanced in splendid style, through the open woods, received with cheers by the rest of the brigade. The men of these regiments who had a few rounds left, and even many that had none, advanced bravely with the Forty-ninth Ohio. When coming under the enemy's fire, Colonel Gibson gave the order, "Advance, firing." The regiment formed in four ranks. The first rank delivered a volley, then the fourth, third, and second in succession took the front and delivered their fire, but already to the third volley the enemy did not answer. He had precipitately left his position. The Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteers took position at a fence, inclosing an open field. I judged it useless to charge over the open ground, exposed to the enemy's canister, and unable to follow him as quick as he ran. At this moment Colonel Miller came up with his brigade. I rallied my regiments, and had their cartridge-boxes replenished.

Brigadier-General Johnson, who during the progress of the fight was always present in front, had ordered two pieces of the Twentieth Ohio Battery to a position to the right and front of my battery, which, under the direction of Captain Grosskopff, did very good execution. Considering it possible that the enemy might bring up new troops and attack our left flank, I asked General Johnson to order the battery of Captain Simonson to the position occupied by the battery of Captain Goodspeed, which was done, and from this position the twelve pieces could command the front and left flank and rear. I also formed my brigade in double columns to the center, behind this hill. Our loss on this day was as follows: Commissioned officers killed, 1; enlisted men killed, 11; wounded, 38. The loss of the enemy must have been three or four times as heavy as our own.

On the second day, the advancing enemy was exposed to the fire of our well-sheltered men. The fire was often given at from 30 to 50 yards, and our men fired coolly and deliberately.

To name those who distinguished themselves I would merely be obliged to copy the muster-rolls of the brigade. It is certain that some officers and men were placed in more trying positions, and had therefore better occasion to prove their metal than others. Throughout both days' fight the regimental commanders—Colonels Gibson and Hotchkiss, Lieutenant-Colonel Askew, and Major Glass—had their commands under perfect control, to which all other good qualities expected from accomplished and experienced officers becomes serviceable. In their efforts they were well supported by their officers and men, who, far above the mere martial courage which rushes headlong at the enemy, maneuvered under the heaviest fire as if on the parade ground, obeyed and executed every order without regard to danger, and so kept up a unity of action and order which alone can make courage successful. The advance of the Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteers and the two companies of the Thirty-second Indiana, and, later, of the Fifteenth Ohio on the right, which was made in double-quick, up a steep hill and over open ground, against a concealed and brave enemy, was heroic. The fight of the picket line of the Thirty-second Indiana and Eighty-ninth Illinois, on the second day, against the whole of Cleburne's division, was continued for hours, after having been harassed during the whole forenoon. The successful charges of single companies will find few equals in the history of war. The prompt advance and solid fighting of the Fifteenth Ohio Volunteers and the splendid and irresistible charge of the Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteers are military deeds worthy to be registered in the annals of the nation. The battery came not under close fire, but the men served their pieces so well that they gave the conviction they would do the same under canister range. Cheering, the men went into the fight; cheering, they held their position, partly even without ammunition; cheering, they replenished their cartridge-boxes, and formed, ready for a new battle. The highest ambition of a commander must be satisfied by being associated with such men, who, through patriotism and love for the free institutions of their country, have attained a degree of efficiency which professional soldiers very seldom, if ever, reach. Instances—as when a man wounded in two places returns to the front after having his wounds dressed, and another, standing, without a round, behind a tree, near two of his dead comrades, and keeping his position till he can get some cartridges and open fire again—are anything but uncommon.

To the surgeons of the brigade (particularly to Actg. Brig. Surg. Gustave A. Kunkler) the thanks of the brigade are due for their untiring efforts in caring for the wounded.

My staff—Capt. Carl Schmitt, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. S. D. Butler and Lieut. W. McGrath, aides-de-camp; Lieut. S. H. Green, brigade inspector, and Lieut. Hans Blume, topographical engineer—were always present where danger showed and wherever they could be of any use to myself or the command.

Lieutenant McGrath lost his horse by a fall; most of the other members of my staff theirs by over-exertion. I must compliment my orderlies for their active and gallant behavior, particularly Orderly James Purdy, Company I, Fifteenth Ohio, who had already distinguished himself at the battle of Stone's River. The spirit and manner with which all the brigades of the division went into the battle, and which is undoubtedly the spirit of our whole Army of the Cumberland, must be to every thinking mind evidence that the tide of the rebellion is turned; that its hours are measured; that the evil spirits of the Commonwealth have lost their pride and confidence; that they are doomed to their just fate.

I cannot conclude my report without acknowledging the debt which, in my opinion, the military service owes to Colonel Gibson, commanding Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteers, of my brigade. Not only has he distinguished himself in this battle, as in all the other battles of the Army of the Cumberland during two years' war, by the superior skill with which he commanded his regiment, raised and conducted by himself, but during my imprisonment—from the battle of Stone's River up to the 26th of April—he commanded the brigade, and has been acknowledged by all his higher commanders and by his subordinates as a superior brigade commander. I would most respectfully recommend Col. William H. Gibson to the commanding general and the Government for a promotion, which the voice of the soldiers and officers have claimed for him already for some time.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

A. WILLICH,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding First Brigade.

Capt. R. S. HOWELL,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division.

No. 33.

Report of Col. Charles T. Hotchkiss, Eighty-ninth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-NINTH REGT. ILLINOIS VOL. INFANTRY,

Manchester, Tenn., June 30, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the operations of this brigade from the date of leaving Murfreesborough (June 24, 1863) up to the present time, and, properly, more particularly of the engagements on the 24th and 25th instant, which resulted in the enemy being driven from his naturally very strong position at Liberty Gap, and our establishing and holding a position of our own selection at that point, though stubbornly opposed by a much larger force than ours.

On our arrival at the entrance to Liberty Gap, about 2 p. m. of the 24th instant, this regiment was ordered to support the Fifteenth Ohio, which was then deployed as skirmishers on the right of the main road, and rapidly took position about one-fourth of a mile from ——— house, in line of battle, there remaining in reserve until the Fifteenth Ohio had advanced to the crest of the hill in my immediate front. Soon after, in obedience to orders, I advanced my regiment in line of battle to the hill's crest, where I deployed my skirmishers to relieve the Fifteenth Ohio, in the advance. Meantime, the enemy having fallen back, and the Fifteenth closing upon his retreat, in obedience to orders my skirmishers were called in, and I moved by the left flank to and along the main road to Liberty Meeting-House, where, upon this brigade being relieved by the Third Brigade, Colonel Baldwin commanding, we went into bivouac. The only casualty in this regiment during this day was Corpl. Henry H. Warner, Company C, wounded in the leg and arm severely.

On the morning of the 25th, I was ordered on picket on the right of the main road, near Mr. Field's house, relieving the Fifth Kentucky Infantry, Colonel Berry, the right of my line resting on the crest of one hill, connecting with the pickets of the Thirtieth Indiana Infantry,

and extending along said hill, thence crossing a wheat-field, and to and along the crest of an adjoining hill, near the main road, and connecting with the pickets of the Thirty-second Indiana, on my left. The front of this position was open wheat and corn fields of from 500 to 2,000 yards in width. About 10 a. m. the enemy's cavalry and infantry appeared in considerable force at different points on my front, more particularly on the midway slope of an open wooded hill, opposite my right, and commenced firing at long range upon my sentinels. About 12 m. a strong line of the enemy's skirmishers appeared upon my left and engaged the line occupied by the Thirty-second Indiana and three of my companies—Company C, Captain Rowell; Company A, Lieut. George F. Robinson, temporarily commanding, and Company G, Capt. Thomas Whiting—in the front, with Company K, Capt. H. M. Blake; Company E, Capt. B. H. Kidder; Company D, Capt. J. W. Spink, and Company F, Lieut. L. F. Dimick, in reserve. After briskly engaging our lines for about half an hour, his skirmishers were repulsed with a considerable loss, and retired to the cover of a ditch, which was masked by a willow copse.

In a few minutes his repulsed skirmish line, now re-enforced with supporting companies and reserves, and they in turn by a heavy column of infantry, again rapidly advanced, with yells, giving to and receiving a heavy fire from our men, and although his advance was checked at every step by a continuous fire, the enemy temporarily secured a lodgment at the foot of the hill on which was our position. At this time Company K, Captain Blake; Company D, Captain Spink, and Company F, Lieutenant Dimick, were sent to support Captain Rowell, in holding the line (immediate right of the Thirty-Second Indiana) occupied by his entire company deployed as skirmishers, and became at once heavily engaged with a confident and largely superior force, the enemy advancing within 20 yards of our position, but failing to press back our determined men. About 3 p. m., after re-enforcing his line, the enemy with a yell again attempted to advance, but, from behind each tree, stump, log, and fence, the rapid fire and almost unerring aim of my men sent him back down the hill, to again advance, with a like result. At this time Company E, Capt. B. H. Kidder, being ordered to the front, discovered about two companies of the enemy's infantry advancing across the field toward the right of this position, and at once passed his company, under the cover of the hill, about 200 yards in the advance of our line and to the right of that portion engaged, and, taking position by a fence, he held his fire until they advanced within 60 yards of his position and across the ditch before referred to, when he gave them a volley which killed 7 men and 1 field officer. The enemy immediately broke and ran, and did not stop until they had reached the woods on the opposite side of the open field. Captain Kidder gave them a second volley, but they having reached the opposite side of the willow copse, the result was not seen or ascertained. About 3.30 p. m. our ammunition getting low, notice of the fact was sent to General Willich, when I was informed I would be relieved immediately by a regiment from General Carlin's brigade, of General Davis' division, and to retire my regiment, and form at a point designated. In about three-quarters of an hour the Twenty-first Illinois Infantry came up to relieve me, when I ordered my companies to retreat, which had now advanced to near the foot of the hill. As soon as my men commenced retreating, the enemy again advanced, when my men, with only from two to four rounds of cartridges, turned and made a dash at them, driving them out of the woods and across the fields on a double-quick.

All the officers and men engaged behaved like veterans, the officers

acting with deliberation and using good judgment in their duties; the men steady, taking good aim, and shooting with good effect.

Capt. Herbert M. Blake, while gallantly performing his duties, fell, mortally wounded by a musket ball through the abdomen, and died the following morning. In his death the service loses a gallant and excellent officer and society a Christian and accomplished gentleman. Capt. Henry L. Rowell was conspicuous for his coolness and the good judgment with which he comprehended his position and its defense, and handled his men under fire. His conduct stamps him as a brave and valuable officer. Capt. Bruce H. Kidder is deserving of great credit for his good judgment in advancing his company and the handsome manner in which he delivered his fire. Capt. Thomas Whiting in his position had a fine opportunity to pour in a flanking fire, which he used with great advantage. Capt. J. W. Spink, Lieut. L. F. Dimick, and Lieut. George F. Robinson, commanding companies, exhibited coolness and good judgment in handling their men under fire. Lieut. Col. D. J. Hall, in the immediate charge of that portion of the line heavily engaged, performed his duties in a gallant and handsome manner, regardless of his personal safety. He was constantly on the alert, sending in his reserves at the right point and at the right time, and largely contributed to our success in holding that portion of the line from the onset to the final repulse of the enemy, without support from any other regiment. Maj. William D. Williams, in charge of the right, which was only engaged at long range, was constantly vigilant, and fully comprehended his position and its defense, and had he had the opportunity would doubtless have enlarged the reputation for gallantry which he conspicuously won on the battle-field of Stone's River. Adjt. Ed. F. Bishop rendered me efficient aid, and by his personal bearing under all circumstances won an additional claim to the appellation of a gallant young officer. Chaplain T. O. Spencer was invariably at just the right spot to be useful, and was unremitting in his efforts in removing the wounded from the field and caring for them. Surg. H. B. Tuttle I would particularly commend for his untiring industry and efficiency in all the duties incident to his department, promptly and carefully providing for the wounded under his charge, ably assisted by Dr. P. R. Thombs, assistant surgeon. Sergt. George G. Sinclair, Company C, conspicuous for gallantry, while in advance of the line fell, severely wounded by a musket ball through the chest, and refused to be carried from the field or even from under fire, saying, "Let me alone, and hold that fence," and then cheered the men on.

The following are the casualties during the period specified.*

I am, captain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. HOTCHKISS,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. CARL SCHMITT, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 34.

Report of Maj. Jacob Glass, Thirty-second Indiana Infantry.

CAMP NEAR MANCHESTER, *June* 30, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report to you about the engagements my regiment had with the enemy.

I left Camp Drake with my regiment at about 7 a. m., June 24, 1863,

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 422.

with the rest of the brigade, taking the road leading toward Liberty Gap. On the arrival of the brigade in the gap, about 2 p. m., I was ordered to send Companies A and B, of my regiment, out as skirmishers, to lengthen the lines of the Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to connect with the left wing of the Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which I did, and sent Capt. W. G. Mank, of Company A, to take command of those two companies. Those two companies were advancing on the enemy in double-quick time, driving the rebels before them, and took possession of the first steep hill, before occupied by the enemy. Both parties kept up a lively fire until Companies A and B were out of ammunition, at about 4 p. m., when I sent Companies G, H, I, and K to the front, to relieve the former. Those four companies, G, H, I, and K, deployed in strong skirmish line, and rapidly advanced toward the enemy, who were falling back, leaving their camp equipage behind. The rest of the regiment was lying in reserve, in the center of the brigade.

The loss of the regiment, in killed and wounded, was as follows on the 24th day of June: Company A, 1 enlisted man killed and 5 wounded; Company B, 1 enlisted man killed and 3 wounded.

At nightfall I was ordered to rally my regiment and march into camp.

Next morning, on the 25th day of June, at 6.30 a. m., I relieved the Sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteers on picket. From about 9 a. m. my whole line of pickets was annoyed by rebel sharpshooters, to which I paid but little attention until about 2 p. m., when the fire of the enemy became stronger on the right wing, occupied by Companies I and K, and the center, occupied by Companies F, G, and H, of the regiment. I doubled my line. At about 3 p. m. the enemy made a charge on the right wing of my command, but was checked by Companies I and K, and I ordered them to advance toward the enemy in a left wheel, which they executed gallantly, by which movement the enemy was compelled to fall back, as those two companies brought their fire right on the left flank of the enemy, which was covered by a house, from which position my center had to suffer a great deal. During that time the whole of my regiment was engaged until about 6 p. m., when some companies of my regiment were out of ammunition, and at which time the Fifteenth Regiment came up to relieve my regiment. I came out with my regiment with a loss as follows, on the 25th of June, 1863: Company A, 1 enlisted man wounded; Company G, 1 enlisted man wounded; Company I, 3 enlisted men killed and 7 wounded, and Company K, 2 enlisted men killed and 2 wounded.

It would be wrong for me to mention any man for his bravery, as all the officers and men behaved themselves very gallantly, and every one has done his duty as a soldier.

I am, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JACOB GLASS,

Major, Commanding Thirty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. A. WILLICH, *Comdg. 1st Brig., 2d Div., 20th Corps.*

No. 35.

Report of Lieut. Col. Frank Askew, Fifteenth Ohio Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH OHIO INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
In the Field, Near Manchester, June 30, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by the Fifteenth Ohio Regiment in the affairs of the 24th and 25th instant at Liberty Gap.

When we arrived in the vicinity of the gap, on the morning of the 24th

instant, the Fifteenth Ohio Regiment being in advance of the column, Companies A and B, by order of the general, were deployed as skirmishers on the right of the road, the left of Company B resting on the road, Company A supported by Company F in reserve, and Company B by Company G. Company D was afterward, by order of the general, deployed to protect our right flank. We had moved forward but a short distance when our skirmishers encountered the pickets of the enemy, and drove them back on to the brow of the hill on the right of the gap, where they met their reserves, protected by a dense forest, which crowned the hill and extended some distance down to a fence, having before them, and between us and them, open fields for the distance of 600 or 700 yards. Their position was a very strong one, as the face of the hill on the summit of which the enemy was posted was very steep and rocky, and was of a convex shape, the convexity toward us, so that their line being extended around the brow of the hill they had the protection of the woods and fence, and their flank was perfectly protected. Our skirmishers were halted, and I was ordered by the general to extend our line to the right, and see if we could find the left flank of the enemy; in pursuance of which, Company D, which had been on the right flank, was swung around into the line on the right of Company A, Company I deployed on the right of Company D, Company E on the right of Company I, and Company K in rear of the right of the line, in reserve. After making this disposition, we moved forward a short distance, and found the enemy's left extended farther than our right, and that they were posted with all the advantages of their strong position. I sent information of this to the general, when the Twenty-ninth Indiana was sent to be deployed on our right flank, their line extending perpendicularly to the rear. We had to wait until they had swung around into line with us. In the mean time the left of our line had swung around, and under a galling fire had gained the fence and the edge of the woods, Company B losing in this 2 men killed and 5 wounded; Lieutenant Smiley, of Company A, received a mortal wound, and 5 men of Company A wounded, 1 man of Company F killed, and 1 man of Company D killed.

When the Twenty-ninth Indiana had got into position on our right, the supporting companies were deployed on the line, and the whole line moved forward across the open field and up the steep face of the hill at a double-quick, the enemy fleeing before them, Companies E and K capturing 2 of the enemy. After reaching the top of the hill, we moved forward some distance past Liberty Church, but did not again encounter the enemy, when we were relieved by the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania.

In the affair of the 25th instant, the Fifteenth Ohio was in reserve to the Thirty-second Indiana, which was on picket duty. About 3 p. m., Lieutenant Blume, of the general's staff, informed me that the enemy had driven in the sentinels of the Thirty-second Indiana, and was then pushing forward on to the line. I immediately deployed the battalion as skirmishers, and moved forward to the line of the Thirty-second Indiana, which extended across the valley through which the road runs, through the wheat-field, on the side of the hill on the right of the road, and into the woods on the top of the hill. We opened a fire on the enemy, who were posted opposite our left on the hill across the valley and along a fence, around a corn-field, and about the house in the valley near the road. We had a good position, and our men were mostly under cover, so that the enemy did us little damage on the left of our line, although they kept up a brisk fire from their line and from a battery posted on a hill a short distance in rear of their line, and also from a mountain howitzer posted in the road near the house in our front. The

right of our line, Companies A, F, D, and H, which were in the woods on the top of the hill, together with that part of the Thirty-second Indiana and Eighty-ninth Illinois which were on picket duty there, encountered a very spirited attack of the enemy, who, I have no doubt, designed to drive us from the summit of the hill, which in their possession would have made our whole line untenable, and compelled us to fall back. They were gallantly met and repulsed, and driven from the hill across the valley to the hill beyond. Company F suffered severely in this, losing 2 men killed and 8 wounded; Company A, 1 man killed and 1 wounded. We held this position after the Thirty-second Indiana and but one company (Captain Kidder) of the Eighty-ninth Illinois had been relieved and withdrawn to replenish their cartridge-boxes. This part of our line was not relieved when the rest was, and I deemed the position so important that I did not withdraw those four companies until after nightfall, and after I had informed an officer of one of General Davis' regiments, which had relieved the Eighty-ninth Illinois, still farther on our right, of the importance of the position; that we were out of ammunition, and that the rest of the brigade had been relieved, and moved off. We then quietly withdrew and joined the brigade.

I have but to add that the conduct of officers and men was gallant and soldierly, and I think the general may flatter himself that his unwearied exertions in drilling and disciplining his brigade were on these days to some extent rewarded.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK ASKEW,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. CARL SCHMITT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 36.

Report of Col. William H. Gibson, Forty-ninth Ohio Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
Manchester, Tenn., June 30, 1863.

CAPTAIN: Leaving camp on the morning of the 24th, we moved out on the Shelbyville turnpike to Alexandria, 6 miles, when we turned to the southeast, and at 1.45 p. m. found ourselves in presence of the enemy, at Liberty Gap, 12 miles from Murfreesborough. We followed the Fifteenth Ohio, which held the advance of the column, with our right resting on the road. We formed line, facing south, in the margin of the woods. In front was a cleared valley running east and west, and not exceeding 150 yards wide. The road crossed this valley, and followed another running south, of equal width. On each side of the road the hills rose to the height of 350 feet. The timber was cleared from the valleys, and up the hill-slopes one-half of the distance. I covered my front with skirmishers, Captain Chance, Company A, holding the right, Captain McCormack, Company B, holding the left, while Captain Strong, Company G, and Lieutenant Redmond, Company F, advanced as reserves. The line covered the open ground, and extended beyond the woods, right and left. Our advance was resisted by a brisk fire from the enemy, concealed behind fences, in ravines, and behind rocks and trees on the hill-slopes. Under orders from the general command-

ing brigade, I detached three companies to occupy the hill to the left of the wood. This enterprise was committed to Company K, Captain Patterson; Company E, Captain Foster, and Company H, Lieutenant Miles, all under the immediate orders and direction of Maj. S. F. Gray and Adjt. C. A. Norton. Moving to the left, this detachment rushed up the slope, and found the enemy in force, who opened with heavy fire. This hill was the key to the position, and covered with timber and masses of broken rocks, affording strong natural defenses. The remainder of the regiment, consisting of Company I, Captain Tyler; Company C, Captain Green, and Company D, Lieutenant Miller, were hastened forward to support the three companies engaged on the hill; and, as the conflict soon became furious, the general commanding brigade sent forward Captain Mank, with two companies of the Thirty-second Indiana, to sustain our advance. These forces quickly came into position, Captain Mank holding the right of our line on the hill. They advanced rapidly, and, with heroic courage, drove the enemy from his position, capturing 1 prisoner and the camp of one regiment, with tentage, mess-chests, blankets, &c. Our advance was arrested at one time by a severe flank fire from our left; but the timely arrival of Colonel Harrison, with a squadron of the Thirty-ninth Indiana Mounted Infantry, and his skillful and vigorous movements soon drove back the enemy, and closed the day in this portion of the field. Our extreme right moved on cautiously, under the heroic Captain Chance. The ground was open, but, by the prudent bravery of our men, aided by a few shells from Goodspeed's battery, the enemy was driven from the field, and beyond the margin of the woods on the hill-slope. Here Captain Chance fell, and expired in a few moments, Lieutenant Ray assuming command. At this juncture our forces were relieved, as our ammunition was exhausted. Advancing to the Liberty Gap Meeting-House, we went into camp for the night.

The next morning, the Thirty-second Indiana and Eighty-ninth Illinois occupied the front picket line, this regiment moving forward to another hill-top, and taking up position as a reserve to the Eighty-ninth Illinois. Throughout the day the firing was frequent, and often brisk, on our pickets, but the veteran Thirty-second and gallant Eighty-ninth bravely held the line, and met every demonstration of the enemy. The conduct of these two regiments is worthy of all praise, for their heroism and prudence exhibited in this emergency.

At about 5 p. m. our lines were attacked in force, and we were ordered forward to relieve the Thirty-second Indiana, then nearly out of ammunition. Advancing rapidly to the base of a wooded hill in rear of the Thirty-second, the regiment wheeled into line, and moved to the front in splendid order, in the face of fire from musketry and artillery.

In consulting the general commanding brigade as to the best mode of attacking the enemy, he directed me to try our drill, recently originated and introduced into the brigade, for firing "on an advance." It was a complete success, and I claim that it was then first used in actual battle. As we advanced, our front was on a ridge in the open woods. Twenty rods from the woods, in front of our right and 5 rods in front of the woods in front of our left, was a low rail fence. Beyond this was a corn-field, stretching off 400 yards to a high hill covered with timber. A hundred yards to the front of the fence was a narrow gully. While our right was covered by some small farm buildings and an orchard, the enemy, moving down the road under cover of his artillery, had organized a strong line in this gully, and behind the orchard and buildings. At the command, "Advance, firing," the regiment, though then under fire, formed

in four ranks as promptly as if on drill, and opened a terrific fire, advancing rapidly through the woods to the low fence, the right wheeling round into position. The enemy was driven from his concealment and compelled to retreat before our fire, which was delivered with a regularity and rapidity that no veterans could withstand. Withdrawing by his left flank, under cover of the buildings, the enemy rallied on the wooded hill beyond the corn-field. Having thus driven back the enemy, we remained in position at the fence until the arrival of Miller's brigade, which relieved us, and we retired from the field, harassed only by the enemy's artillery. Goodspeed's battery, by its effective fire from a hill in our rear, protected us from the enemy's battery. As all our maneuvers and performances occurred under the immediate eye of the general commanding brigade, as well as the general commanding division, I cheerfully submit our conduct to their judgment and criticism. I refer to list of casualties, and beg leave to offer merited tribute to the memory of our heroic dead. In Capt. Hiram Chance the service has lost a most gallant and accomplished officer. He was a young man of culture, free from every vice; a citizen loved for his virtues, and a soldier whose heroism and skill had been tested on a bloody field. He was promoted for heroism at Stone's River, and assigned to the command of Company A, as a recognition of his worth and attainments as an officer. He died as he had lived, a moral and Christian hero, and his last words were, "Oh, my mother! Oh, my country! How I love thee!" Corpl. Philip Grub lived and died as a patriot, devoted to every duty, and his last words, addressed to a companion as the life-blood was streaming from his veins, were the inquiry, "Have I not always done my duty?" Both fell just as the shout of victory was ready to burst from our heroic ranks. John P. Cost, of Company C, was a superior youth, having left college to fight the battles of constitutional liberty. Enos H. Goodman was a brave and faithful soldier, whilst Corporal [Edwin L.] Hudson was admired for his manly courage and quiet energy.

In the conflict of each day every officer and man performed his duty. There was no hesitation; no mistakes; no lack of energy, and, of course, no failure, but an enthusiastic execution of every order. The regiment has earned fresh renown. I am under special obligations to Maj. S. F. Gray and Adjt. Charles A. Norton, for the skill and gallantry with which they carried the hill on the 24th, and to Captain Patterson for valuable aid on the field. Surgeon Parks and Hospital Steward [John M.] Corey were present with a well-organized corps of attendants, and our wounded received prompt attention. I cannot speak in terms too complimentary of Second Assistant Surgeon Lung, who was alike active on the field and faithful in the hospital.

I congratulate myself upon having secured the services of Chaplain Phillips, who, by his eminent ability and liberality as a minister, adds a commendable skill in medicine and surgery. He labored night and day with the wounded, until all were cared for and sent to Murfreesborough.

And I must congratulate the general commanding brigade upon the steady courage and fine discipline exhibited by his command at the battle of Liberty Gap.

I am, most respectfully,

W. H. GIBSON,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. CARL SCHMITT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 37.

Reports of Col. Thomas E. Rose, Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding regiment and Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGT. PENNSYLVANIA VOLS.,
In Camp at Tullahoma, July 6, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders from General Johnson, dated July 5, 1863, received to-day, I submit the following report of the operations of my regiment on the 24th and 25th of June, 1863, which is as follows:

At Murfreesborough, Tenn., June 24, 1863, I received orders to break up my camp at 4 a. m., and march toward Shelbyville, Tenn., on the Shelbyville turnpike.

We broke up our camp as ordered, and marched out about 6 a. m., and continued on the Shelbyville road until we came to the Wartrace road. We left the turnpike and continued on a dirt road through Millersburg toward Wartrace until we arrived at Liberty Gap, at which place we arrived, after a toilsome march through the mud, at about 3 p. m. At this time the enemy's pickets were encountered by General Willich's brigade, which was in advance of our own. The firing soon became quite spirited, and finally assumed the form of a skirmish, when the Twenty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, of our own brigade, was ordered forward to try and flank the enemy, which order was promptly and spiritedly executed. In a few minutes after, I received orders to move up for the same purpose. I immediately moved up in column by company to the main entrance of the gap, where the enemy were posted, and then, piloted by Lieutenant Sheets, of General Johnson's staff, moved up on the opposite slope of a ravine which extended around the elliptical base of the hill on which the left wing of the enemy was posted. I proceeded along this ravine for several hundred yards under a sharp fire from the enemy's sharpshooters, which did us but little damage, until I had gained what was deemed a proper position, when I was ordered by Colonel Miller, now commanding the brigade, to move directly on the enemy, who was posted on a hill of from 80 to 100 feet elevation, on the opposite side of the ravine, which ravine was about 300 yards wide, quite level and muddy. I at once formed line of battle, and moved half way across the ravine, throwing two companies of skirmishers nearly to the foot of the hill, when I was directed by one of General Willich's aides that I was not far enough to the right to cooperate properly with his brigade. I informed him that I was acting under orders from Colonel Miller, to whom I directed him to go and bring me further instructions. He immediately returned with an order for me to move about 150 yards to the right, and then, as before, move up the hill against the enemy. I did as I was commanded, and found the hill very steep, so much so that we were obliged to scramble up by laying hold of the bushes and saplings in order to effect progress; in fact, it was equal to scaling the Heights of Abraham, but the enemy did not offer as much resistance as I had expected from the fire that he had kept up on my regiment from the time we had first approached the gap; for while we scrambled up one side of the hill he scrambled down on the other in great confusion, leaving his camps without attempting to move anything.

We pursued the enemy over the hills and up through the gap for about a mile, as nearly as I can judge, when we were halted by order of General Johnson, and relieved by the Third Brigade. We then went

into camp on the slope of the hill, on the right of the road, at the entrance to the middle ravine. We were here very much exposed to the enemy's shells, several of which came near knocking down the stacks of my muskets; but as night was settling in, we were soon relieved from annoyance, and lay down and slept soundly.

During this day's skirmish I lost only 1 man wounded. We killed 1 of the enemy, and took 1 prisoner. I do not know how many we wounded, as the enemy had every opportunity of removing them while we were climbing the hill. Their wounded was about all they did remove.

At night four companies of my regiment went on picket.

On the morning of the 25th, my four companies were relieved from picket, and we remained where we encamped the night before without any important event until about 2 p. m., when the pickets in our front, belonging to General Willich's brigade, were heavily pressed by the enemy, and soon a pretty sharp engagement ensued.

I soon received orders to hasten to their support, and we advanced rapidly to the foot of the slope on the east side of the middle ravine, where we were joined by the Seventy-ninth Illinois Volunteers, of our brigade, thence to the middle of the ravine, where, by General Johnson's orders, we formed line of battle, stretching across the ravine, my regiment occupying the right and the Seventy-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers the left. We here found two of General Willich's regiments slowly retreating, as they were nearly out of ammunition, but they were making good use of what they had left.

I here received orders to advance rapidly against the enemy, which orders were carried into execution as fast as human bone and sinew can produce locomotion. In less time than is worth mentioning we gained the low ridge running across the ravine, from which our pickets had been driven. I had no orders to halt here, and pressed vigorously on, through showers of the enemy's missiles, to the open plain in our front, at the exit from the middle ravine. This plain was planted with corn. It was about 400 or 500 yards to the opposite side, where it was bounded by an irregular ridge of hills of from 60 to 100 feet elevation. The main force of the rebels occupied this ridge, with their artillery posted on their left, on the least elevated and most sloping portion of the ridge. The position of the ridge in my front gave them opportunity to form their main line of battle in a triangle, concaving so as to expose our two regiments to the fire of their artillery and nearly all their musketry at the same time. My men here began to fall rapidly. Colonel Miller, the commander of the brigade, was at this time wounded, and I was left in command, but did not know it then, as he was wounded in the ravine through which we had just passed and I was forward with my regiment. I determined to cross the plain through the enemy's fire and gain the foot of the ridge where the enemy were posted. My object in doing this was threefold: First, I had no orders to halt; second, I would lose fewer men in gaining that point and holding it than to remain where I was, and, third, I would be in close range with the enemy, and could there make every shot count, and I also felt confident I could drive him from the hills.

I adjusted my line and assumed general command of both regiments, being the senior officer. I then rapidly advanced to the attack. No greater bravery is required in warfare than to execute an attack like this. The plain we were obliged to cross proved to be one of mud, where the men sunk to their shoe-tops at every step. The enemy were drawn up in three lines in our front: the first a strong line of skirmishers at the foot of the hills; the second a line of battle about half way up the

slope, and their line of reserve at the summit. These lines, thus situated, brought their whole fire to bear upon us; besides, we were exposed to a terrific fire of artillery from our right.

I here lost every fifth man of my command; but the bravery of these gallant men was not shaken in the least; there was not a single skulker or straggler. At the opposite side of the plain was a creek running at the base of the hills, on the nearest bank of which was a fence, where my line halted, keeping up a terrific fire on the enemy, causing their first and second lines to break toward the top of the hill like a flock of sheep; but we were still exposed to a terrific fire from their third line, and the exhausted state of the men, caused from double-quicking through the mud, seemed to preclude the possibility of advancing my line any farther; but springing forward myself, wading the stream and waving them on, acted like a charm, and on came my line with a yell, dashing through the creek, gaining the base of the hill, where we were tolerably secure from the fire of the enemy, while our fire told upon them with admirable effect.

The rebels were for a long time determined to hold their ground and drive us back. They made two dashes at us, but we drove them back. My ammunition was becoming rapidly exhausted, and I sent for re-enforcements.

Shortly after this, I was notified by Lieutenant Baldwin that I was in command of the brigade, and I immediately sent an order for another regiment to come up to our support, and at the same time a request to the general to send me as many re-enforcements as he saw fit, as my men now were entirely out of ammunition.

The Thirty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, of my brigade, came up in gallant style, and suffered very heavily from the enemy's fire. At the same time the Thirty-eighth Indiana, of General Davis' division, which also suffered severely in crossing the plain, came up.

The firing of the enemy at this time ceased, except a few straggling shots, as their lines had been broken for some time, and they retreated rapidly over the hills toward Bellbuckle.

I received orders to advance no farther, and we encamped for the night on the battle-field, in the ravine.

My regiment lost in this day's battle 1 lieutenant and 3 enlisted men killed and 2 captains and 32 enlisted men wounded. The loss we inflicted upon the enemy was, without exaggeration, double that of our own. I counted 9 of the rebels lying within a very few feet of each other in one spot, killed by musketry, and I have no doubt that they had the usual proportion of wounded, but they were carried off. This the enemy could easily do, as their position placed their rear out of reach of our fire.

Our officers and men behaved with the greatest gallantry. Lieutenant-Colonel Pyfer, who took command of the regiment when I assumed command of the brigade, behaved throughout with the greatest coolness. Major Phillips also performed his duty with great efficiency and gallantry. Captains Walker, of Company A; Kreps, who was wounded, of Company B; Lawson, of Company C; Frey, of Company D; Will. A. Robinson, of Company E; McDowell, of Company F; Stern, of Company G, and Shroad, of Company K, were all in their places, and behaved with their usual bravery. And when every captain in a regiment is in his place, doing his duty, there cannot be, as there was not in this case, any skulking or straggling among the enlisted men.

We lost a valuable officer in Lieutanant Thomas, of Company G, who was killed while nobly doing his duty. Such is often the fate of the brave.

The enlisted men of my regiment fought valiantly, and with 20 rounds

more ammunition we would have needed no re-enforcements to have given the enemy a terrible rout.

I must not forget to mention Surg. Franklin Irish, whose services, in his indefatigable attention to our wounded, were invaluable. Also of our assistant surgeon, Dr. McCandless, whose services were performed with faithfulness and energy.

I have confined this report strictly to the operations of my own regiment, as the most of the time during the engagement I was in command of it, and must make my brigade report separate.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. E. ROSE,

Colonel, Comdg. Seventy-seventh Regt. Pennsylvania Vols.

[Capt. E. P. EDSALL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.]

—

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION,
Tullahoma, July 8, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with orders from division headquarters, I submit the following report of the operations of this brigade during the 24th and 25th of June, 1863. As I was in command of the brigade during a portion only of that time, you will please make due allowances for slight inaccuracies:

This brigade marched from Murfreesborough, Tenn., at about 6 a. m. on the 24th, and proceeded on the Shelbyville turnpike for about 6 miles, being in the rear of the First Brigade. We here turned to the left, on what, I am told, is called the Wartrace road. It was an intolerably muddy and bad road, at any rate; and we proceeded on this road, through Millersburg, to Liberty Gap. Near this place the First Brigade (General Willich's) encountered the enemy. It was soon ascertained that the rebels intended to dispute the passage into the gap, and a brisk skirmish ensued.

Two regiments of this brigade (the Twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteers and the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers) were ordered forward to take position on the right of the First Brigade, and shortly after the Thirty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, also of this brigade, the Twenty-ninth Indiana occupying the extreme right, the Thirty-fourth Illinois the left, and the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania the center. Being thus disposed, we advanced rapidly against the enemy, who rapidly disappeared. We pursued the enemy, over rather a circuitous route, for about a mile, when we were relieved by the Third Brigade, and we encamped for the night on the right of the road, at the entrance of three ravines, which comprise a portion of the gap. We were somewhat disturbed by the enemy's shells for a few minutes after encamping, which were thrown from a battery which he had posted about half way up the middle ravine.

In the evening, two regiments of this brigade went on picket, and were relieved the next morning by two others of the same brigade (the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Indiana Volunteers).

About 2 p. m. of the 25th, the pickets in front, belonging to the First Brigade, were heavily pressed, and soon a very sharp engagement ensued. In a short time this brigade was ordered up to relieve the First Brigade, whose ammunition was becoming exhausted. We moved up to the middle ravine, where, by General Johnson's directions, a line of battle was formed, composed of two regiments (the Seventy-seventh

Pennsylvania Volunteers on the right, and the Seventy-ninth Illinois Volunteers on the left). These two regiments were ordered by Colonel Miller, who at that time commanded the brigade, to advance rapidly against the enemy. These two regiments passed up through the ravine as two regiments of the First Brigade were retiring to get a fresh supply of ammunition. These regiments passed the low ridge from which our pickets had been driven, and soon emerged into the open plain. At this time Colonel Miller was wounded, and I was left in command. I was not informed at the time that Colonel Miller was wounded, but advanced with the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania and Seventy-ninth Illinois across the plain against the enemy, who was posted on the hills, on the opposite side of the plain. We were here exposed to a raking fire of artillery and musketry, and our loss was exceedingly heavy. The plain was a sea of mud, but we pressed on and gained the base of the hills, where we were more secure from the enemy's fire, while our own fire told with fine effect upon the enemy. The enemy here threw one entire brigade (General Liddell's) against my two regiments, but we contested our dearly-bought position with so much energy that we repulsed him. The Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania exhausted their ammunition, and I ordered up the Thirty-fourth Illinois Volunteers, which had been held in reserve. This regiment came gallantly across the plain, and suffered heavy loss. The Thirty-eighth Illinois Volunteers and the One hundred and first Ohio, belonging to General Davis' division, came up at the same time to relieve us. The enemy, whose ranks had been broken for some time, seeing these re-enforcements coming up, retreated rapidly and left us in possession of the hills.

Those portions of the Twenty-ninth Indiana under Colonel [D. M.] Dunn and of the Thirtieth Indiana Volunteers under Major [G. W.] Fitzsimmons which were not on picket did gallant service in supporting the Twentieth Ohio Battery, which was posted on the ridge running across the ravine. This battery was used with considerable effect.

The officers and men, without exception, behaved with gallantry and efficiency.

Our loss in killed and wounded was 118 out of the three regiments which crossed the plain. Of the balance of the brigade, 9 were wounded. At night the brigade encamped on the battle-field, in the ravine.

Submitting the above, I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. E. ROSE,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.

Capt. R. S. HOWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 38.

Report of Maj. J. McClelland Miller, Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Tullahoma, July 7, 1863.

SIR: Having been in command of this regiment in the engagement at Liberty Gap, on the 25th ultimo, I have the honor, in accordance with directions yesterday received, to submit the following report:

Shortly after leaving Murfreesborough, on the 24th, Col. A. P. Dysart, who had for some days been complaining of illness, and had been under

medical treatment, finding himself unable to ride on horseback, was obliged to enter an ambulance, and relinquished the command to me. At about 1 p. m. of that day, and while we were halting at a point about 10 miles from Murfreesborough, very lively firing was heard in the direction of our advance. In about half an hour, our men having discovered a number of rebel soldiers within short musket-range, on a hill at our right, and opposite the head of my regiment (which rested where the road crossed the small creek), I sent to Colonel Miller for permission to deploy two companies to feel their strength. Before the messenger returned, however, our regiment was ordered forward about one-third of a mile, opposite to a large hill, then occupied by the rebels, and about one-half mile distant, where I was ordered to deploy and move as rapidly as possible to the hill, the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania and Twenty-ninth Indiana having been sent to occupy the hill by a flank movement to the right. We moved at double-quick across an oat and wheat field, to the foot of the hill, where we were ordered, by Colonel Miller in person, to halt. We remained there with the Seventy-ninth Illinois until our troops had occupied the hill, when we were moved by the left flank on to the road running through the gap, and, after the firing had ceased, were moved up and bivouacked near a schoolhouse at the head of the gap, where we lay until the next afternoon.

About 2 o'clock the 25th, the firing in front became very heavy, and artillery was used on both sides. At about 3 o'clock our brigade was moved up very rapidly, most of the distance on double-quick, to a point just beyond General Johnson's headquarters, where I dismounted, when our regiment, then numbering 234 guns and 24 officers in line, was deployed and moved forward to the top of the ridge and to the left of the point where a section of the Twentieth Ohio Battery was afterward posted, and lay there in reserve, in some scattering timber, under fire for ten or fifteen minutes.

On reaching this point, I found myself very much exhausted, having been so ill during the forenoon that, had there been another field officer present, I should have reported at the hospital. Being a little refreshed by the short rest at this point, I hoped to be able to cross the field in front. Meantime the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania and Seventy-ninth Illinois had moved across a corn-field in our front, to a fence at the foot of a large wooded hill, where they were engaged with the enemy. We were then moved forward by General Willich a short distance, to protect his left, and halted. Immediately Lieutenant Baldwin, of Colonel Miller's staff, informed me that it was Colonel Rose's order that we move forward, on double-quick, across the corn-field, and he at the same time informed me that Colonel Miller had received a severe, and probably fatal, wound. The regiment was immediately put in motion at double-quick. In crossing a fence at the edge of the timber, about 20 rods from where we started, some confusion was created, but as soon as we were past that, the line was handsomely reformed and moved on steadily and in excellent order through the corn-field, the very mellow soil of which, softened by the severe rains of the last two days, rendered rapid progress exceedingly difficult. At this point I found myself falling behind the regiment, and when the field was one-half crossed, Capt. S. L. Patrick, who had rendered me valuable assistance for the last two days, found it necessary, by reason of my being so far in the rear that my orders could not be heard, to assume command. I followed as well as I was able, and from the fact of my being so far behind could get a better view of the action, perhaps, than those actually engaged in it. Captain Patrick succeeded in keeping our men moving steadily, and in preserving a better

line than could have been hoped for in the mud, which deepened as he advanced, and under the very heavy fire constantly poured into the regiment from the hill. When about one-third across the field, the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania and Seventy-ninth Illinois commenced falling back across the field, meeting our regiment when it was about two-thirds across the field, and it is, perhaps, owing partly to the fact that the fire of the enemy was divided between us and the retreating regiments that our loss in crossing the field was so much smaller than could have been reasonably expected.

When our regiment reached a point about 6 rods from the fence, a volley was poured into the enemy, whose left was within about 4 rods of the first fence, at the bottom of the hill, on the opposite side of the creek, or 15 to 20 rods from our line. This staggered them, so that they closed up toward their right, and farther from our guns. Our men then rushed for the fence, which they reached with an entire loss of 2 killed and 23 wounded. The contest was continued at this point for about twenty minutes, our men firing very rapidly and keeping up a constant roll. The enemy were meantime falling back; but, exhausted as our men were with double-quicking 120 rods through the muddy corn-field in the severe afternoon heat, and their labors in firing, Captain Patrick (wisely, as I think) judged it imprudent to undertake to advance up the hill with no support in sight, and without knowledge that any support was provided for us. At this time the firing ceased entirely, and just then the Thirty-eighth Illinois and One hundred and first Ohio, of Davis' division, entered the corn-field, crossed it, and formed on our right, we having meantime received orders to remain where we were. In a short time after reaching there, a portion of them were deployed to skirmish the hill, which they did almost without opposition.

Our loss at the fence was 1 killed and 2 wounded, our total loss in the affair being 3 killed and 25 wounded.

At about 8, we were ordered to fall back to the point where we had just deployed in the afternoon, and we there bivouacked.

Lieutenant Merrill, of Company F, a very promising young officer, was killed. Every officer in the regiment present did his whole duty in holding the men (who were themselves nothing loth) to the work, and every private was determined to do his whole duty.

I desire especially to acknowledge the valuable services of our efficient adjutant, First Lieut. David Leavitt, who, in crossing the field, was constantly riding up and down the line, cheering on those who were lagging, until his horse was shot when within about 10 rods of the fence.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. McCLELLAND MILLER,
Major Thirty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers.

Capt. E. P. EDSALL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 39.

Report of Col. Allen Buckner, Seventy-ninth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Tullahoma, July 7, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Seventy-ninth Illinois was not in action until the afternoon of the 25th ultimo. At Liberty Gap

we were ordered in by Colonel Miller, commanding Second Brigade, in connection with the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania, and formed upon their left. As I was junior, I tried to conform as near as possible to the movements of Colonel Rose. When we were within one-half or three-fourths of a mile of the enemy, the effect of their sharpshooters was terrible. We formed first behind a fence in an orchard, and fired a few rounds. The gallant Colonel Rose ordered his regiment forward. I at once, with the assistance of our brave officers, took up the command and rushed on, passing through a muddy corn-field, on the double-quick for near a half mile, exposed all the while to a terrific fire. Our brave boys faltered not, but rushed on, and soon gained the foot of the hill, the enemy being posted upon the top and along the sides, and began to pour upon the enemy a terrible fire, and kept it up at an excellent advantage, with but little damage to us. We had already suffered our great loss in crossing the field. After 20 or 25 rounds had been fired, my attention was called to the fact that the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania was falling back. Supposing that to be the order, and a necessary movement, we followed suit. I learned afterward, however, that Colonel Rose gave the command by the left flank, in order to get out of the range of our artillery, and his men misunderstood the command. No one can be blamed, for Colonel Rose and the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania are true as steel, yet it was unfortunate, after gaining the point and really whipping the enemy, for these two regiments to fall back. I might single out officers and men and speak of their noble deeds of daring and bravery, but in doing so I might eulogize one too much and fail to give credit to others who were equally as daring. Suffice it to say that I feel proud of the officers and men of this regiment, and feel grateful to my God and my country for the privilege of commanding them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALLEN BUCKNER,
Colonel, Comdg. Seventy-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers.

Capt. E. P. EDSALL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 40.

Report of Lieut. Col. David M. Dunn, Twenty-ninth Indiana Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Tullahoma, July 6, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Twenty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, under my command, on the 24th and 25th of June, at Liberty Gap:

We were taking the lead of our brigade, General Willich leading the column, until within half a mile of the gap, when orders were received to move to the front with my regiment. On reaching the extreme front on the right of the column, I was ordered to deploy as skirmishers. I threw out three companies, the left resting on General Willich's right; my right to move across the valley and over the crest of the two hills beyond, flanking the enemy on their left. I then placed three companies as reserves, and one company in the road on my right, to prevent a surprise of that point. Our skirmishers advanced and met with stubborn resistance, but charged across the open field and dislodged the

enemy, driving them up the hill and silencing them, with a very small loss on our side, viz, 4 men wounded—3 severely and 1 slightly. Our line of skirmishers steadily advanced up and over the hills, on the top of which we were joined on our left by the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania; but no enemy was to be found, except a few stray shots on our right. At its base on the other side we were ordered into camp.

On the morning of the 25th, six companies were placed on picket. At 4 p. m. I was ordered with the remainder of my regiment to the front. On the way the colonel commanding the brigade ordered me to take command of the Thirtieth Indiana, comprised of six companies, and what remained of the Twenty-ninth, to take position on the right in the wheatfield, and await further orders. I here threw out skirmishers and found a regiment in front, at the same time notifying General Johnson (Colonel Miller having been wounded and left the field) that it was a good position for a battery. Two pieces were soon placed there by his order, with directions for me to remain there and support them.

Casualties, 1 man of the Thirtieth Indiana wounded by shell, which were continually exploding over us.

I remained here until ordered back to camp.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

D. M. DUNN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Twenty-ninth Indiana.

Col. JOSEPH B. DODGE,
Commanding Second Brigade.

No. 41.

Report of Capt. William Dawson, Thirtieth Indiana Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTIETH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Camp Read, Tenn., July 10, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with circular received, with regard to the part taken by each regiment in the engagement at Liberty Gap, I have the honor to state that, on the evening of the 24th of June, four companies from my regiment were sent on picket on the extreme right of the line. On the morning of the 25th, they were relieved by the same number of companies.

On the 25th, at 1 p. m., the right of the line was attacked and I sent another company as re-enforcements. Shortly after, we were attacked in front in force, when the brigade was ordered out. Having but four companies (one company being at brigade headquarters as provost-guard), I was placed in reserve, and in support of a section of the Twentieth Ohio Battery.

The casualties were small: Two men were wounded, one of Company A and the other of Company I.

I remained in front until dark, when I was relieved by a regiment of Brigadier-General Davis' division, and returned to bivouac about 1½ miles in the rear. The five companies of my regiment which were on picket were quite heavily engaged. The enemy tried to drive them from their position, which was on the hill to the right of the road. But when night came the enemy again retired, after which but few shots were fired.

After this nothing of importance transpired in which my regiment took part until the evening of the 27th, when I was again ordered to the

front or to join my brigade, which was then in reserve next to the front line of battle.

On the 28th, we moved across to the Manchester turnpike and encamped that night at Beech Grove. The next morning we again resumed our march for Manchester, where we arrived at about 2 a. m. on the 30th, the delay being caused by the train which we were placed in charge of.

On the evening of the 30th, we were ordered to take charge of a train going back to Murfreesborough for supplies. During this trip nothing of importance transpired. The roads were very heavy, and it was the most tiresome march we ever made. But the men were all the while in good spirits, and stood the march as well as could be desired.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM DAWSON,
Captain Company G, Comdg. Thirtieth Indiana Volunteers.

Capt. E. P. EDSALL,
A. A. A. G., 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 20th Army Corps.

No. 42.

Report of Col. Philemon P. Baldwin, Sixth Indiana Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Tullahoma, Tenn., July 7, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my brigade in the action of June 24, at Liberty Gap, at which place it arrived about noon, having marched in rear of the division:

I remained in reserve until 4 o'clock, and on the enemy being dislodged from their first position, I deployed my brigade into line near Elliott's house, in the following order: The Louisville Legion, Colonel Berry, on the right of the road, supported by the Ninety-third Ohio; the Sixth Indiana, Colonel Tripp, on the left of the road, supported by the First Ohio.

The enemy's position was on a chain of hills, 400 yards distant. The road on reaching their base turned square to the left, and followed along their base for 500 yards, to where the hills extend across the road, forming a very strong position, their main force being at the point where the road enters the hills, and at this point two pieces of artillery were posted, having a direct fire on part of my line and an enfilading fire on the extreme right, until my right occupied the hill held by their left.

At a few minutes after 4 o'clock, I put my line in motion. Colonel Berry's regiment gallantly moved forward over the open field on the right of the road, and drove the enemy's extreme left from the hills in his front, after severe skirmishing, losing 2 killed and 8 wounded, and holding the position.

The Sixth Indiana moved forward, and, on reaching the bend in the road, deployed to the right and left of the road, the right extending to the crest of the hill and the left stretching out into the open field.

Over this open ground the line steadily advanced, under a heavy infantry and artillery fire, and drove the enemy from their strong and covered position on the hills, their fire being too high, and doing little damage, as the loss of the Sixth was but 13 wounded, 2 of them mortally.

I find from the prisoners taken that my brigade fought five regiments—the Second, Fifth, Eighth, Thirteenth, and Fifteenth Arkansas. I here ordered up the Ninety-third Ohio, Colonel Strong, and the First Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Langdon, to relieve the line, which they did coolly and skillfully, and had an hour longer of daylight been left to them they would have driven the enemy entirely from the gap.

I am proud to record the gallant conduct of my brigade, worthy of the men who fought at Shiloh and Stone's River; the skill, courage, and steadiness and ready obedience of both officers and men, without an exception, and displayed as strikingly in this skirmish as in a heavy battle, and deserving as much praise.

Col. William W. Berry, commanding Louisville Legion; Col. H. Strong, commanding Ninety-third Ohio; Lieut. Col. E. Bassett Langdon, commanding First Ohio, and Lieut. Col. H. Tripp, commanding Sixth Indiana, handled their regiments with great courage and skill, and deserve my thanks for their prompt obedience. Lieutenant Morrison, with his Fifth Indiana Battery, did effective service, taking a good position under direction of Captain Simonson, chief of artillery, and silencing the enemy's battery. Capt. F. P. Strader, acting assistant adjutant-general, Capt. A. T. Snodgrass, inspector, and Lieut. W. L. Patterson, aide-de-camp, rendered valuable assistance in the transmission of orders to the hottest parts of the field. Dr. Charles Schussler, brigade surgeon, was unceasing in his attention to the wounded, laboring night and day in the hospitals.

I append a list of the killed and wounded, amounting in all to 2 killed and 21 wounded.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

P. P. BALDWIN,
Colonel, Commanding Third Brigade.

Capt. R. S. HOWELL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps.

No. 43.

Report of Lieut. Col. Hagerman Tripp, Sixth Indiana Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Tullahoma, Tenn., July 5, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by my regiment in the engagement at Liberty Gap on the 24th ultimo:

At or about 4 p. m., I was ordered to the front, relieving the Thirty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteers, at Elliott's house. I deployed six companies forward as skirmishers—Company F, Captain Newland, on the right, Company A, Captain Kavanaugh, on the left, and Company B, Captain McKehan, in the center, the line being supported by three companies, in command of Major Campbell, one company being detailed to guard ammunition train. In this order we moved forward. In about a quarter of a mile we encountered the enemy, posted in the barn and outbuildings at Field's house. My right coming in contact, lost several wounded. They made a sharp resistance, but soon gave way, we advancing steadily upon them. At this point the road turns sharply to the left. The enemy falling back by the general course of the road, it became necessary to change the direction of my line, which was handsomely done, under a galling fire of musketry and artillery.

The enemy again took post behind a fence, with an open field in front, and in the mean time having been re-enforced, they manifested some stubbornness in giving us the ground. In about an hour, however, they kindly permitted us to advance our line, which we did at a double-quick. We drove them about a mile, when darkness ended the fight. We occupied for the night our advanced line.

Of the officers and men of my command, I have simply to say they did their duty. I want no better.

Our loss was 13 wounded, Marshal Grinstead, Company B, and John Sheets, Company F, probably mortally. The enemy left on the field 4 killed, 6 wounded, and 7 prisoners.

I am, your obedient servant,

H. TRIPP,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. FRANK P. STRADER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

No. 44.

Report of Col. William W. Berry, Fifth Kentucky Infantry.

TULLAHOMA, *July* 6, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with orders of to-day, I submit the following:

Marching from Murfreesborough on the 24th ultimo at 5 p. m., I was ordered with my command to the front. The advance had been skirmishing at this time some two hours. Deploying on the crest of a hill, I was ordered to move across the valley in front and drive the enemy from some high hills opposite. Two wheat-fields intervened, and, of course, we were much exposed. The enemy were concealed in the timber, with a strong skirmish line, well supported. I moved forward, drove the enemy, and, according to orders, held the hills.

My loss was 8 wounded and 1 killed. The enemy left 2 killed and a number wounded on the ground.

Officers and men came fully up to the work, and I shall never ask them to do better.

In the subsequent movements on Tullahoma my command was not under fire, and nothing of consequence, except hard marching, occurred.

Attached is a list of the killed and wounded.*

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. BERRY,
Colonel Fifth Kentucky Volunteers.

Capt. FRANK P. STRADER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 45.

Report of Lieut. Col. E. Bassett Langdon, First Ohio Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Tullahoma, July 6, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In reply to circular calling for reports of regimental commanders, in regard to the part taken by their respective regiments in

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 422.

the affair at Liberty Gap, I have the honor to report that my regiment was in reserve during that action, and took no active part therein. During the march of Wednesday, June 24, the regiment marched in rear of the battery, and for the last half of the distance in rear of the division ammunition train. It arrived upon the ground just as the Fifth Kentucky and Sixth Indiana engaged the enemy, and was at once ordered into camp by Brigadier-General Johnson. A half hour later it was ordered to the front by Colonel Baldwin, and moved up to the position assigned it, where it was held in readiness for instant action, but was not called on for service till sunset, when it was ordered to relieve the Sixth Indiana and perform picket duty, the action having terminated. The regiment was not brought under fire, and therefore I have no casualties to report.

The Sixth Indiana relieved us from picket duty next morning at 6.30 o'clock.

On Friday, June 26, the regiment made a reconnaissance on the right of our position, and established a line of pickets in full view of the enemy, with whom shots were from time to time exchanged at long range. An hour after dark we were withdrawn, by order of the colonel commanding the brigade, and marched to Millersburg, in rear of the battery.

I have pleasure in stating that the spirit and fortitude evinced by the men and officers of my command under the severely fatiguing duties at the gap, in march to and from there, furnishes additional evidence that the regiment may be relied upon in any circumstances of hardship and danger.

From Murfreesborough to Beech Grove the men carried knapsacks, in addition to blankets, shelter-tents, and haversacks, and, constantly seeing other troops more lightly equipped, uttered no word of complaint.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

E. BASSETT LANGDON,
Lieut. Col. First Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Comdg. Regiment.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Third Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Corps.

No. 46.

Report of Col. Hiram Strong, Ninety-third Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. NINETY-THIRD OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Tullahoma, Tenn., July 6, 1863.

CAPTAIN: Pursuant to orders, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment (the Ninety-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry) in the affair of the 24th ultimo, at Liberty Gap:

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, having gone with our brigade to the front to relieve the troops there engaged with the enemy, my regiment was halted in the road, right in front, while the Fifth Kentucky and Sixth Indiana were deploying as skirmishers to the right and front. After remaining in that position perhaps twenty minutes, an order was brought to me by Captain Snodgrass, of the brigade staff, to form my regiment in line of battle in a rye-field to my right, to support the Fifth Kentucky, who, deployed as skirmishers, were advancing up the hill to

the right of our immediate front. On particular inquiry of him as to the exact point at which it was the desire of the colonel commanding we should form the line, I was directed by him to file immediately to the right, and stretch across the field toward a wood on the opposite side. On inquiry of the colonel commanding afterward, I ascertained that when he gave the order he was under a misapprehension as to my exact position, thinking that our right rested where our left actually rested. Hence I got into a position which he did not intend. After I had advanced into the field, marching by the right flank a distance about equal to our battle front, I saw the flash of the enemy's cannon, and in an instant a shell burst within 20 feet of the head of my column. This being the first cannon shot fired by the enemy, and so far as I knew the first knowledge any upon our side had of the possession of artillery by them, and seeing that my regiment, if placed in the position pointed out to me would be in full view of their battery and exposed to a raking fire, I immediately sent my adjutant to the colonel commanding to inquire if it was his wish that we should proceed. On the return of the adjutant, I received his order to retire to our former position, which I did, and there remained until the close of the engagement, at dark, when, in pursuance of orders, I posted my regiment as pickets on the line then occupied by the skirmishers of the Fifth Kentucky.

My regiment suffered no loss. I have nothing further to add.

Yours, respectfully,

HIRAM STRONG,
Colonel Ninety-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. FRANK P. STRADER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

No. 47.

Report of Lieut. Alfred Morrison, Fifth Indiana Battery, Second Division Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH BATTERY INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Tullahoma, July 6, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Fifth Battery Indiana Volunteers in the engagement at Liberty Gap on the 24th and 25th ultimo:

I marched from Murfreesborough on the 24th ultimo, with the Third Brigade. At 5 p. m., Colonel Baldwin ordered two pieces to the front. I sent two 12-pounder guns, Lieut. J. F. Ellison commanding. After taking a position, he fired 15 rounds, when one piece was ordered to remain on picket duty; the other returned to the battery.

On the evening of the 25th, I was ordered to report with the battery to Colonel Post, commanding Second Brigade, General Davis' division, who assigned me a position, where I remained until our troops left the gap.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED MORRISON,
Lieutenant, Commanding Battery.

Col. P. P. BALDWIN,
Comdg. Third Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Corps.

No. 48.

Reports of Capt. Wilber F. Goodspeed, Battery A, First Ohio Artillery.

CAMP NEAR MANCHESTER, TENN.,
July 1, 1863.

SIR: I herewith submit the following report of the part that my battery took in the recent skirmish at Liberty Gap, Tenn., commencing June 24, 1863:

Upon reaching the gap I ordered one section to the front. It advanced, took position, and fired 6 shots. Soon after, the battery advanced and took position on the right of the road, on the summit of a hill, fired 28 rounds, and remained there for the night.

At 2 p. m. the 25th, we were ordered to take the same hill for a position which the rebels had used the day before. We planted our guns and fired 91 rounds from the James rifled pieces.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. GOODSPEED,
Captain Battery A, First Ohio Volunteer Artillery.

Capt. CARL SCHMITT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HDQRS. BATTERY A, FIRST OHIO VOL. ARTILLERY,
Tullahoma, Tenn., July 6, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report as the part that my battery took in the late engagement at Liberty Gap:

During the afternoon of June 24, at the foot of the gap, one section was sent forward and fired 6 shots, with a desire to draw the fire of the enemy's batteries, supposed to be secreted on the hills; but no reply was made. In a few moments the whole battery was ordered to the front. Taking position on the summit of a hill to the right of the road, had scarcely unlimbered when the enemy opened upon us with two pieces. We fired 28 shots, when they withdrew, and the firing ceased for that day. Camped there for the night.

The next day, the 25th, we were ordered to take for a position the same hill that they occupied the day before with one of their pieces. We took this position and fired 91 shots, when the firing upon both sides ceased.

During the latter portion of the 24th and forenoon of the 25th, there was a drenching rain-storm. The battery remained on this hill the 26th till sundown, when the brigade fell back during the evening, out of the gap, as far as Millersburg.

Not a man was killed or wounded during the engagement.

Very truly,

W. F. GOODSPEED,
Captain Battery A, First Ohio Volunteer Artillery.

Capt. P. SIMONSON,
Chief of Artillery, Second Division, Twentieth Corps.

No. 49.

Report of Lieut. Oscar W. Hancock, Twentieth Ohio Battery.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH OHIO BATTERY,
Tullahoma, July 6, 1863.

CAPTAIN: On the 24th day of June, 1863, the Twentieth Ohio Battery did not take any active part. I was ordered to halt the battery in a wheat-field, near a white house, at the foot of the hill of Liberty Gap, where we remained until 4 p. m., June 25, 1863. Then the battery was ordered forward. General Johnson halted the battery about 500 yards to the left of the house, used at that time as a field hospital.

One section of Rodman guns was immediately after ordered to the front, and fired 60 rounds, silencing the rebel battery. In the mean time, the rebel battery having obtained the range upon some regiments to the right and rear of us, opened upon them. Their shells falling short, fell among the remaining four pieces of this battery, and killed Acting Orderly Sergt. Charles F. Beyer. At 7 p. m. we were ordered from the field.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. W. HANCOCK,
Lieutenant, Commanding Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Artillery.

No. 50.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.

ELK RIVER, *July* 2, 1863—4.30 p. m.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I am fording Elk River, just above the mouth of Rock Creek. One of my brigades is already over, and I will cross my whole division in a short time. The enemy disputed the crossing of the ford for a short time, but were driven from it, and have fallen back into the timber in advance of my position, on the opposite side. I have given directions to push them, and ascertain their strength.

I find the enemy still hold their position at Allisona; they can be plainly seen on the opposite side of the river some distance on my left. I have captured some 60 or 70 prisoners. I have no information in reference to the main body of the enemy's forces. Wharton's cavalry is in my front. I sent to the Allisona Ford to ascertain whether Brannan was crossing. I did not find him there. I have lost 4 cavalry horses, but no men. I found the river very high and current swift. On the direct road to Winchester it was 10 feet deep. I would have reached Winchester at 9 o'clock this evening had I been able to make the crossing at that point.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. G. P. THRUSTON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff, Twentieth Army Corps.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Cowan, Tenn., July 3, 1863—7 p. m.
(Received July 4—1.30 a. m.)

COLONEL: I occupied this place with my division about 3 this p. m., my advance having reached here about an hour before.

The last of Bragg's infantry left here this morning on the cars. There was nothing here on my arrival but a small covering force of cavalry. A number of cavalry prisoners and their horses were captured to-day.

The Second Kentucky and Thirty-ninth Indiana Mounted Infantry made two or three dashes, and were successful whenever they went in with a vim. They lost 4 men wounded and 8 horses killed. The general information says Bragg has gone to Chattanooga.

Colonel Watkins, Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, joined me this afternoon with 1,000 men. I will use them as I find best. My command is in fine spirits, but I must have my haversacks filled before going farther. I will, perhaps, be able to collect some forage in this section. Shall I fire a Fourth of July salute to-morrow?

I have examined the railroad bridge at this point, and find it only slightly damaged. My pioneers can repair it in a short time.

I have the honor to be, colonel, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. G. P. THRUSTON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff, Twentieth Corps.

—

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Cowan, Tenn., July 7, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the following as the operations of my command from June 24 to July 5, 1863:

At daylight on the morning of the 24th of June, I marched with my division and five companies of the Thirty-ninth Indiana Mounted Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Jones commanding, on the pike leading from Murfreesborough to Shelbyville. After proceeding about 5 miles from Murfreesborough, I encountered the enemy's pickets, driving them before me, with scarcely any effort, until I reached Christiana, distant from Murfreesborough about 9 miles. At this point I was ordered to halt and cover the road upon my right, upon which the division of General Brannan was to approach Christiana. I was here assailed by the enemy's sharpshooters and one section of artillery, to which I made no reply, my object being to conceal the strength of my force. On the arrival of the head of General Brannan's column, I drew off my troops, marched to the left, and encamped at the little town of Millersburg, in the vicinity of Liberty Gap.

On the 25th, I remained in camp at that place.

On the 26th, by direction of the general commanding, I took up my line of march for Hoover's Gap. My march was so impeded by wagon trains in my front that my whole division did not reach Hoover's Gap till the morning of the 27th. Immediately after assembling at Hoover's Gap, I marched on Beech Grove, where I received instructions to continue my march on Manchester, via Fairfield. On reaching Fairfield, about 3 p. m., the head of the column encountered a regiment of rebel infantry and one of cavalry. Colonel Laiboldt, commanding the advanced brigade, immediately deployed his sharpshooters and the Second Missouri Infantry, charged the enemy at double-quick, followed by the

Forty-fourth Illinois Infantry as support, and drove the enemy from his position; captured and burned his camp. I then directed the column to continue its march on Manchester, turning to the left, and leaving Colonel Laiboldt's brigade to cover the rear. Camped at night 6 miles from Manchester.

Next morning I arrived at Manchester at 8.30 o'clock. At this place I was joined by four companies of the Second Kentucky Cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Watts, Colonel Jones and his mounted infantry having been relieved.

On the morning of the 29th, I advanced on Tullahoma, via the Lynchburg road, coming into position 6 miles from Tullahoma.

June 30, I advanced Colonel Bradley's brigade 2 miles in front of my position, and made a reconnaissance to within 3 miles of Tullahoma, finding the enemy in force at that point.

On the morning of July 1, with Colonel Watts' cavalry and five companies of the Thirty-ninth Indiana Mounted Infantry, under Colonel Harrison, which had joined me the evening previous, and two regiments of Colonel Bradley's brigade, I advanced cautiously in the direction of Tullahoma, driving the enemy's pickets, until I reached the open space in front of their fortifications. I here became satisfied that there was nothing left there but a small covering force of cavalry, and directed the cavalry to charge them. This was very handsomely done by Colonel Harrison and Lieutenant-Colonel Watts. I found in their works three heavy rifled siege guns, the carriages of which had been burned; also some three or four new caissons and a quantity of commissary stores in the town were saved, that the enemy were about setting fire to. In the mean time I had ordered all of my division to the front, and encamped it in Tullahoma that night, the cavalry continuing in pursuit of the enemy, and bringing in numerous prisoners.

At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 2d of July, I started in pursuit of the retreating enemy, marching on Winchester road.

On arriving at the ford of Elk River, about 3½ miles from Winchester, about 8 a. m., I found the stream so swollen by the recent heavy rains as to be impassable. I then turned the head of my column in the direction of Allisona, marching parallel with the river, until I came to Rock Creek, which I also found was too much swollen to ford. After a short delay, I found a ford up the creek, and also a practicable ford on Elk River, a short distance above the mouth of Rock Creek. This ford the enemy were guarding with one regiment of cavalry. After a sharp little skirmish, the enemy were driven from the opposite side. My cavalry were crossed and put in position. A cable was then stretched across, by which means the weak men of the division were crossed. The rest of the men, placing their cartridge-boxes on their shoulders, went in with a cheer, *en masse*, supporting each other, and the entire command was crossed without any loss, although the stream was deep and rapid.

After crossing and taking up a position, I deployed two regiments of infantry and the detachment of mounted infantry, and drove the enemy's sharpshooters from my front; also from some hastily constructed works which they had thrown up at the ford at Estill Springs.

At 4 o'clock next morning, I marched on Winchester, driving the enemy's pickets. I directed the cavalry to charge a body of about 200 rebel cavalry that were in front of the town. They did not resist the charge, but went pell-mell through the town, losing several men, taken prisoners. The enemy were driven across the Boiling Fork, a small stream about 1½ miles beyond the town. Here they made a stand,

wounding 4 of Colonel Harrison's cavalry. I then directed General Lytle to advance his brigade and drive the enemy from the stream, at the same time halting the other two brigades at Winchester to ascertain if the division of General Davis, which was to support me, had made the crossing of Elk River, and to open communication with General Brannan, whom I expected on my left, at Decherd. Finding that General Stanley was marching on Decherd with his cavalry, and that General Davis had crossed the river, I continued my march on Cowan, where I arrived about 3 p. m., and found that the rear of Bragg's army had evacuated and crossed the mountain at about 11 a. m. Just before reaching Cowan I was joined by Colonel Watkins, of the Sixth Kentucky, with about 1,200 cavalry, who was directed to report to me for duty. At this point, in obedience to your orders, I halted my division and went into camp. During the night I learned that the enemy had taken up a position at or near University, on the top of the mountain, about 7 miles from this place, and had covered his front with General Wharton's cavalry brigade.

To ascertain the truth of this, I directed Colonel Watkins, with the Fifth and Sixth Kentucky, and Third Indiana of his command, on the morning of the 4th of July, to feel the enemy, and drive him until he was satisfied that he was there in force. This reconnaissance was very handsomely executed by Colonel Watkins, who drove the enemy about 3 miles, inflicting a severe loss. Our own casualties were 14.

On the morning of the 5th of July, I directed Colonel Watkins to feel the enemy again, to ascertain if his position was a permanent one, at the same time sending the Third Indiana Cavalry to Mount Top, on my right, and down the road in the direction of Stephenson. Colonel Watkins found that the enemy had fled. Lieutenant-Colonel Klein, Third Indiana Cavalry, found that a small portion of the enemy had crossed on that road. He captured 41 head of beef-cattle from the enemy's rear guard and brought them into camp.

The casualties occurring in my command during the above operations are as follows:

	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.
Killed	1	1	2
Wounded	2	17	19
Missing	.....	1	1
Aggregate*	3	19	22

At the crossing of Stone's River, near Murfreesborough, I was joined by two companies of Pioneers, under Captain [J. W. R.] Stambaugh, consisting of 107 men, who rendered valuable service in repairing roads for my artillery and trains, especially at the ford on Elk River.

I take great pleasure in bringing to the notice of the general commanding the zeal and energy displayed by my brigade commanders, Brigadier-General Lytle, First Brigade, Col. B. Laiboldt, Second Brigade, and Col. L. P. Bradley, Third Brigade, and the cheerful fortitude with which all the officers and men endured the vicissitudes and exposures of the march from Murfreesborough to this place. I also desire to notice the prompt and efficient manner in which the various officers of my staff discharged their arduous duties.

I forded four streams, all swollen waist-deep by the recent heavy

* But see revised statement, p. 423.

rains, which have poured down almost incessantly since leaving camp, rendering the roads in places nearly impassable. There was no straggling among the troops, but every man was ready to engage the enemy and eager in the pursuit.

The total number of prisoners captured by my command since the 24th of June is 170.

I inclose herewith the reports of the brigade commanders.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. G. P. THRUSTON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff, Twentieth Corps.

No. 51.

Report of Brig. Gen. William H. Lytle, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Camp at Cowan, July 6, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders from division headquarters, I have the honor to report that my brigade, with Sutermeister's battery (Eleventh Indiana) attached, marched from Murfreesborough on Shelbyville pike June 24, 1863, at 7 a. m., Bradley's and Laiboldt's brigades, of this division, being in advance. About 11 a. m. the column was halted at Walnut Grove Church, a point 9 miles from Murfreesborough, and two of my regiments were thrown forward to support Bradley's brigade. After some skirmishing between our advance and the enemy, on the arrival of Brigadier-General Brannan's column, our division resumed its march at 3 p. m., and went into camp at 6 p. m. at the junction of the Fosterville and Old Millersburg roads. Distance marched June 24, 13 miles.

June 25, still in bivouac. Cannonading in direction of Liberty Gap.

June 26, marched at 6.30 a. m. Infantry column in rear of general train. The route being rendered almost impracticable for teams on account of heavy rains, I found it impossible to-day to make more than 3½ or 4 miles. Bivouacked in timber, about 3 miles from Manchester pike.

June 27, moved about daylight; struck Manchester pike and marched to Beech Grove; marched thence to Fairfield, where there was skirmishing between our advance and the enemy. After a short halt, during which the enemy was driven back, the column resumed its march toward Manchester pike. Bivouacked on the roadside at Walker's house. Distance marched June 27, 18 miles.

June 28, my command (to-day in rear of column) moved at 7 a. m.; reached Manchester at 10.30 a. m. Distance marched, 6 miles.

June 29, moved at 11 a. m.; camped on right of road in timber at 5.30 p. m., having previously been in line of battle on same ground, immediately on our arrival. More or less skirmishing toward our front. Distance marched, 7 miles.

June 30, in same camp.

July 1, moved at 1 p. m.; reached Tullahoma at 4.30 p. m., and camped.

July 2, my brigade moved at 4 a. m.; at 10 a. m. halted at Winches-

ter Springs. The bridge over Elk River having been burned, were compelled to take an upper ford. Moved again at 2 p. m., and forded Elk River. Bivouacked on left bank. Marched to-day 13 miles.

July 3, moved at 4 a. m., my brigade in advance. Reached Winchester at 7 a. m., our cavalry advance driving on detachment of rebel cavalry. The enemy having been reputed in some force at ford of Boiling Fork, was sent forward with my brigade by Major-General Sheridan, with orders to drive him across the river. Found on arrival that the enemy had fallen back. Crossed Boiling Fork of Elk [River] about noon, and arrived at Cowan at 4 p. m. Distance marched, 12 miles.

I have no casualties to report. It need hardly be stated that nearly the entire march from Murfreesborough was conducted in the midst of a storm, probably without precedent in these latitudes, and that the roads in consequence were rendered in many instances almost impassable. It affords me great pleasure to be able to report that the officers and men of my command endured their extraordinary exposure and fatigue with the utmost cheerfulness; that there was little or no straggling on the march, and our one matter of regret—that the enemy was not met in force.

I am, captain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. LYTLE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. GEORGE LEE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division.

No. 52.

Report of Col. Bernard Laiboldt, Second Missouri Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Cowan Station, Tenn., July 7, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to communication dated July 6, Headquarters Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade since our march from Murfreesborough, including a list of casualties:*

Leaving Camp Schaefer on the 24th ultimo, we marched that day, via Christiana, to Millersburg, where we encamped until the morning of the 26th. On the morning of this day (26th), the Forty-fourth Illinois Volunteers, Seventy-third Illinois Volunteers, and a section of Battery G, First Missouri Artillery, were detached to guard a train, and started in advance of the balance of the brigade, encamping at night at Hoover's Gap.

On the morning of the 27th, my brigade received the flattering selection to march on Manchester and occupy that place in advance of the army. I started accordingly in the morning, joining the two beforementioned regiments and section of battery on a dirt road leading from Manchester pike to Fairfield, but soon afterward received orders to proceed to Fairfield in rear of the train of the Fourteenth Army Corps. Arrived at Fairfield at 4 p. m.; learned immediately that a cavalry force of the enemy were posted near Fairfield, on the Wartrace road, and, deploying my sharpshooters as skirmishers, supported by the Second Regiment Missouri Volunteers and Forty-fourth Illinois Volunteers,

* See revised statement, p. 423.

as reserve, I drove the enemy over a mile, through their camp, whose equipments I had destroyed, and then, by order, fell back to the Fairfield road, and brought up the rear of the division, which by that time had safely passed Fairfield Bridge.

My loss during this engagement was 3 men wounded. Enemy's loss not known.

Passed through Manchester on the 28th, and camped near that place.

On the 29th, we marched to a place about 7 miles north of Tullahoma, where we staid in camp until July 1, 2 p. m., when we took up the march to Tullahoma, arriving there in the evening and occupying south of the town.

On the 2d of July, we marched about 8 miles on the Winchester road to Elk River, which being impassable there, we forded the water at a place about 4 miles distant. I learned that an apparently occupied fort was within a distance of about 2 miles from our camp, built for the protection of the Allisona railroad bridge, and forthwith charged with my sharpshooters on the same, holding the Seventy-third Illinois as reserve. We found the fort, however, evacuated.

On the 3d, we rapidly advanced on Winchester, fording Boiling Fork of Elk River twice; passed through the town, and camped in the evening 7 miles southeast from the same, near Cowan's Station, of the Chattanooga Railroad, which camp we occupy at the present time.

During the march the roads were heavy, the rains almost incessant, but the spirits of the men for all that excellent, and their eagerness to meet the foe unabated.*

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

B. LAIBOLDT,

Col., Comdg. Second Brig., Third Div., Twentieth Army Corps.

Capt. GEORGE LEE,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps.

No. 53.

Report of Col. Luther P. Bradley, Fifty-first Illinois Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,

July 6, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Third Brigade, under my command, since the division left Murfreesborough:

The brigade left camp at 6 a. m., on the 24th of June, and marched on the Shelbyville pike, having the advance of the division. Five companies of the Thirty-ninth Indiana Mounted Infantry, under Lieutenant Colonel Jones, reported to me, and were sent in advance of the brigade. My orders from Major-General Sheridan were to proceed as far as the cross-road leading to Christiana, post the brigade so as to protect the road, and await orders. The cavalry commenced skirmishing with the enemy soon after crossing the Knob, 3 miles from Murfreesborough, and drove them back beyond the cross-road. I advanced the brigade through the timber, and took position on the east side of

* Nominal list of casualties during engagement on Wartrace road, omitted, shows 3 men wounded.

the pike, the cavalry driving the enemy's skirmishers to the foot of Marshall's Knob, about a mile distant. The skirmishing becoming brisk, and the enemy opening on us with a heavy gun, I relieved the cavalry skirmishers with five companies of the Twenty-seventh Illinois, and put Wright's battery in position. By direction of General Sheridan, the battery did not reply to the enemy's fire. About 2 p. m., Brigadier-General Brannan's division came up, and relieved my skirmishers, when the brigade moved on the road to Millersburg, reaching there about 5 p. m., and going into camp.

The brigade remained in camp at Millersburg on the 25th of June.

At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 26th, the brigade left camp, being in rear of the division, but were halted by order of Major-General McCook, and directed to remain at Millersburg until further orders. The brigade remained under arms through the day, and camped at night near General McCook's headquarters.

I received orders from General McCook to march at 4 a. m. on the 27th, and join the division at Hoover's Gap. I took the road at daylight, and crossed the mountain, overtaking the First and Second Brigades, reaching the gap with them about 9 a. m., and reported to General Sheridan. Was ordered to issue rations to the men, and, after resting an hour, marched to Beech Grove. After a short halt, moved with the division to Fairfield. Left Fairfield between 4 and 5 in the afternoon on the road to Manchester, the Forty-second Illinois as train guard. Colonel Walworth, of the Forty-second Illinois, found near Fairfield a train of some 8 or 10 wagons, without guard, belonging to General Rousseau's division, which he took charge of. Went into camp about 9 p. m., on the mountain, 6 miles from Manchester.

Marched at daylight on the 28th, and reached Manchester at 9.30 a. m. Went into camp, and devoted the day to washing.

Left Manchester at 8 a. m. on the 29th, having the advance of the division. Camped, early in the afternoon, on a stream about 6 miles from Manchester.

On the 30th, by direction of Major-General Sheridan, I sent out the Twenty-second and Twenty-seventh Illinois to examine the country toward Tullahoma. They were put into camp about 2 miles out, the balance of the brigade joining them at night.

About 10 a. m. on the 1st of July, General Sheridan ordered two regiments forward in the direction of Tullahoma. The Forty-second and Fifty-first Illinois were sent out, and advanced cautiously in support of the cavalry, entering Tullahoma at noon. Details from these regiments were on guard in the town during the day. The Twenty-second and Twenty-seventh Illinois and battery joined the brigade early in the afternoon, and camped at Tullahoma.

Marched at daylight, July 2, in rear of the division, the Twenty-second and Twenty-seventh Illinois as train guard. Reached ford on Elk River about 4 p. m., and halted while First and Second Brigades crossed. I camped on the north side of the river, by order of General Sheridan.

On the morning of the 3d, I crossed the Elk at 4.30 o'clock, and marched on the road taken by the First Brigade. Reached Winchester at 9 a. m., having halted a considerable time outside the town. Two miles beyond Winchester halted again. Resumed the march in the afternoon, and reached Cowan at 5 p. m.

The brigade was in camp at Cowan July 4 and 5.

Private William Sullivan, Company C, Twenty-seventh Illinois, was wounded in the leg while skirmishing on the 24th of June. This is the only casualty I have to report.

My brigade train came through, under charge of Captain [James E.] Montandon, brigade quartermaster, without the loss of an animal or breaking a wagon.

Respectfully,

L. P. BRADLEY,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. GEORGE LEE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps.

No. 54.

Report of Maj. Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden, U. S. Army, commanding Twenty-first Army Corps.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
Manchester, Tenn., July 13, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to orders received at Murfreesborough on Wednesday, June 24, 1863, at 2.15 a. m., I marched on the same morning for Lumley's Stand, by the way of Bradyville, with Major-General Palmer's and Brigadier-General Wood's divisions. General Van Cleve, with his division, remained at Murfreesborough to garrison the fort. Just beyond Bradyville, in Gillies' Gap, we encountered a small force of the enemy's cavalry, who were driven so easily as to cause no delay. General Palmer, who was in the advance, lost 1 man killed and 1 wounded at this place. It began to rain the morning we left Murfreesborough, and rained incessantly for fifteen days. I have to report that bad roads, rendered worse in places than any I ever saw by the unusual rains, occasioned all the obstacles we had to surmount. Notwithstanding these difficulties, we occupied Lumley's Stand on the evening of the 25th with General Turchin's command of cavalry, Brigadier-General Turchin having reported to General Palmer on the 24th, before I reached the front. While at Hollow Springs, a point about 2 miles from the summit of the hill by which we ascended to the plateau, and the only place in the vicinity furnishing enough water for the command, I received an order to march directly to Manchester. I at once informed the general commanding the department that General Palmer's train was not yet up the hill, but that no time should be lost. Officers and men worked day and night with great energy and cheerfulness, 50 men working at each wagon, and yet could not clear the road of General Palmer's and General Turchin's trains until Saturday, the 27th, at 12 m. General Wood followed as soon as the road was cleared, and succeeded in getting his command over the hill in eleven hours. In this ascent General Wood's division reaped the benefit of marching with the least possible transportation, and for this I think the general is entitled to the commendation of the general commanding the department. At this time I was much relieved at the receipt of a letter from you, stating that the general commanding appreciated the obstacles I had encountered, and therefore did not expect me to reach Manchester, as ordered.

On the morning of the 28th, after gaining the plateau with the whole command, we moved as rapidly as possible toward Manchester. I and my staff arrived there at 11 a. m. I found the general commanding the department there, and by his permission sent an order to General Wood to camp at the first suitable ground, that men and animals might rest.

On the morning of the 1st of July, I was ordered to form on the left of General Thomas, about 6 miles from Manchester, holding one division in reserve. While the troops were going into position, information was

received at department headquarters that the enemy had evacuated Tullahoma. General Palmer was ordered to halt at Hill's Chapel, and General Wood to await orders at Manchester. Subsequently, on the same day, I received orders to march my command to Pelham, via Hillsborough. Orders were immediately sent to Generals Palmer and Wood to this effect. General Wood reached Hillsborough that night, and Pelham next day at 12 m. General Palmer could not move that night, because in moving out to form in line of battle he had to cross an almost impassable swamp, and artillery and ammunition wagons had to be dug out of the mud. That night the direction of General Palmer's march was changed by an order from department headquarters, and next day he moved to Hart's tan-yard.

I accompanied General Wood's division to Pelham. Near to Pelham we encountered a small force of rebel cavalry. They offered but slight resistance, and were driven back so rapidly that the bridge which they had fired was seized, the fire extinguished, and the bridge saved. One hour after my arrival at Pelham I received an order from the general commanding the department to send General Wood to Hillsborough. The men being weary and the atmosphere oppressive, I did not order the return of General Wood and his command till 6 p. m.

On the morning of the 3d, at 6.30, just as General Wood reported in person with his command from Pelham, I received your order of 1.30 a. m. of the same day, directing me to proceed to Pelham with Wood's division, to intercept any portion of Bragg's force endeavoring to escape that way, and advising me of the position of General Palmer's command. After consultation with General Wood, I concluded to delay his return to Pelham until 10 a. m., when, no further orders arriving, he marched back to Pelham, I remaining at Hillsborough with my staff, being at a point nearly equidistant from the two divisions in the places assigned to them.

General Palmer, at the suggestion of General Stanley, moved from Hart's tan-yard to support him with his cavalry in crossing Elk River, but the enemy having left, General Palmer returned to his camp.

At 5.15 p. m. of the 7th, I received your dispatch of the 4th, dated Estill Springs, directing me to occupy McMinnville, Manchester, and Hillsborough, and, if practicable, Pelham with one brigade. I at once issued orders to General Beatty, then at Manchester, to rejoin his division, then at McMinnville; to General Palmer to march in the morning to Manchester, to relieve General Beatty, and to General Wood to occupy Hillsborough, leaving one brigade at Pelham. These orders were promptly complied with, and show the relative position of my command at this date.

For more detailed information of the movements of my command since leaving Murfreesborough, I refer to the accompanying reports of Generals Palmer and Wood.

General Van Cleve, who left Murfreesborough on the 7th, with orders to occupy McMinnville, reports in two lines having taken peaceable possession of the place on the 9th.

Throughout the march officers and men of my command were cheerful and soldierly, though our part in this movement was as inglorious as it was disagreeable. I hope, however, that the presence of my command contributed somewhat to the general success.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland.

No. 55.

Report of Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Wood, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Pelham, Tenn., July 7, 1863.

SIR: For some weeks previous to the movement of the Army of the Cumberland from Murfreesborough with the intention of attacking the rebel army in Middle Tennessee, commanded by General Bragg, various and conflicting reports had been received touching the condition of that army, more especially as to its probable strength. Some of the reports indicated that the rebel army had been much weakened by detachments sent to Mississippi to re-enforce General Johnston; others indicated that its numerical strength had only been slightly diminished; while other reports, differing entirely from the two former, indicated that Bragg's army, so far from losing strength, had received re-enforcements. However, the weight of probability favored the conclusion that the rebel army had been considerably, if not very materially, weakened. Doubtless influenced by this conclusion, and deeming the occasion propitious for a grand advance, the commanding general of the Army of the Cumberland issued the order of preparation for an immediate advance on the 23d ultimo. This order required the troops to move as light as possible, taking with them twelve days' subsistence for the men and six days' forage for the animals, and leaving behind all unnecessary baggage. Three days' [supply] of the subsistence were ordered to be carried by the men in haversacks; the remainder of the rations, less six days' [supply] of meat, to be driven, to be transported on wheels, allowing the smallest amount of baggage for the comfort and convenience of officers, the smallest limit of cooking utensils for the men and officers, and including twelve days' subsistence for the officers. I directed my staff officers to make an accurate and close computation, with a view to determining the least possible number of wagons that would move the division, taking with it all that it was required to transport by the preparatory order. The computation showed that six wagons per regiment for the weaker regiments and seven for the stronger would fulfill the conditions of the problem. The preparations were all concluded during the afternoon and early evening of the 23d.

At 2.30 a. m., on the 24th, the order to march was received. The division was ordered to march at 7 a. m., moving by the Bradyville pike, and to encamp for the night at Donald's Church, distant 12 miles from Murfreesborough. Precisely at the hour fixed the line of march was taken up. Shortly after the movement was commenced, the rain began to descend, and continued all day, and increased much in violence as the day declined. Ten miles from Murfreesborough, the road on which my division was marching is intersected by the road from Cripple Creek to Bradyville. When I arrived at the junction, I found that a part of General Palmer's division (which had been stationed at Cripple Creek, and had only some 4 miles to march to reach the intersection), had arrived and was passing. I was consequently compelled to halt and wait until General Palmer's troops had passed. He had been ordered to halt for the night at Bradyville.

The detention delayed the arrival of my division at Donald's Church till 2 p. m. Although the division had not done any considerable marching since the battle of Stone's River, and had marched over a very rough and trying road, it came into camp well closed up and in good order.

Pursuant to orders, the march was resumed at 7 a. m. on the 25th. The rain, which had fallen during the whole of the preceding day and night, was still descending in torrents, flooding the whole country, and rendering the roads well-nigh impassable.

At Bradyville, distant some 4 miles from Donald's Church, the head of my column came on the rear of General Palmer's train, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning. The road being utterly blockaded, farther immediate advance was impossible. As the train "dragged its slow length along" through the mud and mire, I was able to move only inch by inch.

Manchester had been given (before leaving Murfreesborough) as the immediate destination of the Twenty-first Army Corps. This town is situated on a broad plateau, extending from the base of the Cumberland Mountains northward and westward. The elevation of this plateau is several hundred feet above the great and fertile basin of Middle Tennessee, in which Murfreesborough, Nashville, &c., are situated. The ascent from the basin to the plateau is exceedingly abrupt and precipitous. The road by which General Palmer's and my division were marching ascends to the plateau about 5 miles south of Bradyville. The ascent, at all times difficult, was rendered far more so by the heavy fall of rain.

Finding General Palmer's train would not complete the ascent during the 25th, I encamped my division near nightfall in the valley, about 2 miles from the base of the hill. At 3.30 o'clock on the morning of the 26th, I dispatched a staff officer to see whether the road was clear. He returned, reporting it was not. Nor was it cleared for me that day, and, in fact, not till 12 m. on Saturday, the 27th. I had been detained more than forty-eight hours, my division during all that time having been compelled to remain stationary. So soon as the road was open, I moved my division up the hill. At 2 p. m. on the 27th, the ascent was commenced by my train, and by 1 a. m. on the 28th the whole, including the artillery, ammunition train, ambulance, and baggage train was at the summit. Exactly eleven hours were occupied in the ascent. It was necessary to attach ropes to the vehicles, of which the men laid hold and aided the draught animals in making the ascent. The work was committed to Brig. Gen. G. D. Wagner, commanding the Second Brigade, and it was rapidly, energetically, and skillfully done. At 6 a. m. on the 28th, the march toward Manchester was resumed. It has scarcely ever been my ill-fortune in eighteen years of active service (during which I have marched many thousands of miles) to have to pass over so bad a road. The geological formation of the broad plateau on which Manchester is situated is such as to make in wet weather the very worst roads conceivable. The soil is a mixture of clay and sand, which under the continued fall of rain became with the slightest travel an almost impassable quagmire. The rain still continued. On arriving within 4 miles of Manchester, I was ordered to go into camp and await further orders. The division, under all the obstacles and difficulties of the road, made 12 miles on the 28th.

The 29th, I was ordered to remain in camp.

During the evening of the 29th, I received an order to move the following morning to Manchester. The division was moved at 5 a. m. on the 30th, and encamped near to Manchester. During the afternoon of the 30th, I waited on the commanding general of the army, and suggested making an effort to destroy the railroad bridge over Elk River at Allisona. I offered, with a proper force placed at my command, to take charge of the enterprise. During my service in this region last summer, I had visited Allisona, inspected the position, under the orders

of General Buell, with a view to establishing a depot there, and consequently knew the locality. The suggestion was kindly received by the commanding general, and further information desired on the subject; but, as the sequel proved, it was then too late, as the enemy had unquestionably at that hour commenced his preparations for evacuation. I cannot doubt, however, that but for the continuous rain (which had fallen for seven days, and which prevented an early and rapid concentration of the army at Manchester) the bridge over Elk River could have been destroyed, and I am equally sure its destruction would have materially embarrassed the retreat of the enemy.

In the forenoon of the 1st instant, orders to move as lightly as possible, with three days' rations, and take position for the purpose of attacking the enemy, understood to be concentrated in his intrenched position at Tullahoma, were received. Under this order I allowed one wagon for my own and each brigade headquarters, and one wagon to each regiment for the transportation of subsistence for the officers, and the indispensable necessary cooking utensils for the officers and men. The ammunition and ambulance trains were, of course, to accompany the troops. The intrenching tools were to be carried after the fashion of the Roman armies, by the men. Thus prepared for the expected conflict, as the division was moving through Manchester to take its position, information was received that the enemy had during the preceding night commenced to evacuate. I was at the headquarters of the commanding general of the army when this information was received. He immediately ordered me to move with my division by the Hillsborough road to this point (Pelham), saying he would send the cavalry or a part of it by the same route, and he desired me to support it. The object of the movement was to try to intercept the retreat of any part of the enemy's force moving to the mountains through this place. Subsequently he directed me to remain where I was for further orders. This was, perhaps, about 1 p. m. At 5.30 o'clock I received an order directing me to move to this place, via Hillsborough. The bearer of the order informed me it was desirable I should, if possible, reach Hillsborough that evening. Before 6 o'clock my entire command, including the trains, was in motion. I reached Hillsborough at 9 o'clock and encamped for the night.

Early the next morning, the 2d, the command moved toward this place. About 4 miles from here, light parties of hostile cavalry were encountered by my advance guard, and shots interchanged with them. They, however, fell back rapidly before the steady advance of the troops, and when the advance arrived at the bridge across Elk River, three-fourths of a mile south of the village, it was found the enemy had retreated beyond the stream and fired the bridge. The men rushed forward and extinguished the flames, which only involved the flooring, and had not extended to the solid timbers. During this operation a small body of the enemy emerged from the woods and fired on the men engaged in extinguishing the flames. The skirmishers deployed for the protection of the men at work promptly replied, and drove off the enemy. The fusilade was for a few minutes quite brisk, but I have no means of knowing whether any punishment was inflicted on the enemy.

On our side, 1 man of the Ninety-seventh Ohio was severely wounded, and has since died. I learned from the citizens of the village that the party I had encountered consisted of about 200 cavalry, belonging to a brigade of Forrest's command. They further informed me that a brigade of cavalry, under Forrest in person, had passed the night of the 1st here, but that it had left about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 2d, Forrest going with it, and leaving only the small body above referred to.

The cavalry, which I had understood from the commanding general of the army at Manchester was to precede me, did not do so, but turned to the right at Hillsborough, taking the Winchester road. I regret it did not precede me, as, had it done so, a part of the hostile brigade that passed the night of the 1st here might have been captured, certainly routed. Later I learned from citizens that Forrest, after leaving here at 9 o'clock in the morning of the 2d, moved toward the foot of the mountains and commenced the passage that afternoon. This information was fully confirmed subsequently by refugees from Marion County, Tennessee, and by deserters from the enemy. By citizens and deserters I was informed that none of the rebel infantry passed through this place during the retreat. Forrest had with him two pieces of artillery.

During the afternoon of the 2d, I was ordered by General Crittenden, commanding Twenty-first Army Corps, and who had accompanied my division to this place in accordance with instructions just then received from headquarters of the army, to return that afternoon to Hillsborough. As the day was excessively warm, I might truthfully say hot, and the men were much exhausted, as well by the extremely bad condition of the road as by the excessive heat, the return march was ordered to be commenced at 6 p. m. At this hour the division moved, and encamped for the night within 3 miles of Hillsborough. Early next morning it moved to that place, where it was met by an order to return hither. As the troops were still much fatigued from the severe march of the preceding day, and had not rested sufficiently during the night, a short time was allowed them for refreshment and repose. The division then moved back to this place, arriving about the middle of the afternoon of the 3d. During the afternoon several deserters, chiefly from Tennessee regiments, came in, and were followed by others on the 4th. From them I learned that the rebel army commenced evacuating Tullahoma actively on Tuesday night, the 30th, completing it by an early hour Wednesday morning, the 1st. I learned that Hardee's corps crossed the mountains by a road which leads up the mountain at what is called Brakefield's, or Brakefield Point, about 5 miles northeast of Decherd, and that Polk's corps crossed by a road some miles farther southwest. By what road Buckner's command crossed I could not learn.

At least a portion of the rebel cavalry followed Hardee's corps. The ascent of the mountains was commenced Thursday morning, the 2d. A deserter from Hardee's corps told me he had seen General Hardee on the summit of the mountains at noon the 2d. Some of the deserters were quite intelligent, far more so than I had ever before met from the rebel army. From them I sought to gain information in regard to the strength of General Bragg's army. None placed his infantry at less than 30,000, and his cavalry at 10,000, while the highest estimate of the former was 37,000 and of the latter 14,000. Taking an average of the statements, I conclude that the enemy had about 35,000 bayonets (effective) and 10,000 sabers, making a force in round numbers of 45,000 men. The deserters were not so well informed in regard to the artillery of the enemy, and consequently I have no means of arriving at an approximate estimate of the number of his guns. The deserters all agree that Buckner arrived at Tullahoma on the Monday preceding the evacuation, with a force variously estimated by them at 6,000, the lowest, to 11,000, the highest, estimate. My conclusion is that he brought with him three brigades. All the information I have obtained goes to show that the enemy retreated rapidly, in disorder, and was very apprehensive of pursuit. He obstructed the roads by which he fled across the mountains, by felling trees across them and by rolling huge rocks, &c., into

them. No doubt can be entertained that he has withdrawn his entire army from Middle Tennessee. There may be a few prowling bands of cavalry left, but nothing else of the large army that so lately in Middle Tennessee formed the command of General Bragg.

It has not been the good fortune of my division during this brief campaign to render any distinguished service or participate in any important action, but it affords me much satisfaction to bear testimony to the untiring zeal and energy displayed by the men and officers of all grades on a most laborious march, the promptness with which every duty was performed, whether in camp or on the march, and the light-hearted cheerfulness with which every labor and privation were met.

My thanks are especially due, and are most cordially awarded, to my brigade commanders—Brig. Gen. G. D. Wagner, commanding Second Brigade; Col. C. G. Harker, Sixty-fifth Ohio, commanding Third Brigade, and Col. G. P. Buell, Fifty-eighth Indiana, commanding First Brigade—for their hearty, zealous, and intelligent aid and co-operation under all circumstances. I commend them to our common seniors in rank as officers worthy of the highest distinction. I take great pleasure in commending to the kind consideration of higher authority the officers of my personal staff, consisting of Capt. M. P. Bestow, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. J. L. Yaryan, Fifty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, and Lieut. George Shaffer, Ninety-third Ohio Volunteers, aides-de-camp; Lieut. Col. T. R. Palmer, Thirteenth Michigan Volunteers, inspector-general; Surg. W. W. Blair, medical director; Capt. L. D. Myers, assistant quartermaster; Capt. James McDonald, commissary of subsistence; Capt. W. McLoughlin, Thirteenth Michigan Volunteers, topographical engineer; Capt. John E. George, assistant commissary of musters; Capt. M. Keiser, Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteers, provost-marshal, and Lieut. P. Haldeman, Third Kentucky Volunteers, ordnance officer. They all rendered me invaluable service.

In the outset of this report I have remarked that the order directing the army to prepare for the march required a certain amount of subsistence and forage to be transported, but in the matter of baggage the movement was ordered to be as light as possible. I have also stated with considerable minuteness of detail the allowance of transportation. I permitted my division to carry out the requirements of the order. I allowed 6 wagons to the weaker and 7 to the stronger regiments. The remaining wagons of the division, with the baggage not allowed to be taken on the march, were parked under cover of the fortifications at Murfreesborough. The neglect of other commanders in this army to conform to this order of preparation and the consequent embarrassment of the movements on the march, and the retardation of the concentration of the troops at Manchester, caused by the immense and overloaded baggage trains which they took with them, called from the commanding general of the army at Manchester, under date of the 28th of June, an order, in which he animadverts with great, but, as I conceive, just severity on the criminal neglect of officers in this respect. In that order he fixes the allowance of wagons per regiment at 7. By a reference to the allowance I permitted to my regiments, it will be perceived that my division deserved no part of the censure leveled at the troops. The order had been obeyed by it before leaving Murfreesborough. My military studies and experience have long since taught me that celerity is the soul of military movements. They have furthermore taught me that the most happily conceived combinations may be thwarted by sumptuous baggage trains, which cripple all efficiency of movement, and whose cargoes only serve to enervate the *morale* of the army.

My division marched from Murfreesborough Wednesday morning, June 24, and I have no hesitation in saying that, if it had had a free road, not cut up by the passage of heavy trains, and unimpeded by troops in front of it, it could have reached Manchester by nightfall Friday, the 26th. I am sure it could have made the march in three days.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Capt. P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., 21st Army Corps, Dept. of the Cumberland.

No. 56.

Report of Maj. Gen. John M. Palmer, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Manchester, July 10, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders from the general commanding, I have to report the operations of this command from the 23d of June, 1863, until its return to this post on the 8th of this instant.

On the 23d of June, at 3 p. m., I received an order from the headquarters of the corps directing me to immediately put my command in readiness for marching, with twelve days' rations of hard bread, coffee, sugar, and salt, and a half ration of pork, and six days' forage for the animals. This order was at once communicated to the brigade commanders, and with them the most energetic efforts were employed to procure the required rations in the shortest space of time. It will be remembered by the general commanding that at the time my command was a considerable distance from Murfreesborough, from which place supplies were to be drawn—Cruft's and Grose's brigades at Cripple Creek, 7 miles, and Hazen's at Readyville, 12 miles; nor will it surprise him to be informed that with every effort the afternoon and night were consumed in obtaining and distributing the rations required by the order.

At about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 24th of June, an order was received from the headquarters of the corps, dated at 2.15 a. m. on that day, directing me to move my command at 7 a. m. to the vicinity of Bradyville, the advance brigade to occupy the ridge at the beginning of the Barrens. The necessary labor of procuring and distributing the rations and forage ordered within the time allowed put the return of baggage to Murfreesborough out of the question, and it was nearly 9 o'clock before the column was in motion. The movement commenced from Cripple Creek and Readyville about the same time—9 a. m.—by which hour it had commenced raining heavily, rendering the roads bad and traveling difficult. At about 3 o'clock, when near Welles' Church, on Browley's Fork, the advance, the One hundred and tenth Illinois, under the temporary command of Major Morton, of the Eighty-fourth Illinois Infantry, acting aide-de-camp, encountered a small rebel force, and drove it back nearly a mile, skirmishing sharply. To push the enemy back rapidly, my personal escort (part of Company C, Seventh Illinois Cavalry) was ordered forward, and the rebels were soon at full speed in retreat. In this affair [Private] Henry Lasman, Company C, Seventh Illinois Cavalry, was killed, and [Sergt.] William A. Statia, same company, wounded slightly.

By this time the excessive rains had softened the roads and raised the streams. It was, therefore, thought proper to halt for the night. After halting, the cavalry, under the command of Brigadier-General Turchin, reported to me, and were ordered into camp near Bradyville. In pursuance of orders, the march was resumed at 6 o'clock in the morning of the 25th. It had rained steadily all night, and was still raining. The roads along the valley were becoming very bad, but very satisfactory progress was made until the head of the train reached the hill (Gillies' Hill). It was here manifest that teams, even when moderately loaded and the roads dry, would ascend with great difficulty, and would find it nearly impassable as the road was then—softened and made slippery by the rain. I marched the column 3 miles farther, to Hollow Springs, and halted to await the arrival of the train. I arrived at Hollow Springs at about 1 o'clock, and the cavalry was pushed forward to Lumley's Stand at once (4 miles), and occupied it during the night and the next and following days. The afternoon and night of the 25th and all the 26th were spent in the efforts of large details to bring up the transportation. Indeed, it did not all succeed in reaching the camp until the morning of the 27th.

At 2 o'clock on the 27th, the column was again in motion, and reached a point 4 miles from Manchester. The route to-day from Hollow Springs to Lumley's was over "Barrens"—level, and in ordinary weather the roads must be very fine, but the constant rains of the 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th softened the surface so that wagons and artillery cut through to the quicksand beneath, and movements were almost impossible.

On the 28th instant, by the orders of the general commanding (it still raining), my command was moved up to within 1 mile of Manchester.

On the 29th, it was marched through Manchester, and occupied the edge of the village on the Hillsborough road.

On the 30th, there was no movement.

On the morning of the 1st of July, instant, orders were received to march with "minimum transportation," leaving the men's knapsacks behind, to a point near Hill's Chapel, and to take a position in line on the left of the corps of General Thomas. Under general directions as to the roads, I moved forward on the worst roads imaginable, and reached the neighborhood of Hill's Chapel about 4 o'clock, and near there was overtaken by orders to march to Hillsborough. I took the direction to Hillsborough, and marched a short distance and halted for the wagons, now reduced to two for headquarters of the division and one for brigade headquarters, and the ammunition, only a portion [of which] reached me during the night.

At 4 a. m. on the 2d, I received orders from department headquarters to march to Hart's tan-yard, and to examine Elk River, at Stamper's Ferry, and ascertain the facilities for crossing there.

I moved early in the morning with Cruft's brigade, directing Hazen to wait for Grose, who was still behind with the wagons, and reached Hart's at 12 m. During the afternoon Hazen and Grose came up. I opened communication with General Thomas as ordered, and caused an examination of the ford to be made. In the afternoon I was informed by General Stanley that after a sharp skirmish he had forced the passage of Elk River. Later he advised me that the enemy were reported in considerable force of infantry, artillery, and cavalry on the south side of the river, and might attack him, and requested me to move down to Morris' Ford, near him. Having no orders to the contrary, I marched to the ford early in the morning, but was informed by him that the enemy were retreating.

The unusually heavy rains of the morning flooded the bottoms near the ford. I fell back 2½ miles to a point on the road from Hillsborough to Winchester, and remained there until the morning of the 8th instant, and from there marched on that day to this place.

The march from Cripple Creek and Readyville has been characterized by horrible weather and roads, and by the most strenuous efforts on the part of men and officers to overcome the difficulties occasioned by these causes.

I have no other casualties to report.

I am, very respectfully,

J. M. PALMER,
Major-General, Commanding.

Capt. P. P. OLDERSHAW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 57.

Report of Brig. Gen. William B. Hazen, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., TWENTY-FIRST A. C.,
Manchester, Tenn., July 10, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to directions, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my brigade since leaving Readyville, Tenn., the 24th of June:

It consisted of the Sixth Kentucky Volunteers, Col. (now Brig. Gen.) Walter C. Whitaker; the One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteers, Col. Oliver H. Payne; the Forty-first Ohio Volunteers, Col. Aquila Wiley, and the Ninth Indiana Volunteers, Col. I. C. B. Suman, with an effective aggregate of 1,490 officers and men. To it was attached Cockerill's battery, of the First Ohio Artillery.

At 3 p. m. June 23, I received a dispatch from the major-general commanding the division to report at his headquarters at Cripple Creek, which I did at 5 p. m. of the same day. I then received directions from him to prepare to march light, with twelve days' half rations of pork and twelve days' full rations of bread, sugar, and coffee, receiving orders to take the direction of Bradyville. Rations had to be sent for at Murfreesborough, 12 miles away, which was done, and arrangements made to move with seven wagons to a regiment and two for brigade headquarters.

At 5 a. m. June 24, an order was received to march with all our baggage at 7 a. m. Thinking there was some mistake about the amount of baggage, I at once sent a messenger to division headquarters to ascertain if my first order was correct, and proceeded to get my command ready. Owing to the fact that rations did not arrive till 8 a. m., the troops did not get under motion till nearly 10 a. m., at which hour we left Readyville, after being camped there since January 10—a longer period by several months than we were ever before at any one place. The rain set in about 8 a. m. of this day, which continued every day and almost uninterruptedly till the 7th day of July. I reached Bradyville at about 2 p. m., the head of the column from Cripple Creek reaching that point at the same moment. Mine was halted till the First passed. We then marched through town to a point about 2 miles distant from it, and bivouacked for the night.

Orders were received to move precisely at 6 in the morning, at which hour we were under arms, but, being in the rear, did not get under way till about 10 o'clock; then marched slowly about 6 miles, to Hollow Springs; bivouacked, leaving our wagons 2 miles back, at the foot of the hills that bound the country known as "the Barrens."

At about noon the 27th, we again took up the march, the wagons having just come up (my brigade again in the rear), and marched to within 4 miles of Manchester. I would here state that the troops of the two brigades in my front were this day, as once previously, permitted to pick their way over several small streams and sloughs, detaining the column some two hours, so that the train did not reach the troops until the next day.

At about noon of the 28th, we were again put in motion, and, after marching 3 miles, again bivouacked about 1 mile from Manchester. My brigade this day were given the advance, the only time on this campaign until the division returned to this place, July 8.

On the 29th, the brigade marched through Manchester about 1 mile and bivouacked, remaining till July 1 upon the foulest grounds it ever rested upon.

July 1, the troops were again put in motion at about 10 a. m. in the direction of Hill's Chapel, moving 6 miles. The road seemed to have been lost, as we passed through woods with bottomless mud.

July 2, we waited in camp till 12 m. for the ordnance train to come up, when we moved forward about 4 miles to Hart's tannery.

On the 3d, I received orders at daybreak to prepare to march at once in the direction of Morris' Ford, about 4 miles distant. The troops in front of me did not, however, get under way till 8 a. m., and afterward permitted the men to pick their way across streams and to water artillery horses in crossing, so that by the time the ford was reached (between 10 and 11 a. m.) a violent rain was falling and the river too high to be forded. We marched back 1 mile, and remained till July 8, when I received orders to take up the march at 6 a. m. for Manchester, my brigade leading. I moved out promptly at the hour, reaching that place—14 miles—at 12 m., over a road worse than any the troops have previously passed over.

I have no casualties to report, either from wounds, disease, or desertion.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. HAZEN,
Brigadier-General U. S. Volunteers.

Capt. J. R. MUHLEMAN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Twenty-first Army Corps.

No. 58.

Report of Brig. Gen. Horatio P. Van Cleve, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
McMinnville, July 13, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to orders from department headquarters, I left Murfreesborough on the 5th instant, and on the 7th occupied McMinnville with the Third Brigade, two regiments of the Second Brigade of my division, and two batteries. The

enemy having left, I met with no opposition. On the 10th, I was joined by the remainder of my division. We now hold possession of this region of country.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. P. VAN CLEVE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. LYNE STARLING,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Chief of Staff, Twenty-first Army Corps.

No. 59.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, U. S. Army, commanding Reserve Corps.

TRIUNE, TENN., *June* 24, 1863.

GENERAL: I send you herewith message just received from General Mitchell. I have ordered him to occupy Middleton, if possible. He is without forage, but I shall take a portion of his wagons with my infantry.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS, *Commanding.*

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
On road between Rover and Versailles, June 24, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have sent two messengers to you, and neither of them have returned, nor have I received any orders.

We had a very severe skirmish beyond Rover and at the town, beating the enemy back. There is a strong force at Unionville, to the picket line of which force we advanced. It is reported that there are three brigades 1 mile beyond Unionville, intrenched. Our horses have had nothing to eat, except what the men brought on them, since yesterday morning. I shall await orders with head of column at Versailles.

In correspondence with General Stanley inform him where I am.

There is nothing in the country for the horses to eat. Everything is cleared out.

I am, &c.,

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—I have been very sick ever since I started.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE CORPS,
In the Field, near Christiana, Tenn., June 25, 1863—7 a. m.

GENERAL: I have just this moment heard from General Mitchell. After a very stubborn resistance made by the enemy, he drove him out of Middleton yesterday evening. He is now returning here to supply his command with forage for his horses and rations for his men. He found the country about Middleton devastated, and his horses have had nothing to eat for three days. He is now within 3 miles of this place, and I have sent out forage and rations to meet him. I will send to

Murfreesborough to-day for additional forage and rations for him. His command will not be fit for service before to-morrow night, and I will retain it here awaiting your orders.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding Army of the Cumberland, in the Field.

—

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE CORPS,
Near Christiana, Tenn., June 25, 1863—2 p. m.

GENERAL: One of General Sheridan's scouts has just come in. He was below Middleton yesterday. He reports that there are three regiments of cavalry below there, 2 miles south, and that 1,000 cavalry went to join Forrest day before yesterday. He further says that Bragg has 30,000 men, the main body being at Shelbyville, and that all of the infantry, except the pickets, went into the fortifications there on the 23d instant, and that three brigades left Shelbyville on the 20th instant for Knoxville or Vicksburg. No news.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding Army of the Cumberland, in the Field.

—

CHRISTIANA, *June* 25, 1863—9 p. m.

GENERAL: We drove the rebels back through Old Fosterville into Guy's Gap this afternoon, from which they opened on us with artillery. The gap is very strong and difficult to turn, except by making a wide detour. From the best information I can get, there are three or four regiments of infantry in Guy's Gap, with one battery. There are other infantry regiments a short distance back toward Shelbyville. General Wharton's division of cavalry is also at and about the gap. [W. T.] Martin's brigade of cavalry left Tuesday morning for Chapel Hill, and probably Wiggins' battery ditto. One regiment of cavalry, supposed to be the Eighth Texas, left in the direction of Manchester this morning. Mitchell whipped them handsomely at Middleton yesterday. Killed some 10 or 15 men and 50 horses, besides the wounded. How are Thomas and McCook progressing?

Respectfully,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

General W. S. ROSECRANS.

—

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Ransom's Farm, Guy's Gap, Tenn., June 27, 1863—4.20 p. m.

GENERAL: We have carried Guy's Gap; met with no resistance to speak of. Our advance has reached the fortifications at Shelbyville. I have ordered the Fifth and Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, with three regiments of infantry, from Murfreesborough to Christiana. I left two regiments, one each of infantry and cavalry, with nine pieces of artillery, at that place this morning. I have not yet decided whether or not to push on to Shelbyville with the force I have here. I shall make

my headquarters at Houston's Spring, on Webb's plantation, to-night. I have not yet decided whether to send Stanley to Fairfield direct by the way of Bellbuckle or around by Millersburg, but shall decide in a few hours. I did not receive your order to move until 6 o'clock this morning. We have a few prisoners. There were about 400 Confederates at this place this morning.

Will dispatch you again soon, the moment I hear from Shelbyville.

Very respectfully,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff.*

—

SHELBYVILLE, TENN., *June* 27, 1863—8 p. m.

GENERAL: We occupied this place at 6 o'clock; captured three pieces of artillery and 300 prisoners, among them 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, and a score of other officers. The Stars and Stripes floated from many windows and house-tops, and we met a hearty welcome. Bragg left here this morning at 6 o'clock, for Tullahoma. Cars were running all night, removing the stores, sick, and wounded. We saved the bridge over Duck River; intercepted the enemy at that place. Mr. Caldwell, a Union man, reports Bragg had 27,000 at this place and Wartrace, about 18,000 of them being at this place. Very few stores are to be found. I move at 9 o'clock, in pursuit of their wagon train, on the south side of Duck River. It cannot possibly be more than 9 miles distant, and the roads are very heavy. I hope to be able to destroy it.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD, *Chief of Staff.*

—

SHELBYVILLE, TENN., *June* 28, 1863—8 a. m.

GENERAL: I was much disappointed last night in not being able to continue our pursuit of the enemy. After a long and hard march and constant fighting yesterday afternoon, our men and horses were too exhausted to move. Forrest pressed around our rear last night, moving eastward. Had I known he was so doing, I could have thrown my force between the retreating rebel army and his forces, but even then our men and horses were too badly used up to insure any prospect of success.

We have captured between 400 and 500 prisoners, and are yet bringing them in, and [J. H.] Wiggins' battery and all of its officers and men. Wheeler escaped only by sacrificing the Eighth Confederate Cavalry, which, together with its colonel and other officers, fell into our hands. Our troops behaved in the most gallant manner.

I sent you a dispatch last night, and have received no reply. I am at a loss to know what orders to give to the cavalry, whether to remain in this place or join you. They have no supplies nearer than Christiana. Shall I bring up their transportation and supplies to this place, or shall I send them across by way of Guy's Gap, Bellbuckle, and Fairfield to Tullahoma? The country north of Duck River is, I think, entirely clear and safe.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE CORPS,
Near Christiana, Tenn., June 29, 1863—10 a. m.
(Received 6.30 p. m.)

GENERAL: I returned last night from Shelbyville to this place, and now have my headquarters here. Yesterday I ordered General Stanley's cavalry to join you direct from Shelbyville, via Fairfield. According to your first order, I was directed to take post at Murfreesborough the moment it was known that no battle would take place north of Duck River. As I am not yet apprised that the rebels have given up the line of Duck River entirely, I thought it best to await further instructions from you before breaking up here and going to Murfreesborough. From all I can learn, the rebels do not intend to make a stand this side of Bridgeport. The rear of their column, which we drove before us, left Shelbyville in haste and trepidation. Our troops have done nobly, capturing three pieces of artillery and 600 prisoners. The enemy lost, in killed, wounded, and by drowning in Duck River, from 200 to 250, besides many have deserted, straggled, and left them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., July 13, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to the general commanding the Department of the Cumberland the following report of the attack made upon the rebel forces at Guy's Gap and Shelbyville, and of the occupation of those points by the forces under my command, on the 27th ultimo:

I have not yet received, from officers acting under my direction, reports of the part taken by their respective commands in the engagements of that day, and, therefore, I am unable to make this report in detail; to mention the special action of different and distinct parts of my command, and to name the officers and men most conspicuous for gallantry and a display of soldierlike qualities, and those (if there are any such) who deserve censure for bad conduct or neglect of duty; nor am I able to give, in exact numbers, the loss we sustained, although I can proximate it sufficiently to state it with reasonable certainty.

At 2 o'clock on the morning of June 23, I received orders from the general commanding the Army of the Cumberland to move at daylight with all of the forces under my command, then at Triune, for Salem, save the division of cavalry under the immediate command of General Mitchell, which I sent on that morning to attack the rebels at Rover and Middleton, with directions to drive them out of those places. In accordance with this order, I marched my command, and arrived at the designated point on the night of the same day (June 23). Under additional instructions there received, I marched the next day to a point on the Murfreesborough and Shelbyville pike, near Christiana, where I halted my command, awaiting further orders.

General Mitchell arrived at Rover on the afternoon of the day on which he left Triune, and there met the enemy. After a sharp fight, lasting for over two hours, he drove them out of, and 2 miles beyond, the town. On the next day he again attacked the enemy at Middleton, and succeeded in handsomely whipping them, and in driving them before him.

An official report of the casualties in these two engagements has not

yet been made to me, but General Mitchell states that his loss will not amount to over 20 men, while the enemy suffered greatly in killed and wounded.

On the next day (Thursday, June 25), General Mitchell joined me at my camp near Christiana. At the same time General Stanley, with part of his cavalry command, also reported to me at that place. It was on the morning of this day (June 25) that I sent Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick, with the Fifth Iowa Cavalry and the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, to observe the enemy at Fosterville. He found them there in strong force, but, by a bold dash, he gallantly drove them beyond the town, where they again made a stand and opened upon him with artillery. In obedience to my instructions, he then withdrew his forces, and returned to Christiana.

At 6 o'clock on the morning of June 27, I received a dispatch from the commanding general, directing me to feel the enemy at Guy's Gap. In accordance therewith, in one hour from that time I advanced with part of my command toward that point, moving on the Shelbyville pike. I sent General Stanley, with the cavalry, in front, and ordered General Baird's division of infantry to follow in close supporting distance. Upon reaching a point about 2 miles north of the gap, we met the enemy's skirmishers in the open fields. They exhibited such strength and resistance as to warrant us in the belief that they held the gap in force, and that they would there make a stubborn resistance to our advance. After skirmishing for about two hours, however, the enemy suddenly fell back to the gap, and there showed signs of a hasty retreat. Feeling confident that we could successfully attack them there, I then ordered General Stanley to bring up his cavalry and clear the gap at once. The order was promptly obeyed, and the enemy sought safety in flight, running in the direction of Shelbyville. Part of our cavalry followed them in an exciting chase, capturing about 50 prisoners, killing and wounding a number, and pursuing them 7 miles, to their rifle-pits, which were about 3 miles north of Shelbyville. Here, at the intersection of the Shelbyville pike with the rifle-pits, in a small earthwork, the enemy had planted two guns; by a well-directed fire from these our advance was for a short time stayed. I was now positively assured by the action of the enemy, and by such meager and indefinite intelligence as I could gain from citizens in the neighborhood of the gap, that the rebel forces which had been stationed at Shelbyville were then evacuating that place; and although the orders I had received did not contemplate an advance beyond the gap, I determined to push forward and strike the rear of the retreating rebel forces, which forces, I afterward discovered, composed the corps commanded by Lieutenant-General Polk, numbering about 18,000 men. I rapidly pushed the cavalry force of my command forward. The advance soon charged over the rifle-pits, turning the point where the enemy had planted their guns, and again causing them to rapidly retreat, taking their guns with them, in the direction of Shelbyville. Our advance closely pursued them, following them to within three-quarters of a mile of Shelbyville, where we were again held at bay by a large force of the enemy, formed on the north side of and in the town, and by a battery of three guns, that was planted in the town in such position as to command all of the approaches thereto from the north. It was now after 6 p. m. At this juncture I closed up our advancing column, and a cavalry charge was then made. Within thirty minutes afterward the town of Shelbyville was in our possession. Three superior brass guns, one of which was rifled, were captured, and the captain commanding the battery, with all of his officers and most of his men present, were our prisoners. Over 500 addi.

tional prisoners were captured in another part of the town. This charge was so irresistible and daring, and was made so unexpectedly to the enemy, that they were unable to check it by the fire of their guns and musketry, and were also unable to save their guns by flight.

One gun, however, was hurried away, and taken as far as the bridge that crosses Duck River, on the south side of the town, on the road to Tullahoma, but its wheels broke through the bridge, and the enemy was compelled to abandon it. This served to partially blockade the bridge, thereby preventing the rapid retreat of a large body of rebel cavalry which was yet on the north side of the river, closely pursued by our forces. The retreat now became a perfect rout. Those who could not cross the bridge endeavored to swim the river, which was very much swollen by the late rains. But few reached the other side, while many were drowned. In the midst of their confusion the rebel General Wheeler called upon some of his troops to form and stop our advance. The First Confederate Cavalry volunteered for this duty, and, in endeavoring to perform it, saved their general (Wheeler), who escaped by swimming the river, while the whole regiment, save those of it who were killed, was captured by our forces, including the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, and all of the line officers present. It was now dark, and we had destroyed all of the rebel forces in the vicinity of Shelbyville north of Duck River. Our horses being perfectly exhausted and the men worn out, I ordered a halt until midnight for the purpose of resting them, then intending to pursue and overtake the enemy's train; but even by that time, so exhausting had been our march and chase of the day, we were not in a condition to proceed farther.

In the morning, as there was no possibility of overtaking the enemy, and as our men were out of rations, in accordance with the instructions of the commanding general, I sent the cavalry, under the command of General Stanley, to Manchester, via Fairfield and Wartrace, while I returned with General Baird's division—which remained behind the day before to hold Guy's Gap—to my camp near Christiana.

Our loss in killed and wounded at Guy's Gap and Shelbyville will amount to about 50. This number can safely be set down as the maximum. We did not lose a man by capture.

The enemy lost in killed, wounded, and drowned in Duck River, at the least estimate, from 200 to 225. Our list of prisoners captured accounts for 509. Many of the enemy when captured were hurried off before their names could be obtained for the list from which this account is taken; so that, including them, the total number of prisoners captured by our forces can be placed at 700, including about 40 commissioned officers.

We also captured about 3,000 sacks of corn and corn meal, a few animals, and a quantity of meat, whisky, ammunition, and small-arms, that the enemy could not carry off in their precipitous flight.

I cannot praise too highly the bold dash and gallant conduct of our cavalry at Shelbyville. The efficiency of this branch of the service, not only in this, but in all of our late engagements with the enemy, has been established beyond a doubt. The enemy can no longer boast of the superiority of their cavalry and of its accomplishments.

We met with an enthusiastic reception from the loyal citizens of Shelbyville; our soldiers were received with tears of joy, and our flag, that had been secretly hid for months, floated from many houses.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Department of the Cumberland.

No. 60.

Reports of Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley, U. S. Army, commanding cavalry, Army of the Cumberland.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
One mile from ford on south side of Elk River,
July 2, 1863—8.45 p. m. (Received July 3—6.30 a. m.)

GENERAL: I crossed the river about 6 o'clock this evening, with slight opposition from the enemy. We pursued them about 3½ or 4 miles, the enemy resisting. The entire force of the enemy's cavalry is in front of me—Martin's and Wharton's cavalry, under Wheeler. At about 2 o'clock, Stewart's division left this ford, Bushrod [R.] Johnson's brigade returning when they heard firing toward Allisona. Prisoners also report a strong force of all arms at from 6 to 8 miles from here, getting their trains over the mountains. I think your division should come here by daylight in the morning, and be ready to cross and support me if the enemy attack. If the enemy does not attack me, I shall attack them as early as possible to-morrow. Artillery will be able to cross the fords in the morning. This, in my opinion, is the enemy's most vulnerable point. Please send this through to General Garfield. Our horses are very tired, almost exhausted.

I am, your obedient servant,

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General and Chief of Cavalry.

P. S.—Will you inform me by courier whether you will be up in the morning?

—

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
Camp near Winchester, July 8, 1863.

GENERAL: To detail for the information of the general commanding the operations of the cavalry in the campaign resulting in the driving of the rebel army over the Cumberland Mountains, it is necessary to commence with the 24th day of June. Upon that morning the cavalry division of General Turchin was ordered to march to Woodbury, with Stokes' battery, with the design of moving, by way of McMinnville and Pocahontas, upon Manchester; but learning at 10 p. m. that General Mitchell's division had been engaged seriously the day before at Rover, I withdrew Colonel Minty's brigade and marched with it and a section of Stokes' battery, by way of Salem, for Middleton. That day the rain set in, which has continued to this present date, and which, converting the whole surface of the country into a quagmire, has rendered this one of the most arduous, laborious, and distressing campaigns upon man and beast I have ever witnessed. That evening General Mitchell engaged the enemy at Middleton, and routed him, with considerable loss. The same evening I made a junction with General Mitchell. The rain poured in torrents the entire night.

June 25, marched the command, by the cross-roads at Jamison's farm, to Christiana, where I joined the force under General Gordon Granger. Our pickets near Fosterville having been driven in during the afternoon by the enemy's cavalry, Colonel Patrick was sent, with his own regiment, the Fifth Iowa, and the Fourth Michigan, to ascertain his

force. After a spirited skirmish, the enemy was driven back upon his infantry force at Guy's Gap, where a battery of artillery opened upon Colonel Patrick's command. He retired at dark, with no loss, to his camp.

June 26, rained nearly all day. Time spent in getting up forage and rations and posting detachments to watch the movements of the enemy.

Next morning, June 27, orders were received from the general commanding the army to dislodge the enemy from Guy's Gap. At 9 o'clock we left Chistiana for the gap, General Mitchell's division leading, with orders to take the right-hand road at Old Fosterville, leading by Middleton, and turn the gap. The division turned off the road for this purpose, and Minty's brigade was thus put in advance upon the pike. Skirmishing commenced at Old Fosterville, and an inspection of the enemy's position convincing me that the enemy was not in force of all arms at the gap, I asked General Granger to permit a direct attack upon the pass. He acquiesced in this, and, pushing forward, our forces deployed. The enemy abandoned their position and fled toward Shelbyville, closely pursued by the First Middle Tennessee Cavalry, Colonel Galbraith commanding, supported by the Fourth Regular Cavalry, Captain McIntyre commanding.

Immediately afterward I directed Colonel Minty to support this movement with his whole brigade. The enemy in considerable force, consisting of Martin's division and a part of Wharton's, all under command of Wheeler, made a stand at the fortifications 4 miles north of Shelbyville, where they commenced shelling our advance. Colonel Minty immediately sent the Fourth Michigan to the right, dismounted, but, finding the distance they must necessarily travel was very great, they remounted and advanced through the abatis on horseback, and, after a severe skirmish, they succeeded in getting in on the enemy's left flank, when they fled in haste. As the enemy began to mount, the Seventh Pennsylvania charged up the pike, supported by the Fourth Regulars, and, deploying to the right and left as they passed through the earthworks, succeeded in capturing many of the rebels. From this point up to the time that our advance reached the precincts of Shelbyville the whole brigade pursued them closely, but when they again opened with their artillery, our men being much scattered in the long charge, fell back out of range and reformed. General Granger and myself were still at Guy's Gap when the state of affairs came to us by couriers. I immediately wrote an order to Colonel Minty to charge their battery and take it, at the same time General Mitchell being ordered to support the movement with his entire division. A section of the Eighteenth Ohio Battery, Captain Aleshire commanding, preceded Mitchell's division. Shortly afterward General Granger and myself started to Shelbyville, but before arriving at the place, the energy of General Mitchell and Colonel Minty, nobly seconded by the gallant troops under their command, had won for us a decided victory over the rebels. The latter had been dislodged from the stand they made at the line of intrenchments, principally by the gallantry of the Fourth Michigan, Major Mix commanding. This regiment attacked them with revolving rifles. The rebels fled to the town, where they attempted another stand on the line of the public square and railroad depot, but a part of Colonel Minty's brigade charging them on the pike, in the teeth of their battery, and Colonel Campbell's brigade cutting off their retreat at the upper bridge over Duck River, the enemy was overthrown, routed, his cannon and 591 prisoners captured, including 6 field officers, and a large number, estimated as high as 200, of the enemy killed, wounded, and drowned in

Duck River. The charge upon the enemy's battery was led by the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, headed by Captain Davis, and, as the charge was made down a stone pike, by fours, upon a three-gun battery, supported by mounted infantry (dismounted), the annals of this war will not probably show a more gallant charge. The enemy threw away their arms in their flight, and two of their generals—Wheeler and Martin—escaped by swimming the river. Some five or six hundred stand of arms and a considerable amount of commissary and ordnance stores fell into our hands. For the details of this gallant affair, I refer you to the reports of General Mitchell and Colonel Minty.

At midnight I learned from one of my scouts that Forrest's command, which had floundered in the mud all day between Unionville and Middleton, was crossing Duck River 4 miles below us, in great disorder, and endeavoring to escape to Tullahoma.

I consulted General Granger as to the propriety of moving our whole force to attack and intercept him, but the general was of the opinion that the command was too much wearied to move in the night. As the matter turned out, I think it was very unfortunate that this attack was not made, as I think we could have completely routed this part of Forrest's force.

[June] 28, marched the command back to Guy's Gap and supplied ourselves with rations and ammunition.

[June] 29, having detached four regiments from my command for service at Murfreesborough, I marched the remainder, starting at 1 a. m., to Shelbyville, hoping to surprise some of Forrest's stragglers, but finding no rebels in Shelbyville, marched the command to Fairfield, Mitchell's First Brigade going on to Beech Grove.

[June] 30, moved from Fairfield to Manchester; but owing to scarcity of forage, marched Mitchell's division back, by the Pan-Handle road, to Walker's Mill.

July 1, Colonel Minty's brigade marched back to Walker's Mill. Learning, at 2 p. m., that Bragg's army had evacuated Tullahoma, orders were given for the entire cavalry force to march to Pelham, via Hillsborough. General Turchin, with a part of Colonel Long's brigade, not more than 400 men in all, and Captain Stokes, with one section of his battery, started for Hillsborough at 11 p. m. General Mitchell's division and Minty's brigade arrived at Manchester the morning of July 2. It having been ascertained that the enemy had not retreated by the way of Pelham, a courier was sent to General Turchin to change his direction and march to Decherd. The main column, under my command, marched early in the morning for the same point, via Morris' Ford. We arrived at this place at 1 p. m., and found that the small force (only twelve companies) under General Turchin's command had been repulsed in their attempt to cross in the forenoon. General Turchin, having arrived in advance of my column, immediate measures were taken to force the passage. General Mitchell was directed to cross the upper and General Turchin the lower ford. This was effected with little opposition—a fortunate circumstance, as the current was swift, and almost swam a horse. Colonel Long's small brigade crossed first, and was soon engaged in a very heavy skirmish with the enemy's cavalry, driving them in the direction of Decherd.

The remainder of Turchin's and Mitchell's divisions came to the support as soon as they had crossed, and the enemy was pressed until night closed. This skirmish was disastrous to the enemy, 1 of his colonels being killed and 1 mortally wounded, who fell into our hands, besides

20 killed and left on the field. The troops camped during the night near the ford, and the artillery was crossed over.

July 3, moved to Decherd, sending the Seventh Pennsylvania to Brakefield Point and Colonel Campbell's brigade to Cowan. Found nothing but stragglers and deserters. Learned that the last of the rebels had crossed the mountains. Encamped at Decherd. The incessant rain and consequent condition of the roads rendered the operations of the cavalry difficult and exceedingly trying to men and horses. The impossibility of bringing up forage in wagons, and the absence of feed in the "Barrens" of the Cumberland Mountains, the constant rain depriving our poor beasts of their rest, has reduced the cavalry considerably. They now require some little rest and refitting.

I have the pleasure to add that the conduct of the entire command was all that I could wish it. Many instances of personal gallantry occurred, but the whole command behaved so well that it is difficult to discriminate. To my division and brigade commanders—Generals R. B. Mitchell and J. B. Turchin, Colonels Campbell, McCook, Minty, and Long—I am under many obligations for their cheerful assistance in all my labors. General Mitchell and Colonels Minty and Campbell had the fortunate opportunity of adding to their already high reputations as first-class soldiers by the brilliant affair at Shelbyville. Colonel Long's affair at Morris' Ford was equally creditable to him as a cavalry commander.

To the members of my staff, most of whom I have had occasion to mention favorably before, I am under many obligations for their promptness in the field as at the writing-table. Major Sinclair, assistant adjutant-general; Captain [P. H.] Warner, commanding my escort; Captain [J.] Hawley, inspector of cavalry; Captain [W. H.] Greenwood, engineer, and Lieutenant Hutchins, aide-de-camp, were in the cavalry charge at Shelbyville, and riding in the van, as they do always when sabers are ordered forward. Surgeon [L. A.] James, medical director; Lieutenant [W. C.] Arthur, acting commissary of subsistence, and Captain [C. C.] McCormick, provost-marshal, executed their respective functions in their usual quiet and effective way. Lieutenant [L. L.] Taylor was indefatigable and constant in his labors in my assistance, which at times were very severe. Lieutenants [W. M.] Wilson and Kinney were very serviceable to me.

A supplementary report will be made in mention of the officers and soldiers most distinguished.

Sergeant [Henry B.] Wilson, of my escort, deserves special mention for his gallantry at Shelbyville, capturing almost unaided 12 or 15 prisoners.

Please find accompanying reports of division and brigade commanders; also list of casualties.*

Respectfully submitted.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General and Chief of Cavalry.

—

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY,
Salem, July 11, 1863—10.15.

GENERAL: I send you inclosed the reports of the operations of the cavalry up to the time of the exit of the rebels over the mountains.

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 423.

I have had tribulation enough in getting them in, the excuse being no paper to write on. Some of the sub-reports are still back. These will be forwarded as soon as they can be procured. I received a dispatch from Colonel Galbraith last night at Fayetteville. The railroad to that place is complete. Colonel Galbraith has his own regiment and the Third Ohio. He is ordered to go on to Pulaski, and thence to Huntsville. Colonel Long, with four regiments, marched for Huntsville this morning. I will march to-morrow morning, sending Colonel Long to Athens. I will leave Colonel Watkins near Winchester with his brigade and our wagon train. He will have an aggregate of 3,000 men. Colonel Galbraith has information that there are two battalions of rebel cavalry on Cane Creek; he goes after them to-day. I think he is mistaken. Perhaps he has heard of Wilder being in there. I will try and finish up the business as soon as I can, consistently with keeping the horses in condition. I will communicate with headquarters so soon as I reach Huntsville.

In regard to the man tried by commission, I regret the commission was so tender-hearted. An execution would have had a beneficial effect upon this command.

I will write at more leisure of a matter I consider important to the efficiency of this command.

Your obedient servant,

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff.

No. 61.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Robert B. Mitchell, U. S. Army, commanding First Cavalry Division.

NEAR CHRISTIANA, *June* 25, 1863.
(Received 1.10 p. m.)

GENERAL: I left Triune at 8 a. m. June 23. Struck the enemy's picket one-half mile south of Eagleville. Steady skirmishing until we arrived within one-half mile of Rover, and there I met the enemy in force; formed a line of battle, and drove them one-fourth of a mile beyond the town. Here they opened a battery of six guns. They had a regiment and a battalion of infantry to support them. I drove them back to their rifle-pits, within a mile of Unionville. We killed 27 horses that we counted, and, I think, killed and wounded an equal number of men. We slept on the ground that night, and the next morning moved to Versailles at sunrise; there received orders from General Granger to attack Middleton and attack that place. We drove the enemy with a loss of from 50 to 60 horses. Many of them were left on the ground. I was compelled to burn part of the town. I drove the enemy 3 miles beyond the town, and then fell back in the direction of General Stanley's camp. We did not lose more than 20 killed and wounded.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS.

HDQRS. FIRST. CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Camp near Decherd, Tenn., July 8, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor herewith to present report of the operations of this division from the time of the advance from their encampment at Triune on the 23d ultimo.

On the morning of the 23d of June, at 8.30 a. m., I left encampment at Triune with my division, consisting of the First and Second Brigades, commanded, respectively, by Col. A. P. Campbell, Second Michigan Cavalry, and Col. E. M. McCook, Second Indiana Cavalry, and composed as follows: First Brigade, Second Michigan Cavalry, Major Godley; First East Tennessee Cavalry, Lieut. Col. J. P. Brownlow; Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Colonel Jordan, and Fourth Kentucky, Major Gwynne. Second Brigade, Second Indiana Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart; Fourth Indiana, Lieutenant-Colonel Platter; First Wisconsin Cavalry, Colonel La Grange; Second East Tennessee Cavalry, Colonel Ray, and section of Battery D, First Ohio Volunteer Artillery, Lieutenant Newell.

We proceeded without interruption, the First Brigade in advance, to Eagleville. Just outside of the town, on the southeast side, my flankers struck the outposts of the enemy, and, advancing rapidly, drove the enemy steadily, forcing him back upon his reserves, which were rapidly concentrated. The regiments of the First Brigade relieved each other from time to time as dismounted skirmishers, the weather being exceedingly hot and the ground advanced over being covered with thick undergrowth exceedingly difficult of penetration. This advance continued till the rebel encampment at Rover was reached, when the enemy made a short stand, but were soon driven from their position and their encampment and some few stores in it burned. They fell back to a strong elevated position, which we judged to be the picket line of the force at Unionville, where we ascertained a large force of infantry and artillery were posted, and made another stand, opening on our skirmishers with artillery. All of the First Brigade, the Fourth Indiana Cavalry, and six companies of the First Wisconsin Cavalry, of the Second Brigade, deployed with reserve as skirmishers, engaged the enemy, drawing their fire from their artillery, which was strongly posted, and supported by heavy bodies of infantry. At this time the enemy, using a road not down on our maps, and of which I had no information, attempted a flank movement on our right, bringing two pieces of artillery into action on this flank.

The Fourth Kentucky, which was advanced upon our extreme right, held the enemy in check, while the First East Tennessee and the six companies of the First Wisconsin, by a change of front under the flank fire of the enemy at short range, successfully repulsed this attack, driving the enemy again to the timber.

Lieutenant Newell's section of artillery, attached to the Second Brigade, performed good execution. His pieces were used but sparingly, but every shot told on the desired spot, effectually repressing any manifestation of the enemy to advance anywhere within the range of his guns.

The enemy having been driven to the support of the main force at Unionville, night having come on, and the men and horses of my division being almost exhausted in strength, I withdrew my force to a point about 1 mile north of Rover, bivouacking for the night.

The regiments actually engaged in this affair of the 23d of June were (of the First Brigade) the Second Michigan Cavalry, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Fourth Kentucky, and the First East Tennessee; (of the

Second Brigade) six companies of the First Wisconsin, part of the Fourth Indiana, and Lieutenant Newell's section of Battery D, First Ohio Volunteer Artillery.

Our casualties were 1 man killed, 1 severely and 2 slightly wounded. Rebel loss, as ascertained from prisoners taken that day and subsequently, was 30 killed and wounded, 7 prisoners taken, and a large number of horses disabled.

The rebel forces engaged were, as far as could be ascertained, the Second and Fourth Georgia and Seventh Alabama Cavalry and the Fifty-first Alabama, with four pieces of artillery.

On the morning of the 24th, at daybreak, I started with my column for Versailles, halting there and awaiting the return of my couriers from Major-General Granger. They returned at 12 m., bringing orders from General Granger to proceed to Middleton. I left Versailles with my column about noon. Rain had fallen steadily and heavily since 1 a. m., and the road was in very bad condition. My skirmishers struck the enemy 1 mile from Middleton, on the northwest of the town.

The First Wisconsin deployed to the right and the Second Indiana on the left of the road as skirmishers, advanced, driving the enemy steadily before them into the town and to the heights beyond. The enemy's sharpshooters were lodged in strong log-houses in the town, greatly annoying our skirmishers. Being under orders from General Granger to await the arrival of an infantry column and co operate with them, I did not consider it proper to show my whole force, and therefore brought up Newell's section, which, by a few well-directed shells, dislodged the enemy from the houses. Having become convinced that the weather or other cause had prevented the arrival of the infantry column, as expected, I ordered a charge, night approaching, and drove the enemy out of sight. The rebel loss was about 30 killed; the number of wounded unknown, but was stated by prisoners subsequently taken to be very large. About 60 horses of the enemy were killed. The rebel force engaged was the same as that of the day previous at Rover, with some re-enforcements. In accordance with orders received from department headquarters, I returned on the Salem road to rejoin Major-General Granger's column; but meeting Major-General Stanley, under his orders I bivouacked my command at the junction of the Christiana and Salem roads, moving the next morning (June 25) to Christiana, and remained in bivouac until the morning of the 27th, when, under orders from Major-General Granger, the division proceeded with Colonel Minty's brigade, the whole cavalry column being under the immediate command of Major-General Stanley, chief of cavalry, to Fosterville and Guy's Gap. Upon arrival at the base of the hill at the approach of the gap, the First East Tennessee Cavalry, being advanced as skirmishers, pressed the enemy closely, and, in obedience to orders, the whole command advanced in line, together with Colonel Minty's brigade of the Second Division, charging up and through the gap, the enemy flying in confusion, and closely pursued by Colonel Minty's brigade. My column was halted at Houston's Spring, by order of Major-General Granger, till Colonel Minty sending for support, I advanced rapidly with one section of the Eighteenth Ohio Battery, Captain Aleshire. Upon arriving in front of Shelbyville with the head of my column, I found Colonel Minty inside the works with his command, and about three-quarters of a mile from the town. I formed my brigade in the left of the road, and, after two well-directed shots from the artillery section, they were charged by squadron front into the town on the left, advancing to the lower bridge, Colonel Minty charging with his brigade up the main street of the town.

In the rapid advance and charge of my First Brigade, in the close hand-to-hand contest, and in the crowd of the rapidly fleeing enemy, it is impossible to state the exact number of prisoners taken, my forces sending prisoners as rapidly as captured to the rear, and, pushing on to the lower bridge across Duck River, drove such of the enemy as attempted to escape without surrender into the river. Upward of 175 or 200 were either killed on the river bank or drowned in their attempt to escape by swimming. The enemy were completely routed and demoralized, and darkness alone prevented the capture of the entire rebel force.

I cannot refrain from expressing in this connection my admiration of the conduct of Colonel Minty and his brigade. Though not under my command, they came under my immediate observation. Before the gallantry and skill of this commander and the dashing bravery of his troops, all efforts of the rebels to withstand his advance were ineffectual.

Under orders from General Granger, we returned from the chase and bivouacked just outside of the town till the evening of June 28, when, with Colonel Minty's brigade, we returned to Houston's Spring, and received an issue of forage and subsistence stores. We left this bivouac at 1 a. m. of the 29th ultimo, proceeding to Fairfield. My advance again entered Shelbyville, but found no enemy, nor had there been any there since their precipitate retreat of the 27th.

At Fairfield I left Colonel McCook's Second Brigade with General Stanley, proceeding with Colonel Campbell's First Brigade to Beech Grove. On the morning of the 29th, at daylight, I advanced by the Manchester pike. Colonel McCook rejoined me at the junction of the Pan-Handle and Manchester roads.

Under orders from General Stanley, I returned with my command on the Pan-Handle road to Walker's Mill, where our subsistence and forage train was again met, and part issues made. We remained at Walker's Mill till 3 a. m. of the 2d instant, when, pursuant to orders previously received from General Stanley, the column advanced to Manchester, my division in advance, Colonel Minty, of the Second Division, in the rear. Leaving our train at Manchester, we advanced to Morris' Ford of Elk River, where we found General Turchin, with one brigade of his division, who had been compelled to abandon an attempt to cross the ford by an overwhelming force of the enemy advantageously posted with artillery in commanding position on the opposite bank. I discovered two trees felled at the ford on the opposite bank, evidently placed there by the enemy to prevent or impede our passage. Major Presdee, Second Indiana Cavalry, with Sergeant Eucking and 20 men of that regiment, volunteered, and, crossing the stream, succeeded in cutting away the trees, and permitted the passage of the column. I cannot speak in too high terms of this act of cool daring and great service. There was every reason to believe that a large body of the enemy were posted near and covering the ford, and the great depth of the water, the narrowness of the ford, and the swiftness of the current rendered its passage without the removal of these obstacles almost impossible. They presented their lives for the success of our column and our cause, and though the sacrifice was happily not demanded, yet their gallantry, patriotism, and self-sacrificing act entitle them to the highest meed of praise bestowed on heroes and patriots. The passage of the ford was effected with celerity, our advance meeting no opposition except from a few scattering shots from the enemy. Moving to the right, striking and advancing on the Winchester road, the enemy were discovered in line of battle about 1½ miles from the upper ford. Advancing the Second Brigade, in connection

with Colonel Long's brigade, of the Second Division, the enemy was sharply engaged and driven with great loss, till darkness forced an abandonment of the pursuit, and the division bivouacked in line of battle.

At 3 a. m. of the 3d instant, I moved with my command in rear of General Turchin's division, reaching here on the same afternoon.

I have said nothing of the state of the weather, which has in so great a degree prevented the entire success of the cavalry in harassing the enemy in his late disgraceful retreat from Tennessee. From early morning of the 24th ultimo, the rain has fallen almost constantly and very heavily, preventing any rapid march. Forage and subsistence has been very scarce and difficult to obtain. The men of my command have undergone toils, privations, and exposures almost unsurpassed in this war, and yet from no officer or soldier, from the highest to the lowest, has one word of complaining been heard. Every encounter with the enemy has demonstrated their ability and bravery; and their patient and cheerful endurance under hardships shows that opportunities given them for striking blows for our cause are ample recompenses for all sufferings.

The prisoners taken by my command have in many cases been turned over immediately upon capture to the provost-marshal at corps headquarters, especially in the affair at Shelbyville. We have lists of 158 prisoners taken, exclusive of those mentioned above.

Our casualties are 3 killed, 6 severely wounded, 2 slightly wounded, and 3 missing.*

I inclose herewith copies of the reports of my brigade commanders—Col. A. P. Campbell, Second Michigan Cavalry, First Brigade, and Col. E. M. McCook, Second Indiana, commanding Second Brigade. To them I owe great commendation for the able manner in which they have managed their respective commands, and for their continued and untiring endurance and exertions under great privations.

I am happy to say that with one single exception—that of an officer whose resignation has since been accepted for the good of the service—no officer or soldier of this command has done anything but that which entitles him to the highest praise.

I am greatly indebted to the following members of my staff for the able and efficient manner in which they discharged their whole duty, both on the battle-field and on the march: Capt. John Pratt, assistant adjutant-general; Major [F. M.] Helveti, assistant inspector-general; Lieutenant [J. K.] Rankin, aide-de-camp; Lieutenant [I.] Gannett, ordnance officer; Lieutenant [H. M.] Miller, acting commissary of musters; Captain [C. F.] Garrett, assistant quartermaster; Surg. Joel Vaile, medical director; Captain [E. A.] Hancock, provost-marshal; Capt. G. E. Winters, acting commissary of subsistence, and H. Shanklin, volunteer aide-de-camp. They were ever ready and willing, and rendered me efficient aid, performing their many and arduous duties with promptitude and ability.

I have also to thank my orderlies (Sergeant [Henry D.] Gorham, Corporal [Rufus F.] Thorn, and Private [George] Faulds), Second Kansas Cavalry, for prompt and faithful performance of duty.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. W. H. SINCLAIR,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry Corps, Dept. of the Cumberland.

---

* But see revised statement, p. 423.

No. 62.

Report of Col. Archibald P. Campbell, Second Michigan Cavalry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST CAV. BRIG., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Camp near Decherd, July 6, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the First Brigade, First Division of Cavalry, since its departure from Triune, June 23, 1863, to the present date:

June 23, marched from Triune, by the Shelbyville pike, through Eagleville. Soon after leaving the latter place, the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry commenced a brisk skirmish with the enemy, driving 300 rebel cavalry before them rapidly for a distance of 2 miles, when they were relieved by the Second Michigan Cavalry, dismounted, which regiment drove the enemy from their encampment at Rover. The latter burned their tents and other camp equipage. Here they opened upon us with artillery. Our skirmishers advancing, drove the enemy 2 miles, when an attack was made upon our right flank by artillery and a charge by cavalry, which was instantly repulsed by the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry and First East Tennessee Cavalry. The enemy leaving, we bivouacked until 3 a. m. next morning, and marched at daylight toward Middleton, via Versailles. The Second Brigade skirmishing in the advance until arriving in front of Middleton, the First Brigade was ordered forward. The Second Michigan Cavalry, dismounted, I ordered to the advance, and they drove a stubborn enemy from their chosen position in a ravine and in log buildings of the town, and, with the aid of the artillery, completely routed the enemy, with severe loss in killed and wounded. Each regiment of the brigade acted well their part in driving the enemy out of sight. A battalion of the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, dismounted, deserve credit for their bravery on this occasion.

At dark the command was ordered back 5 miles toward Salem, and camped for the night, and next morning crossed over to Murfreesborough and Shelbyville pike.

June 27, marched toward Shelbyville. Skirmished the enemy from Fosterville to Guy's Gap, when the Second Cavalry Division took the advance until arriving near Shelbyville, when this brigade was ordered forward and took the left column of the charge into Shelbyville, taking a large number of prisoners and driving many of the enemy into Duck River in their confusion.

Next day, returned to Guy's Gap for forage, and on the morning of June 29 marched to Shelbyville, Fairfield, and Beech Grove, and the day following toward Manchester, and encamped near Walker's Mill.

July 2, marched at 2 a. m.; passed through Manchester on Hillsborough road to Elk River.

July 3, marched through Decherd to Cowan Station, where some prisoners were taken, without fighting. The enemy's pickets fled to the mountains at our approach. We returned to Decherd same day.

The casualties are as follows: In the Second Michigan Cavalry—June 23, at Rover, 1 private slightly wounded; 24th, at Middleton, 1 private slightly wounded, and, 27th, at Shelbyville, 3 privates missing. In Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry—3 privates wounded; Capt. Gilbert Waters killed by falling from his horse at the charge into Shelbyville. In First East Tennessee Cavalry—June 23, at Rover, 1 private killed and 1 taken prisoner; June 24, 1 private severely wounded, and July

3, 1 private killed by falling from his horse. Fourth Kentucky Cavalry—June 23, at Rover, 1 private wounded severely.*

The number of prisoners taken at Shelbyville by this brigade cannot be accurately ascertained. Since that engagement we have taken 50 prisoners, including a few that I have paroled.

I remain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

A. P. CAMPBELL,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. JOHN PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 63.

Report of Col. Edward M. McCook, Second Indiana Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND CAV. BRIG., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Decherd, Tenn., July 6, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with the order of the general commanding, I have the honor to report the part taken by my command in the cavalry operations of the division after leaving Triune, on the 23d of June.

The division arrived at Rover on the evening of the 23d, the First Brigade in advance. Encountered a large body of the enemy, and drove them from the town. One regiment of my brigade, the Fourth Indiana, was ordered to make a reconnaissance to the front. After advancing about 1 mile, a force of the enemy, consisting of infantry, cavalry, and three pieces of artillery, opened upon them. Other regiments of the division coming up, the enemy was driven off, after a spirited skirmish. Our only loss was 1 man wounded, Private Isaac Moles, Company I, Fourth Indiana, and two horses. Six companies of the First Wisconsin repulsed an attack made by the enemy on our right flank.

The next morning we marched on Middleton, by way of Versailles, my brigade having the advance. We found the enemy's pickets 1½ miles from town; drove them in, and attacked the main body. They had occupied all the houses with dismounted sharpshooters. Their mounted line was driven back through the town by the First Wisconsin, Second Indiana, and Second Michigan Regiments. Wherever these troops opened fire they drove them, but finding it impossible to dislodge the force in the houses with small-arms, without unnecessary loss of life, General Mitchell ordered up Newell's section of artillery. A few shells accomplished the object, when four companies of the Second East Tennessee charged into the town, drove the enemy through, and captured part of their skirmishers. The casualties in this skirmish were: Private King, Second East Tennessee, wounded; Private Waldemar Nelson, First Wisconsin, wounded in right breast, and 3 horses killed and disabled.

Two days afterward we marched upon Shelbyville, where the enemy's cavalry suffered a total rout, with the loss of all their artillery and the entire destruction of two of their regiments. My brigade being in rear of the column, was not actively engaged in this the most gallant and successful cavalry affair of the war.

We afterward marched to Manchester, Tenn., and then in the direction of Winchester, to Elk River. On arriving at the main ford of that

* But see revised statement, p. 423.

stream, on the Winchester stage road, found part of the Second Division that had been unable to effect a crossing. My brigade was ordered to cross at another ford, and did so.

In this connection I would specially mention the gallant conduct of Major Presdee, Sergt. John P. Eucking, Company A, and the other brave men of the Second Indiana Cavalry, who crossed the ford in the face of what they believed to be almost certain death, cut away the obstructions, and opened a passage for the other troops. As an instance of cool and determined courage, it has never been surpassed. The next day we marched into Decherd.

I feel called upon to mention in terms of commendation the conduct of all the officers and men of my command. Through fifteen days of continuous rain, short of rations, and their energies taxed to the utmost by the calls of duty, I have not heard a murmur. They have endured every hardship, every privation cheerfully, and weather that would probably have dampened the ardor and spirits of any other than cavalry soldiers seems only to have increased theirs.

Colonel Ray, Second East Tennessee; Colonel La Grange, First Wisconsin; Colonel Platter, Fourth Indiana, and Major Stewart, Second Indiana, the regimental commanders of my brigade, I thank for the promptitude and readiness with which they have executed every order. To the members of my staff I am equally indebted.

The number of prisoners captured by my brigade up to the date of our arrival at Decherd is 2 commissioned officers and 56 non-commissioned officers and privates.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD M. McCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. JOHN PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 64.

Report of Col. Oscar H. La Grange, First Wisconsin Cavalry.

HDQRS. FIRST REGIMENT WISCONSIN CAVALRY,
Decherd, Tenn., July 4, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that the detachment under my command proceeded up the mountain to within 2 miles of the university building without meeting the enemy or discovering very recent traces. Learned by inquiry that the rear of Bragg's column passed over the mountain about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. His train was lightly loaded. On return, met General Negley's division marching up the mountain. Brought in all the cattle and sheep we could find. They are in the hands of the division commissary. Greenwood will report of roads.

Very respectfully,

O. H. LA GRANGE,
Colonel First Wisconsin Cavalry.

Maj. W. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Command.

No. 65.

Reports of Col. Louis D. Watkins, Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, commanding Third Brigade, First Cavalry Division.

ON TOP OF MOUNTAIN AND ABOUT TO DESCEND,
July 4, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you we are in a considerable engagement.

The forces of the enemy are retiring.

Most respectfully,

LOUIS D. WATKINS,
Commanding Cavalry.

General P. H. SHERIDAN.

—

HDQRS. CAV. BRIG., THIRD DIV., TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Cowan, Tenn., July 4, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to the order of Major-General Sheridan, commanding Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, I moved out on the University road with the Fifth and Sixth Kentucky Cavalry about 5.30 o'clock this morning, to feel the enemy's rear.

When about 3 miles out, I sent in advance three companies of the Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, under command of Major Owsley, who, after proceeding a mile or thereabouts, came upon the enemy's pickets, whom he chased back to the main body, posted in thickets and in an old field behind logs and trees, and some concealed in the heavy undergrowth skirting the road, and outnumbering him about three to one.

After a brief skirmish of ten or fifteen minutes, during which the Fifth had 6 men wounded, Major Owsley was ordered to fall back upon the main column, which was advancing rapidly to the scene of action. The Fifth then formed line of battle and was stationed as a reserve, the Sixth Kentucky passing rapidly and steadily to the front, and attacking the enemy vigorously. After a brisk fight of a half to three-quarters of an hour, the enemy was forced back. They, however, retired slowly, and fought obstinately for every foot of ground.

After driving him beyond the cross-roads and within a half mile of University, I slowly withdrew, and brought my command in a steady and orderly manner back to camp.

From a prisoner we learned that the enemy's force was much greater than our own, and composed of cavalry and mounted infantry. We captured 15 prisoners and a set of brass musical instruments.*

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOUIS D. WATKINS,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

Capt. GEORGE LEE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division, Twentieth Corps.

---

* Nominal list of casualties omitted. See Addenda, p. 551.

ADDENDA.

Return of Casualties in the Third Brigade, First Cavalry Division, July 4, 1863.

[Compiled from nominal lists of casualties.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Enlisted men captured or missing.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.			
5th Kentucky	.....	.....	.....	6	1	7	2 horses killed and 7 wounded.
6th Kentucky*	1	1	1	4	.....	7	4 horses killed and 6 wounded.
Total	1	1	1	10	1	14	

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
In the Field, five miles from Winchester, Tenn., July 8, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the general commanding First Cavalry Division, Department of the Cumberland, the following synopsis of the movements of the Fifth and Sixth Kentucky Cavalry from their departure from Franklin until their arrival at headquarters of First Cavalry Division:

June 23, marched from Franklin to Triune, 16 miles.

June 24, marched to a point 6 miles from that place, where we bivouacked in the woods.

June 25, marched to Murfreesborough, the Sixth Kentucky making a reconnaissance, via Versailles and Middleton, under command of Lieut. Col. William P. Roper, capturing a sergeant and 3 privates, C. S. Army.

June 26, in camp at Murfreesborough.

June 27, in camp at Murfreesborough.

June 28, marched from Murfreesborough to Christiana (10 miles), and encamped with General Baird's division.

[June] 29, marched to a point 5 miles from Shelbyville, and encamped for the night.

[June] 30, entered Shelbyville, and, having made a reconnaissance on the Tullahoma road and crossed to Lewisburg pike, returned to Shelbyville, and encamped 1 mile east of town, having captured a lieutenant and 9 privates.

July 1, encamped at Shelbyville.

July 2, marched from Shelbyville to Tullahoma, and reported to Major-General Rosecrans, capturing on the road 3 privates, C. S. Army.

[July] 3, marched to Cowan, and reported to Major-General Sheridan, commanding Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps.

[July] 4, made a reconnaissance toward University, 4 miles from which point met the enemy in considerable force, composed of cavalry and mounted infantry; engaged him, and drove him one-half a mile past University Depot, where, having fully accomplished the object aimed at, it was thought advisable to withdraw. In this action the loss of the Sixth Kentucky was 1 lieutenant and 1 private killed and 1 lieutenant and 4 privates wounded; also 16 horses killed and wounded. The loss of the Fifth Kentucky was 1 private killed and 9 enlisted men wounded, and 10 horses killed and wounded. Twenty-two prisoners

* Lieut. William Murphy killed.

were captured from the enemy in this engagement. It has been subsequently ascertained that the loss of the enemy in killed and wounded was far greater than ours.

July 5, encamped at Cowan; made a reconnaissance to within 20 miles of Bridgeport; found no enemy.

[July] 6, encamped at Cowan.

[July] 7, marched from Cowan to headquarters First Cavalry Division, and reported to Brig. Gen. R. B. Mitchell commanding, leaving the Fifth Kentucky Cavalry attached to General Sheridan's division at Cowan.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOUIS D. WATKINS,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. JOHN PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Cavalry Division.

No. 66.

Report of Brig. Gen. John B. Turchin, U. S. Army, commanding Second Cavalry Division.

HDQRS. SECOND CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Salem, Tenn., July 10, 1863.

SIR: In accordance with orders from the chief of cavalry, on the 24th day of June, 1863, I moved from Murfreesborough, Tenn., to Cripple Creek, with Stokes' battery and the whole of my division, excepting the Tenth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry and the Thirty-ninth Indiana Mounted Infantry.

The Thirty-ninth Indiana Mounted Infantry, by a direct order from Major-General McCook to Colonel Harrison, commanding the regiment, was ordered to report to him for duty. I have not seen that regiment since; have received no reports from it, and do not know where it now is.

The Tenth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, by direct verbal order from the general commanding the department to Lieutenant-Colonel Haynes, commanding the regiment, was ordered to remain at Murfreesborough, and is still there.

When near Cripple Creek, I received orders from Major-General Stanley to send the First Brigade of my division, with three pieces of artillery, back to Murfreesborough at once, and with the remaining force, four regiments and four pieces of artillery, to co-operate with Major-General Crittenden, whose two divisions (General Palmer's and General Wood's) were to constitute the left column in the forward movement, and move to Manchester by Bradyville.

Sending the ammunition and baggage trains from Cripple Creek direct to Bradyville, I took the road through Readyville. At Bradyville I found General Palmer's division encamped. General Palmer having in the afternoon skirmished with some rebel cavalry in the gap beyond Bradyville, and the country being unfavorable for the action of cavalry, next morning, June 25, I directed Colonel Long, with two regiments of his brigade, to move from Bradyville, by Dickey's Ridge road, to the left and around the gap, pass the infantry, move forward through Hollow Springs, occupy Lumley's Stand, at the crossing of the McMinnville and Shelbyville road with the Bradyville and Manchester road,

seize the rebel couriers on the McMinnville and Shelbyville road, and reconnoiter the country for 3 or 4 miles in all directions.

The other two regiments of Colonel Long's brigade, with the artillery, followed General Palmer's division. When the head of General Palmer's column reached Hollow Springs, Colonel Long occupied Lumley's Stand, 4 miles in advance, a very barren country, but an important strategic point in our movement. From it we could strike to the rear of Beech Grove, on the Murfreesborough and Manchester pike, and facilitate the advance of General Thomas' corps against the rebel position there, or move at once on Manchester. Either of these movements my command could have made the same day, because the distance already passed (from Bradyville to Lumley's Stand) was only 10 miles, and the distances from Lumley's Stand to Beech Grove and Manchester were, respectively, 8 and 11 miles. But no order was given for a forward movement. On the contrary, my command was ordered to encamp at Hollow Springs with General Palmer's division, except one regiment, left at Lumley's Stand to occupy that point. During the whole day we heard heavy cannonading from time to time in the direction of Beech Grove.

On the morning of the 26th [June], I was ordered to move to Lumley's Stand, send out scouting parties, and stay there. During the whole day we heard cannonading on our right, on the Manchester pike.

We remained at Lumley's Stand until 2 p. m. June 27, when I received orders to move to Pocahontas, 5 miles from Lumley's Stand, toward McMinnville, and to remain there until both divisions and trains of General Crittenden's corps should pass Lumley's Stand, thus protecting the left of his column from rebel cavalry, supposed to be at McMinnville, or in the direction of Woodbury.

But while at Pocahontas, at 1.30 a. m. June 28, I received orders from the general commanding the department to move at once to Manchester, where I arrived at 9 o'clock the same morning, and found the whole corps of General Thomas there.

The road between Cripple Creek and Hollow Springs being very hilly, and it being rainy weather all the time, my command remained without trains until we moved to Pocahontas, and thence to Manchester. Thus the left column of the army to which I was attached, instead of being first in Manchester, on account of different causes, arrived there one day later than the central column.

On the same day, after my arrival in Manchester, by order of the general commanding the department, I sent two battalions—eight companies—of the Second Kentucky Cavalry on picket duty, one of these battalions being sent to Hillsborough. I was ordered to send two battalions more, which I did from the Fourth Ohio Cavalry.

The next day I sent two battalions—eight companies of the First Ohio Cavalry—to relieve the pickets, instead of which these battalions were retained on the front also.

The next day General Garfield telegraphed to Generals Brannan and Thomas to send back to camp half of the cavalry force that was on the front, and ordered me to send one battalion forward to re-enforce the remaining half. I sent one battalion of the Third Ohio Cavalry to the front, which, like the others, was accepted, but no cavalry was sent back to camp. In this manner the whole brigade was scattered by battalions, under command of majors and lieutenant-colonels, on the front of the two army corps, the regimental commanders and the brigade commanders remaining in camp with twelve companies of different regiments, and at the head of all was the division commander himself.

The separate reports, herewith inclosed, of the commanders of different cavalry battalions show how their commands were shifted from hand to hand between the infantry division commanders.

In the evening of July 1, I received orders from the general commanding cavalry to take what force I had in camp, and two pieces of artillery, and move at once to Hillsborough, and thence to Pelham; stating that he, with my First Brigade and the whole of the First Division, would join me next morning. I left Manchester at 11 p. m., passing General Crittenden's corps, in camp, a mile before reaching Hillsborough, and stopped to feed the horses 2 miles beyond Hillsborough, on the road to Pelham. When ready to start, I received an order from the general commanding the department to stop at the place where the order found me, and move by the most direct route toward Decherd Station, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

At 5 a. m. July 2, I moved back to Hillsborough, and thence toward Decherd by direct road leading through Morris' Ford, on Elk River, 10 miles from Hillsborough. About a mile and a half before reaching the ford, the advance guard met the enemy's cavalry pickets, which were driven back and across the river at the ford. Two companies of the Fourth Ohio followed them rapidly, and, when approaching the ford, were fired upon by the enemy's sharpshooters from the opposite shore.

The river at this point forms a horseshoe curve, the road running into the curve, and the ford being at the culminating point of the bend, as a matter of course. The opposite shore occupied by the enemy was a sharp bluff, while the space inside of the curve on our side was low, rising gradually back of our position, on which slope on the road were two houses, distant, respectively, one-third and two-thirds of a mile from the ford.

The companies at the ford were re-enforced by others; half of the men were ordered to fight on foot, and sharp skirmishing commenced.

At this time, 8.30 a. m., I sent a dispatch to the general commanding, advising him of what we had encountered, supposing him to be on his way to Hillsborough or on this side of it.

Learning that there was another ford, called Shallow Ford, 1½ miles above Morris' Ford, on our left and almost in our rear, I sent Lieutenant Shoemaker, commanding my escort, with a few men, to ascertain whether that ford was guarded by the enemy. He approached the ford; was fired upon from the opposite shore, and wounded. One company was ordered at once to guard that ford, and one piece of artillery moved to Morris' Ford, and opened on the enemy's skirmishers with canister. Three shots drove them back from the slope, and, consulting with Colonel Long, we decided to send a dozen dismounted men across the river, and, if the enemy retreated, to send across four mounted companies. Although I considered the position at Morris' Ford of the greatest importance to the enemy, being on the flank of their army, retreating from Tullahoma to Cowan, I could not ascertain whether it was strongly occupied, and was on the point of sending the four companies across the river, when, happily, the enemy opened on us with shrapnel and shell from a battery of four guns in position below the ford. This showed plainly that there was a force superior to ours, which consisted of only 500 men and two pieces of artillery. My artillery was withdrawn from the ford, and placed at the first house, on somewhat more elevated ground, and, after a few shots from one of the guns posted there, the enemy ceased firing, and withdrew his battery, the reason of which, as ascertained afterward, was that the third shot of our gun dismounted one of the enemy's pieces. This was at 10.30 a. m., and I

sent another dispatch to Major-General Stanley, stating that I did not dare to cross the river. Fearing that the enemy would send across Shallow Ford a strong force to outflank us, I ordered Colonel Long to fall back to the second house, thus taking position about three-quarters of a mile from the ford.

We waited in position until 2 p. m., and having no forage for the horses, and the men being fatigued, I issued orders to move some miles toward Hillsborough and to feed, before the execution of which General Stanley arrived. Some time passed before the cavalry column closed. General Mitchell's division was directed to cross the river at Shallow Ford, and my division at Morris' Ford. My First Brigade being in the rear of General Mitchell's division, Colonel Long was ordered to ascertain if the opposite shore was occupied by the enemy, and, finding that they had retreated, his command commenced to ford the river. In the mean time the First Brigade came up, and the Seventh Pennsylvania cavalry commenced crossing the river also. Colonel Long moved forward with the same twelve companies, forming them on the right and left of the road, and soon engaged the rebel cavalry. Brisk skirmishing commenced, and the farther we advanced the more stubborn was the resistance of the enemy. When about 3 miles from the ford, the rebels had probably four regiments engaged. At this time General Mitchell's division crossed the river and advanced on our left. It became dark. The action was stopped, and the troops encamped back nearer to the ford. After we crossed the river it was ascertained that the rebel General Stewart's division of infantry, with its artillery, and the whole of General Wheeler's cavalry, were posted near the ford. After our skirmishing, the infantry retreated at 12 m., and the cavalry some time in the afternoon. Morris' Ford and the road to Decherd was the sore place in the disposition of the enemy. After the rebel army retreated from Tullahoma and crossed Elk River, the most vulnerable point for them was at Morris' Ford, and they threw out the whole of their cavalry and one division of infantry at that ford to prevent a flank movement on our side against their columns retreating to Cowan. If at the time my force moved to Morris' Ford, General Crittenden's corps had moved also to Elk River, crossing it and engaging the enemy at the ford, while Generals Negley's and Rousseau's divisions, which were 4½ miles below, crossed the river also and moved on Decherd, and our whole cavalry force added to these divisions afterward, the rebel army could have been greatly damaged, and the battle on Elk River would be placed in the series of accidental battles the most important and the most decisive in the annals of military history. The most advantageous ground for all kinds of arms was on the rebel side. For 3 miles from the ford all the fences were laid down, showing that the rebels understood the importance of the position, and did not neglect anything in their preparations to fight us.

We killed several rebels at the ford. Five bodies were found in one place, almost in a pile; about 20 of them were buried afterward. Two rebel captains killed were reported found in the woods, with some other bodies. We could not ascertain how many of them were wounded. The rebel Colonel [James D.] Webb, commanding cavalry regiment, was mortally wounded and has since died.

We lost 2 men, mortally wounded; 2 officers and 6 men wounded.

I particularly recommend to the attention of the general commanding, Colonel Long, commanding Second Brigade, for his gallant conduct at the ford and on the other side of the river, directing the movements of his command with great coolness and bravery; Capt. James H. Stokes,

who directed his gun in person right at the ford, under the fire of sharpshooters posted not more than 75 yards from the gun; Lieutenant Robinson, of Stokes' battery, who at the third shot dismounted one of the enemy's guns; Captain Adae, of the Fourth Ohio Cavalry, who chased the enemy's pickets into the river, and was wounded, and Lieutenant [W. W.] Shoemaker, of my escort, who was slightly wounded while reconnoitering the Shallow Ford. As a general thing, all officers, including my staff, and the men behaved gallantly.

On the 3d day of July, we moved to Decherd; thence, on the 6th, 5 miles beyond Winchester, and on the 10th to Salem, where we are now in camp.

The separate reports of Colonel Minty, commanding First Brigade; Colonel Long, commanding Second Brigade, and the commanding officers of different detached battalions, also return of casualties,* are herewith inclosed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. TURCHIN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Second Cavalry Division.

W. H. SINCLAIR,
Major and Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry Command.

No. 67.

Report of Col. Robert H. G. Minty, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Camp near Salem, Tenn., July 8, 1863.

SIR: At 6.30 a. m. on June 24, I marched from Murfreesborough to Cripple Creek, on the Woodbury pike, with my brigade, numbering 2,522 officers and men.

At 1 p. m. I was ordered to counter-march to Murfreesborough, and report to Major-General Stanley at that place. General Stanley directed me to move out on the Salem pike, and get within supporting distance of General Mitchell, who, with the First Cavalry Division, was supposed to be hard pressed somewhere near Middleton. I camped within 2 miles of General Mitchell that night.

June 25, crossed the country to Shelbyville pike, and camped at Christiana. A picket of the Fourth U. S. Cavalry was driven in by rebel cavalry. The Fourth Michigan and Fifth Iowa went out and drove the enemy through Fosterville to Guy's Gap.

June 26, remained in camp, with heavy pickets on front and right.

June 27, at 8 a. m., the entire cavalry force was ordered to move on Guy's Gap, the First Division in advance and my brigade in the rear (with the exception of the Fifth Iowa, which was left to guard the wagon trains). On nearing the gap, General Stanley ordered me to the front. I found the enemy in position at the gap, with a strong force of skirmishers behind the fences on the face of the hill, and a column moving through the woods and threatening our right flank. I deployed the Fourth Regulars to the front, and General Stanley took the Seventh Pennsylvania, Fourth Michigan, and Third Indiana to the right, and drove the enemy from there, and then gave me permission to move for-

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 423.

ward. The Fourth U. S. Cavalry advanced in line, while I moved up the road with the First Middle Tennessee, and ordered in the other regiments from the right. Lieutenant-Colonel Galbraith, with a dozen men, dashed forward and removed a barricade which the rebels had built across the road at the top of the hill, and then with his regiment charged the rebels, who were now rapidly falling back. I followed to his support with the Fourth Regulars for about 2 miles, when, finding that his men were very much scattered, picking up prisoners, I formed line and waited their return.

In about twenty minutes after I halted, Colonel Galbraith sent me word that the enemy had rallied, and was now showing him fight. I immediately pushed forward with the Seventh Pennsylvania, Fourth Michigan, and Third Indiana, and found the enemy behind their intrenchments, about 3 miles from Shelbyville, with an abatis and an open space about a mile in width between them and us.

Captain Davis, Seventh Pennsylvania, took his battalion, dismounted, to the front, deployed as skirmishers, and engaged the enemy, who immediately opened on us with artillery.

I ordered Major Mix to take the Fourth Michigan to the right about three-quarters of a mile, push across the intrenchments, and take the enemy in flank. Lieutenant-Colonel Klein, with the Third Indiana, I sent to the left with the same directions. I at the same time dispatched a messenger to Captain McIntyre to bring up the Fourth Regulars; to General Mitchell, asking him to send forward a couple of pieces of artillery, and to General Stanley, informing him of the position of affairs.

Immediately after the arrival of the Fourth Regulars on the ground, I heard the Michigan rifles speaking on the right, and at once moved forward, Seventh Pennsylvania on the right of the road and Fourth Regulars on the left. Captain Davis at same time pushed forward with his skirmishers, and relaid the planks which had been torn off a small bridge on the road.

Finding that the enemy was now giving way, I brought the Seventh Pennsylvania into the road in column of fours, and ordered them to charge, which they did most gallantly, led by Lieutenant Thompson (who was honorably mentioned for his conduct at McMinnville, on 21st of April last), and well supported by Fourth Regulars. At this point we made about 300 prisoners. Lieutenant O'Connell, Fourth Regulars (who distinguished himself so nobly at Middleton), was thrown from his horse and had his shoulder broken, and the Fourth Michigan had 1 officer and 7 men wounded while charging the breastworks.

When within quarter of a mile of Shelbyville, the rebels again opened on us with four pieces of artillery, well posted in the town. I again sent back to General Mitchell, requesting him to hurry forward a couple of guns; but finding that the enemy was getting our range, I formed for a charge, but before I could make it, Captain Aleshire reported to me with four pieces. I ordered two to the front, placed one on each side of the road at less than quarter of a mile from the rebel battery, and ordered one shell to be thrown from each gun. At the moment they were fired, the Seventh Pennsylvania, in column of fours, passed between the guns, and with a yell rushed upon the enemy.

I had before ordering the charge sent Lieutenant Lawton, of the Fourth Michigan, to Captain McIntyre, directing him to take his regiment (Fourth Regulars) through the woods to the left and turn the enemy's right flank. This would have effectually cut off their retreat by Newsom's (or Skull Camp) Bridge. General Mitchell came up at the moment that Captain McIntyre received my order, and told him not

to go, but that he would send a fresh regiment from his division in that direction. The regiment sent by him was without a guide, mistook the direction, and got on to the ground about one minute too late, and thus Generals Wheeler and Martin escaped capture.

The Seventh Pennsylvania was followed by one platoon of the Fourth Regulars, under Lieutenant McCafferty; the First Middle Tennessee, under Lieutenant-Colonel Galbraith, and the Fourth Regulars, under Captain McIntyre. There was one discharge from the rebel artillery as we charged down the narrow road, but fortunately did no further damage than killing 1 man and 2 horses.

At the railroad station a party in ambush poured a volley into the head of the column of the Seventh Pennsylvania, killing Lieutenant Rhoads and [Sergt. Francis W.] Reed and 2 men. On the hill directly in rear of the railroad buildings, the First Confederates attempted to rally, but in doing so they lost their colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and many officers and men taken prisoners.

As the Seventh Pennsylvania arrived at Skull Camp Bridge, the Third Indiana, who had kept well to the left after crossing the intrenchments, swept down the north bank of the river, driving a crowd of fugitives before them. The bridge being completely blocked, these men were driven into the river, where they perished by scores.

Major Sinclair kindly sent an orderly to General Stanley, informing him of our success, and that we had captured three pieces of artillery and many prisoners. General Mitchell came up immediately after. I rode forward with him a short distance, got my brigade together once more, and found that I had lost 2 officers and 4 men killed and 5 officers and 21 men wounded; but we had captured three pieces of artillery and 599 of the enemy, including 30 commissioned officers, while their killed and wounded could not have been less than 200, including those lost in the river.

If Lieutenant Newell's section of artillery had still formed a part of the brigade, I could have entered Shelbyville two hours earlier than I did.

Generals Wheeler and Martin had to take to the water, with the other fugitives. The adjutant of the Eighth Confederates reined back his horse to allow the two generals to take their dip before him, but his doing so threw him into the hands of the Third Indiana.

I bivouacked near the railroad station.

June 28, returned to within 2 miles of Guy's Gap.

June 29, reveille at 1 a. m.; marched to Fairfield, via Shelbyville. The Fifth Iowa and Third Indiana were detached and left with General Granger at Guy's Gap.

June 30, marched to within 4 miles of Manchester.

July 1, returned to Walker's Mill, within 3 miles of Fairfield.

July 2, reveille at 1 a. m.; waited four hours for First Division to move; marched to Elk River, where I rejoined the division. The enemy showed himself in considerable force. The Seventh Pennsylvania skirmished for a short time. Camped 1 mile south of the river, the Fourth Michigan remaining on north side, to guard Stokes' battery.

July 3, marched to Decherd, the Fourth Regulars making a dash into the place, but found that the rebels had vamosed. Camped 1½ miles from Decherd.

July 4, in camp. Fourth Michigan sent to Tullahoma for rations.

July 5, in camp. Third Indiana rejoined the brigade. For report of operations while detached, see Colonel Klein's report, inclosed herewith.

July 6, marched to within 5 miles of Salem, and went into camp.

July 7, in camp.

Inclosed herewith I hand you return of casualties.* I will forward as soon as possible the report of such officers and men as deserve special mention.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. W. B. CURTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Cavalry Division.

No. 68.

Report of Lieut. Col. Robert Klein, Third Indiana Cavalry.

HDQRS. THIRD BATTALION THIRD INDIANA CAVALRY,
Six miles from Winchester, Tenn., July 7, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of my command since leaving Murfreesborough, on the 24th of June:

Nothing of interest occurred until the 27th, when our forces advanced on Shelbyville, when the first determined opposition was found 4 miles from that place. When the artillery was opened upon us, Colonel Minty ordered my command to proceed to the left, with orders, if we met the enemy, to charge them, saying he would send us a guide to show us where to go. The guide never came. We proceeded through thick woods, dense undergrowth, and tangled vines to the left, until we reached the enemy's abatis and rifle-pits, where no horseman could go forward, and, the firing having ceased, we knew not our exact position. I sent for orders, and, on receiving them, turned to the right, to a point where I could cross the abatis and pits. Here the roads cut through the woods led to the left, which following, we reached the Fairfield and Bellbuckle pike, 2½ miles from the city. We moved down this smartly to the point, when a citizen told us it turned to the Murfreesborough pike. We then left it, and, passing fields, orchards, and woods, reached the outskirts of town nearly a half mile from the Murfreesborough road. We started on a run for the city, and passed through the last alley on the east of the pike, reaching the railroad several hundred yards from the depot. Part of my men crossing the railroad beyond the engine-house, and the remainder passing under the trestle-work, we found the enemy in line on road leading from depot station to Steele & Holt's Mill. My men coming up rather scattered, the enemy commenced firing and advancing, until my men got somewhat formed, when, firing a volley, we drew saber and charged into their ranks. They fled in disorder near a half mile toward the mill, where, the commons narrowing into a lane, they must fight or be run down. They fought from here to the mill desperately, using saber and clubbing muskets and pistols. The fight was hand-to-hand for 300 yards, when both parties plunged into the river. Even here we used the trusty saber with effect. We killed 3 men, wounded some 15 with saber, and captured 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, one of General Wheeler's staff, adjutant Fifty-first Alabama and adjutant Eighth Confederate, both badly wounded with saber, and some 6 company officers and 70 enlisted men. Our loss was 1 man drowned and 3 wounded; some others of my men were unhorsed by blows from clubbed muskets, but not seriously injured. My officers

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 423.

and men behaved in the most gallant manner, doing their whole duty. They picked up several men beyond the river in the pursuit toward Tullahoma.

While being detached from the brigade nothing worthy of note occurred, but capturing a drove of rebel beef-cattle from rear guard of the enemy, on the mountain, on road from Cowan Station to Bellefonte, on the 4th of July.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. KLEIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Third Indiana Cavalry.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
First Brigade, Second Cavalry Division.

No. 69.

Report of Maj. Frank W. Mix, Fourth Michigan Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
Salem, Tenn., July 23, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by the Fourth Michigan Cavalry from the time we left Murfreesborough to the capture of Shelbyville.

We struck and packed our tents on the morning of the 24th of June, and moved out on the Woodbury pike, in compliance with orders received the day before. About 2 miles out we joined the First Cavalry Brigade, Second Division, and moved on to Readyville. Here we halted for nearly an hour. We then returned to Murfreesborough with our brigade. Here I received orders to send two companies with the wagon train on the Shelbyville pike, and to follow the brigade with the rest of my command on the Salem pike. We continued on this pike down to the old Shelbyville dirt road; down this road to within a mile of the Shelbyville pike, where we went into camp for the night.

On the morning of the 25th, I was joined by Companies H and E, under Captain Abeel, whom I sent with the wagons the day before. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon a report came into camp that our pickets were being driven in on the Shelbyville pike. I was ordered to take my regiment and report to Colonel Patrick, of the Fifth Iowa Cavalry. The colonel ordered me to take my regiment on to the pike, and take the advance for a scout in the direction of Guy's Gap, followed by the Fifth Iowa. Two miles out we came upon the enemy's pickets. We drove them sharply for about a mile, when I was ordered to form my regiment in line on the right of the pike, the Fifth Iowa taking the left. In this manner we advanced 2 miles through a dense cedar thicket, over ditches and stones, almost impassable for our horses (and here let me say that nearly one-third of my horses were ruined by that afternoon's scout). We now came in sight of the gap. We found the enemy strongly posted, and they contested every foot of the ground. We skirmished with them for over an hour, and drove most of them through the gap, capturing 2 prisoners. Having accomplished what we were sent for, and it being nearly dark, we returned to camp, arriving there at 9 in the evening.

The 26th, it rained all day, and we remained in camp.

On the morning of the 27th, we were again in the saddle, and, with the First Division and First Brigade, Second Division, moved in the direction of Shelbyville. After passing Guy's Gap, we rode at a furious rate until we arrived to within a mile of the enemy's breastworks (about

4 miles from Shelbyville). Here they opened on us with their artillery. The First Brigade having the advance, Colonel Minty ordered me to take my regiment to the right and see if I could find a road that would take me inside of the enemy's works, then to move toward the pike and cut off their artillery, if possible. After following a blind path for nearly 2 miles, I struck a road leading across a creek to their works. After crossing the creek we came upon their pickets, 2 of which we captured.

I now pushed rapidly up the hill, and soon obtained a footing inside the works. I sent the First Battalion, under Captain Grant, and Company L, under Captain Pritchard, forward as skirmishers, the enemy not having as yet shown themselves in very large numbers. Captains Pritchard and Hathaway had the extreme right, and did good service with their companies, as they were obliged to move through an open field, exposed to the enemy's fire from the woods on both sides. I soon found it necessary to bring my whole regiment into line, and I formed the Second and Third Battalions on the left of the First. As soon as we commenced firing, the enemy withdrew with their artillery to the town, and most of their force was sent against us, and at one time they had three distinct lines of 100 or 150 men each formed in front of the First Battalion, while other parties were trying to flank them on the right, and also crowding us hard on the left. Captain Pritchard now sent to me for assistance, but I could not send it, as every man was engaged in the fight. I immediately sent two of my orderlies (Sergeant [Robert] Brice and Private Joseph Seaver, both of Company B) back to Colonel Minty for assistance. As I have since learned, they reached the colonel and were sent back, but were captured before they reached me. I now moved my whole line to the left, in order to avoid their fire from the woods on my right. The enemy at this time was on three sides of me—on my front, right, and rear—leaving me no outlet but toward the earthworks on my left. I now pushed forward my left, endeavoring to face my command to the right and have my rear open. In doing this, I brought my left flank in full view of the pike, where we saw the Seventh Pennsylvania, followed by the Fourth Regulars, charging up the pike. No sooner were they in sight than with a yell (which Wheeler's cavalry seemed to understand) the First and Second Battalions charged into the enemy, and before I could check them they were mixed up with the Seventh Pennsylvania charging down the pike at a furious gallop. Captain Hathaway, with his company, charged down the old Middleton road, running parallel with the pike, and came on to the pike at the junction of the Fairfield and Shelbyville pikes, in time to cut the rebel column in two, and turning the rear of the column to the left, the enemy making for an opening into a large garden, closely followed by the Fourth Michigan and Seventh Pennsylvania, but the garden having a strong fence on three sides of it, the enemy found no outlet, so that 250 of them were easily captured.

I received orders about this time from Colonel Minty to get my regiment together, to remain where I was, and take charge of the prisoners, but I could only find about 150, the balance having gone on into town with the brigade. Upon counting my prisoners, I found 275 enlisted men and 15 officers.

In my skirmish on the right, we captured 1 major, 1 lieutenant, and 26 enlisted men. (I afterward found 2 killed, and 3 badly wounded.) Out of that number, I had prisoners from five different regiments. To say the least, he must have had a force three or four times larger than my own, which we succeeded in driving nearly 2 miles. I am unable to say how many prisoners the Fourth Michigan took, for the 250 captured

in the inclosure were captured by the Seventh Pennsylvania and Fourth Michigan together.

I cannot close my report without mentioning Captains Pritchard and Hathaway, who, during the whole of the fight, stood the brunt of it, and furnished me much valuable information of the enemy's movements. More coolness and bravery is not often shown by any one than was exhibited by them during the whole engagement. Also Captains Grant and Robbins, commanding battalions. Captain Robbins, although having his horse shot from under him, was soon on another one, and in the thickest of the fight. Corporal Hofmaster, of Company L, charged into town, and selected a position where the enemy would have to pass him, and, with drawn saber, hewed away at them until he was disabled, receiving a wound in the left arm, also one in the right hand, nearly severing the grip of his saber, and cutting some of his fingers nearly off. A ball also hit his hat, cutting it entirely open on the top. Private Mason Brown, of Company I, having found a carbine, tried to fire it at the enemy, but, missing fire, he immediately changed ends with it and did good service among the rebels with whom he was in close contact.

The casualties in the Fourth were as follows: First Lieut. Charles T. Hudson, who was acting adjutant. He is a brave and gallant soldier, and never were duties discharged more promptly than were his on that day. He was ever in the thickest of the fight, cheering on the men, and received a wound in his shoulder while charging into town. Sergeant [Charles W.] Fisk, of Company L, wounded in the leg; Corporal [Joseph] Hofmaster, Company L, wounded in the left arm and right hand; Sergt. Charles Carter, Company L, wounded in the leg; Private [Rezin] Wright, of Company A, in the breast; Private [Josiah R.] Lewis, of Company K, in leg; two privates of Companies F and G, names not known. I had 21 horses killed and wounded.

I had the prisoners in my charge until 1 o'clock in the morning of the 28th, when I received orders from General Stanley to turn the prisoners over to a lieutenant of the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, to take to the rear; but thinking that he had not sufficient force, I sent Captain Abeel, with Companies A and H, back with them, when I immediately moved on to Shelbyville, arriving there at 3 o'clock in the morning, where I joined the brigade.

I have been delayed in making out my report for the reason that the regiment has been on the move all the time, and I did not have the conveniences for making it.

Accompanying this report please find Captain Abeel's report.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK W. MIX,
Major, Commanding Fourth Michigan Cavalry.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
First Cavalry Brigade.

No. 70.

Report of Capt. Alfred Abeel, Fourth Michigan Cavalry.

CAMP NEAR SALEM, TENN., *July* 23, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit you the following report of the incidents that came under my observation at the entrance of our forces into Shelbyville, Tenn.:

After entering the fortifications, our battalion (the Third) formed on

the left, facing toward the Shelbyville pike, and charged the enemy, who were in considerable force in front and to the right of us. We routed and drove them across an open field, but they formed again in the edge of the woods, our line being very much broken, in consequence of the nature of the ground which we were obliged to pass over, so much so that we were compelled to halt and reform our line, which we did in the rear of some old buildings, the enemy keeping up a brisk fire during the mean time. As soon as we could form, we charged again, and drove the enemy toward and across the Shelbyville pike, a portion of them taking the pike into Shelbyville. The balance, which I followed, crossed the pike in an easterly direction. After pursuing them for some distance, I found myself separated from the other companies of the battalion, and with but a portion of my own command, the horses of the rest having given out. I halted my men, and from the stragglers from the various regiments of the brigade soon had a sufficient acquisition to give me about 60 men in all. With these I again started in pursuit, and followed on until we struck the Fairfield pike, about a half mile from where it terminates and is crossed by the road which leads to the Shelbyville pike. The rebels, who were at this time some distance in advance of me, which they had gained when I halted my men (but in sight), reached and took this road, but before we reached it a column of the enemy from toward Shelbyville was seen in full flight, approaching, with the evident intention of escaping by the same road, but had not as yet discovered us. The head of their column reached and crossed the pike before we could reach it, but we charged through them, cutting their column in two, and driving that portion of it that we had cut off from the main body into a high inclosure, from which it was impossible for them to escape, and capturing the entire force, together with their arms, horses, and equipments, amounting, I should say, to 160 or 170 men.

I have the honor to be, &c., very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED ABEEL,
Captain Company H, Fourth Regiment Michigan Cavalry.

Maj. FRANK W. MIX,
Commanding Fourth Michigan Cavalry.

No. 71.

Report of Lieut. Col. William B. Sipes, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.

CAMP NEAR SALEM, TENN., *July* 11, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report, in brief, the active service performed by this regiment since the 24th day of June last.

On that day the regiment, in obedience to orders, struck camp, packed and stored all superfluous baggage, and marched from Murfreesborough, Tenn., well supplied with ammunition and rations. I shall reserve for a supplemental report a detail of the marches and ordinary duties performed by the regiment, and confine myself here to the most important events of the movement up to the present time.

On the morning of the 27th of June, the regiment marched, with the brigade, from a point on the Shelbyville turnpike, 10 miles from Murfreesborough, toward Shelbyville. Arriving at Guy's Gap, I was ordered by Major-General Stanley, commanding cavalry in this department, to

form my regiment in order of battle on the left of the Fourth Regulars, west of the turnpike, and observe a body of rebels skirmishing on our front. The order was obeyed, and Company A was thrown into an open wood on the left as skirmishers. I gradually advanced the line, and having passed the line of the Fourth Regulars, the officer commanding that regiment requested me to relieve his skirmishers, as he wished to recall them, he having no orders to advance on the enemy. I sent Companies F and C, under command, respectively, of Lieutenant Thompson and Captain Dartt, to relieve the Regulars, with instructions to move dismounted and keep the enemy in sight, without, however, going too far from the main body. These companies performed the duty assigned them well, and steadily drove the rebel skirmishers before them. While advancing, I received an order from Colonel Minty, commanding brigade, to return to the turnpike and advance with the command.

As soon as I could rally my skirmishers (a work of some difficulty, owing to the nature of the country), I reformed the regiment, and followed Colonel Minty toward Shelbyville. This movement threw my command in advance of the entire cavalry force, excepting only the First Middle Tennessee. We moved at a fast trot for 5 miles, when we came within range of the enemy's artillery, posted in their intrenchments, about 3 miles from Shelbyville. My regiment was then thrown in line to the left of the road, in an open field, where the enemy kept us under a continuous fire for some time, without, however, doing any damage.

Here I received an order from Colonel Minty to throw forward a dismounted force as skirmishers. I instructed Major Davis to take command of 50 men and move as well under cover as possible on both sides of the road toward the intrenchments.

The remaining portion of the regiment soon followed up the road, under orders to charge the rebels, who were being driven from the woods and intrenchments on the right by the Fourth Michigan Regiment, dismounted. Lieutenant Thompson had command of the advance, consisting of Companies A and F, and I directed him to charge through the intrenchments on the road, and then turn to the left, for the purpose of intercepting the enemy retiring in that direction. With the main body of the regiment, I went up the road, closing well upon the advance, and immediately engaged the rebel force. Leaving the road, which was covered by other regiments rapidly coming up, I went to the left, and instructed my force to pursue the enemy through the woods, where they were flying thick and fast. This movement proved very successful, my men having crowded a large number of the enemy into a field surrounded by a picket fence, where they captured them *ad libitum*. The effect of this charge in detail was most disastrous to the rebels. Many were killed and wounded. The number of prisoners taken was almost equal to the force I had engaged, and the field was literally strewn with arms, clothing, blankets, &c.

The advance having come within range of the enemy's artillery in Shelbyville, I directed the prisoners to be taken to the rear, and the regiment, which by this time was necessarily much scattered, to concentrate at a given point. The dismounted skirmishers, having rejoined their horses, came forward, under Major Davis, in good order, and I halted him on the road, there to remain until the regiment was reformed.

While passing along the road, gathering up my command, I was informed by Major Davis that he had been ordered by Colonel Minty to charge into Shelbyville. I at once went forward, saw Colonel Minty, and directed the command I had to prepare for the charge. Major

Davis' command was placed in the front, led by that most gallant officer.

The force I then had ready for action did not certainly exceed 150 men, composed of Companies G, B, L, and M, under Major Davis, numbering less than 75 men, and parts of A, F, H, and I, not 75 more. This force was moved forward at a walk until within a mile of the public square of the town, when, covered by the smoke of two guns discharged for the purpose, the charge was commenced. Never did men move more gallantly and daringly into the face of the most imminent danger than did this little force. The street up which it moved was perfectly straight, gradually ascending to the court-house, where the enemy had four guns planted so as to command it completely, and these supported by a brigade of cavalry. To look upon these preparations, it seemed that utter destruction was inevitable to all those who dared advance, and yet, with sabers drawn, and with shouts of defiance, the men rushed onward, never faltering for an instant, and, to all appearance, utterly destitute of any apprehension of danger. The enemy's artillery fired but 3 rounds as we approached, one of which was of grape and canister, which fell short; the others of shell and solid shot, which did no execution except the killing of 1 man and 2 horses. As we neared the square, their cavalry fled precipitately, after firing a few scattering shots, and their artillery following, the pursuit commenced. Near the railroad depot, in the town, their first piece of artillery was overtaken and captured, with but little resistance. A little farther on the second piece was taken, after a sharp fight, and at the bridge over Duck River the third piece was secured. This piece was not removed back to town, as were the others, because a wheel-horse had been killed by one of my men to prevent its escape. It was left at the bridge, while the advance continued on in pursuit of the enemy, following them more than 2 miles on the south side of the river. Major Davis, with his few remaining men, had crossed the river more than ten minutes before any assistance came up to that point.

The only stand made by the enemy was at the depot, and in an open space to the left of it. Up to this, my men had only used the saber, but here I ordered them to use their fire-arms, and many of them did so with good effect.

I cannot tell the number of prisoners taken by my command in this charge, as they were immediately delivered up to the forces in the town, and no record was kept of them.

I have nothing of importance to report, after this most gallant charge, until the arrival of the cavalry at Elk River, on the evening of the 2d instant. Here we were the first regiment to cross to the support of General Turchin, and, although no fighting was done, yet every man was ready and willing to meet the enemy, without counting numbers or considering chances.

The only casualties I have to report were at Shelbyville, where I lost 2 officers and 3 enlisted men killed and 1 officer and 10 enlisted men wounded. Lieutenant Rhoads and Lieutenant [Sergt. Francis W.] Reed were the officers who fell in the charge, and they yielded up their lives as gallantly as ever soldiers fell in a good cause.

It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the gallantry of all my officers and men, and particularly to that displayed by Major Davis, Lieutenants Thompson and White, and Adjutant Steahlin, who were in the front of the contest; and to Sergeants [William O.] Peck, [John] Keenan, [John H.] Somers, [James A.] Wilson, [David J.] Quaid, [Henry H.] Snyder, [Edward H.] Shutt, and [John] Ennis; Corporals [George

C.] Devers, [Thomas J.] Lane, [John] Williams, and [Henry W.] Wasson, and Privates [G. M. D.] Andress, [Louis S.] John, [Enoch] Watkins, Williams, [Harvey] Benson, [Wm. H.] Longwell, Heller, and [George H.] Wilcox. Each one of these men distinguished himself by acts of coolness and daring.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. B. SIPES,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. ROBERT BURNS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brigade, Second Division, Cavalry.

No. 72.

Report of Capt. James B. McIntyre, Fourth U. S. Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH U. S. CAVALRY,
Camp near Salem, Tenn., July 11, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the Fourth U. S. Cavalry since the advance from Murfreesborough:

Pursuant to orders from brigade headquarters, I left camp at 6 a. m., June 24, 1863, and proceeded on the Woodbury pike, following the First Middle Tennessee Cavalry. Later in the day I received orders to return to Murfreesborough and proceed forward on the Salem pike. That night I encamped about 5 miles from Middleton. The next day I moved toward the Shelbyville pike, and encamped about a mile to the right of it, and there remained until the morning of the 27th, when I received orders to proceed toward Shelbyville, on the pike road.

The regiment formed line of battle about three-quarters of a mile north of Guy's Gap, and there remained until ordered to advance and support the First Middle Tennessee Cavalry, who were ordered to charge through the gap, which they did, driving the enemy before them for nearly 3 miles. About 4 o'clock in the day, when in sight of the enemy's line of breastworks, I received orders from Colonel Minty, commanding brigade, to form my regiment in line to the right and left of the road and await orders. Shortly afterward I received orders from Colonel Minty to send a squadron to the left, to strike the Fairfield road, and cut off the enemy's retreat. This was effectively done by Companies D and I, under Lieuts. Joseph Rendlebrock and Wirt Davis, who charged two regiments of rebel cavalry and completely routed them, taking between 200 and 300 prisoners, and brought them to the rear, with the assistance of detachments from the Fourth Michigan and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry. I then received orders from Colonel Minty to move forward and support the Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, to charge the rebel battery then in position in the town. Immediately after I received orders from General Mitchell to halt my command, as he would send a regiment with fresh horses to the front; and had it not been for this delay of four or five minutes, I feel confident I could have captured all the rebel cavalry, who retreated to the left of the town, and perhaps the two generals reported to have been there. Company A passed the Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry in town and took the piece of artillery on the bridge. A battle-flag of General Wheeler's command was also captured by Private William Sommers, of Company A. I followed the enemy nearly 2 miles after crossing the bridge, and, finding

no force, returned and encamped that night in town. The next day the regiment, with the remainder of the command, fell back to Guy's Gap and encamped.

The following-named officers and soldiers are worthy of special mention for their gallantry and soldierlike conduct: First Lieuts. W. H. Ingerton and W. O'Connell; Second Lieuts. Joseph Rendlebrock, N. J. McCafferty, and W. Davis; First Sergts. C. McMaster, Company I, James Callahan, Company D, and James Egan; Sergts. Charles Bates and John Riker, Company D; Corpls. William Tudhope and John Rankin, and Private William Sommers, Company A.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. McINTYRE,
Captain Fourth U. S. Cavalry, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. ROBERT BURNS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 73.

Report of Col. Eli Long, Fourth Ohio Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
In the Field, five miles from Winchester, Tenn., July 8, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In pursuance of instructions received, I have the honor to forward the following as a report of the proceedings of the Second Brigade, Second Cavalry Division, in the forward movement from Murfreesborough, from the time of leaving there until present date. Accompanying the same are submitted the regimental reports and reports of detachments detailed from my command at different times.

The brigade marched out of its camp, on the Lebanon pike, at 6 o'clock, June 24, 1863. Moved out the Woodbury pike, in conjunction with the Chicago Board of Trade Battery and the First Brigade, Second Cavalry Division, the latter being subsequently countermarched and separated from Brigadier-General Turchin's command, of which my brigade formed a part. At Readyville, 12 miles from Murfreesborough, I left the Woodbury pike, taking the Bradyville and Manchester road, having at Readyville joined to my command the Second Battalion of the Third Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. Camped near Bradyville that night, in close proximity to General Palmer's infantry division. Hard rain all day, and road heavy.

On the 25th, I marched out at 6 a. m., going by easy motion toward Manchester. Passed Hollow Springs and halted at Lumley's Stand, junction of Bradyville, of Manchester and Shelbyville, and of McMinnville roads. Three suspicious appearing persons were here taken, one of whom proved a notorious character, and I then sent parties to reconnoiter as far as Noah's Fork, 3 miles to the west, and Pocahontas, lying 6 miles eastward. Courier stations were found at each of these points, and 1 rebel courier captured at each, together with 3 other prisoners near the latter point. Left the Second Kentucky Cavalry on picket, and retired 2½ miles to camp. Wet weather all day, and my train not up in consequence of difficult traveling.

---

* Nominal list of casualties omitted. See p. 423.

Moved at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 26th, having previously sent back to Bradyville nine companies of my command to assist in bringing forward the wagons. Made a halt again at Lumley's Stand, and bivouacked, remaining till 2 p. m. of the 27th, when I received orders to move to Pocahontas and camp.

Early on the morning of the 28th, moved my command, by order, toward Manchester, via Lumley's, and thence southwardly, over roads made by continued wet weather almost impassable even for cavalry. Arrived at Manchester at 10 a. m. From here sent one company of the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry back to Murfreesborough for train left there. Subsequently had orders to send two battalions to report to Major-General Thomas for outpost duty. Detail was made from Second Kentucky Regiment, and sent under charge of Colonel Nicholas, this leaving but one company of his regiment with me. On the same day two battalions of the Fourth Ohio were detached for outpost duty on General Brannan's front, Major Mathews commanding.

June 29, two battalions were detailed from the First Ohio to report to General Brannan for picket duty.

On June 30, one battalion was detached from the Third Ohio, also for picket duty with General Brannan, this making seven battalions detached from the brigade.

Remained in camp at Manchester till 10 p. m. July 1, when I marched toward Hillsborough, reaching there at 2 the following morning. Moved on the Pelham road and bivouacked.

In the saddle again at 5 a. m. July 2. Returned to Hillsborough, and thence taking the Winchester road. When within a mile of Morris' Ford of Elk River, my advance discovered a squad of rebel cavalry and gave chase, the remainder of their regiment (Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry) moving up briskly. Pursued them to the river, and drove them into the stream, when sharp musketry firing was opened on the advance from the woods on the opposite shore, and replied to by my men, who found the water too deep to ford readily. The enemy proved to be in considerable force, and additional companies were moved up to support the advance. One officer (Captain Adae) and 1 man of the Fourth Ohio were here wounded, and the firing becoming more heavy, I dismounted the remaining company of the Fourth, and sent them forward as skirmishers on the front and left. I then dismounted a part of the Third Ohio and deployed them in the woods on our right. The numbers of the enemy were augmented by re-enforcements from their rear, and they occupied a quite strong position, so that it was found difficult to dislodge them till two pieces of Captain Stokes' battery were brought forward, by order of General Turchin, and opened upon them. This silenced their fire for a while, but meantime they were re-enforced by a brigade of infantry and two pieces of artillery, the latter of which opened upon us a fierce fire with 6 and 12 pounder shells and canister. My main command (twelve companies altogether) was now forced back from the woods. Sharp firing was now kept up on both sides for some time, the rebel infantry retiring toward Decherd, with the two pieces of artillery. At about 2 p. m. a large force of our cavalry arrived, with Major-General Stanley, and I then, by order, moved forward across the river, the enemy having fallen back from the ford. Soon came up with his skirmishers, however, and immediately engaged them, the force proving to be one brigade of Wheeler's cavalry, under direct command of General [W. T.] Martin. I pressed them back slowly, having a heavy line of skirmishers thrown forward and extending some 300 yards to right and left of the road. My progress was stubbornly resisted till

toward sundown, when the enemy were put in full retreat, and we had full possession of the ground for the night.

My entire loss during the day was 1 officer and 10 men wounded. Two of the latter were mortally wounded, and died during the afternoon. The loss of the enemy could not be ascertained, their wounded being mostly carried off. A number of dead bodies were found on the field, and Colonel [James D.] Webb, of the Fifty-first Alabama, was found at a farm-house, mortally wounded.

July 3, I moved at 8.30 a. m., following the brigade of Colonel Minty. Passed through Decherd and went into camp near the town. In the evening, pursuant to orders, sent Colonel Eggleston, First Ohio, with the fragments of the First and Fourth Ohio and Second Kentucky, back to Manchester to bring forward the train of the Second Division.

July 4, two battalions of the First Ohio and one battalion of the Second Kentucky were returned to the command, and on the 5th two battalions of the Fourth Ohio returned.

On the 6th of July, I marched out from camp about 9 a. m., following the First Division, General Mitchell. Passed through Winchester, and proceeded on the Winchester and Huntsville road to a point 6 miles northeast of Salem, and went into camp.

The battalion of the Third Ohio returned to this camp and rejoined the brigade, this leaving my command short one battalion, Second Kentucky.

Remained at same camp during the 7th, the command being mostly employed in foraging during the day.

Respectfully submitted.

ELI LONG,
Colonel, Comdg. Second Brigade, Second Cavalry Division.

Capt. W. B. CURTIS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Cav. Div., Dept. of the Cumberland.

No. 74.

Report of Col. Thomas P. Nicholas, Second Kentucky Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND KENTUCKY CAVALRY,
Camp, July 8, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the First Battalion Second Kentucky Cavalry, from the time it was detached at Manchester till the time of rejoining this brigade:

Having reported to General Thomas, as ordered, it was directed to report to General Beatty, commanding First Brigade, Second Divison, Fourteenth Army Corps, at Hillsborough. Having reconnoitered the country around that place Monday morning, and heard of two rebel regiments of cavalry on Winchester road, marched in the evening, acting as advance guard for General Beatty, to camp of Second Division at Bobo's Cross-Roads, having had a skirmish on the march, in which it lost 1 officer killed, 1 private slightly wounded, and 1 captured. Loss of the enemy (supposed to be Colonel [James W.] Starnes and body guard) unknown.

Next day marched in same order toward Winchester, and 5 miles out came upon the Third and Fourth Georgia rebel cavalry, supported by two pieces of artillery, and had three days' skirmish-fighting, which culmi-

nated on last day in a sharp exchange of volleys, the enemy being by this [time] supported by a regiment of infantry, which lasted for quarter of an hour, and by great good fortune had only 1 private wounded and a bugler captured or killed. Loss of enemy, if any, unknown. Captured, first and last, 20 or 30 prisoners. This battalion was ably supported the two last days by the First and Third Ohio.

Respectfully,

T. P. NICHOLAS,
Colonel, Commanding Second Kentucky Cavalry.

Capt. WILLIAM E. CRANE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 75.

Report of Lieut. Col. Elijah S. Watts, Second Kentucky Cavalry.

HDQRS. SECOND BATTALION SECOND KENTUCKY CAVALRY,
Camp, July 9, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, on the 28th ultimo, in compliance with orders from brigade headquarters, I reported with this battalion to Major-General Sheridan, commanding Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, then at Manchester. The following morning we were the advance of his column on the Manchester and Lynchburg road, and camped on Crumpton's Creek, 6 miles from Tullahoma. The day following, the battalion made reconnaissances in three different directions, in each case going about 3½ miles, without meeting the enemy. The next day (July 1) the battalion was ordered on a reconnaissance toward Tullahoma. Having proceeded about 3 miles, a deserter from Tullahoma approached our advance, and, being questioned, assured me that the enemy had evacuated Tullahoma, and I thereupon sent him to General Sheridan, halting the battalion. An hour afterward an aide came up, with instructions to move forward, saying that I would be joined by Colonel Harrison, with a battalion of the Thirty-ninth Indiana Mounted Infantry. Having been joined by Colonel Harrison, we moved forward, coming upon the enemy's pickets at a creek 3 miles from Tullahoma. They fled, after firing, and we saw them no more till entering the town. Having arrived within 1½ miles of the town, General Sheridan ordered Company E, of this battalion, to gallop forward, which they did, and were followed by the remainder of the battalion, and soon after by Colonel Harrison. As we entered the town a large body of the enemy dashed out on the other side. The capture of 15 prisoners was the result. When we had been in town half an hour, the advance of General Brannan's column arrived. We next scouted toward Winchester, being one hour behind the enemy's column, picking up a great many stragglers of the enemy, and returned to Tullahoma to camp.

Being the advance on the Winchester road on the 2d instant, we had a light skirmish with a body of the enemy at mouth of Rock Creek, on Elk River, taking 7 prisoners. We had 4 horses killed there. Crossing Elk River at that point, we camped for the night. Being the advance next day, the 3d instant, toward Winchester, we came on their pickets 1 mile from town. The general ordered a charge into town, the enemy being in line at the top of the hill. The battalion executed the order, leaving Colonel Harrison's command following. The enemy, 500 in number, after

firing one volley, dispersed and fled to the woods. Our men kept up the pursuit as well as the roads permitted, capturing 11 prisoners, horses, and arms, without loss.

Later in the day the battalion participated in a slight skirmish, without loss, Colonel Harrison having taken the lead, and lost 3 wounded and 7 horses killed. The same evening we marched to Cowan.

A reconnaissance with the Fifth and Sixth Kentucky Cavalry Regiments, on the mountain, on the 4th, was the last duty we performed under General Sheridan. He ordered us to escort his prisoners to Winchester, and there General McCook ordered me to take them on to Tullahoma. In the effort to return to the brigade on the 6th, Elk River had risen past fording. The bridge was completed last night, and I was enabled to report this morning.

Forage has been scarce, and the horses have been almost constantly moving, and they are consequently not in good condition.

In conjunction with Colonel Harrison, the battalion has performed its duty. The effective force, on reporting to General Sheridan, gave an aggregate of 163. Twenty-eight sent for horses this morning, and 135 yet with the battalion.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

E. S. WATTS,
Lieutenant-Colonel Second Kentucky Cavalry.

Capt. WILLIAM E. CRANE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 76.

Report of Col. Beroth B. Eggleston, First Ohio Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST OHIO CAVALRY,
July 9, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I left Murfreesborough June 24, 1863; marched to Manchester, by way of Bradyville, when two battalions were detached, composed of Companies G, B, M, I, E, H, D, and K, and ordered to report to General Brannan on the 29th of June, 1863.

I marched from Manchester on the 1st of July, 1863, to Hillsborough; from thence, on the 2d instant, to Elk River, where we met the enemy. Had a skirmish. My regiment lost 1 man, killed by a shell, member of Company F, named William M. Ball. We then marched to Decherd Station, and camped about 1 mile east of Decherd, where I received orders from Col. Eli Long to return to Manchester and collect the trains of the First and Second Brigades and Second Division, and report them to Decherd as soon as possible. Whereupon I proceeded to Manchester, meeting the ambulance train at Elk River. I sent the ambulances containing the sick and wounded with an escort to Tullahoma, and the empty ambulances forward to report to brigade or division headquarters. On arriving at Manchester, I learned the trains had gone to Tullahoma. I followed as fast as possible. On arriving at Tullahoma, I found the trains. I at once showed my orders to Quartermaster [Thomas H.] Rickert, who said that Major Mix, of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, was there with orders from General Stanley, and that he was ready to go with him. I then said that General Stanley's orders superseded

mine, and that if Major Mix was under orders from General Stanley, I had nothing more to say. Whereupon Major Mix took command of the trains. I then proceeded to Elk River, and as soon as possible crossed, and have camped at this place.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

B. B. EGGLESTON,
Colonel First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

Col. ELI LONG,
Commanding Second Brigade, Second Division of Cavalry.

No. 77.

Report of Maj. Thomas J. Patten, First Ohio Cavalry.

SIR: Monday, June 29, 1863, eight companies of the First Ohio Cavalry were detailed, by order of General Turchin, to report to General Brannan, 6 miles out on the Winchester road. The command started about 1 o'clock from camp at Manchester, and arrived at General Brannan's headquarters about 9 p. m., under command of Col. Valentine Cupp. General Brannan directed Colonel Cupp to send four companies to report to General Negley, on the Winchester road, and four companies to report to General Steedman, on the road leading to Tullahoma, and distant 2 miles from General Brannan's headquarters. Colonel Cupp reported to General Steedman, and was ordered to go into camp until morning. At 7 a. m. on the morning of 30th, was ordered by General Steedman to deploy two companies on the right and left of his line of skirmishers, 150 paces in the rear of the skirmishers. This position was taken, and we moved forward about 2½ miles. During the last mile we were subjected to a pretty sharp fire from the enemy's sharpshooters. On account of not being supported properly, the general was compelled to fall back a short distance, when we bivouacked for the night.

On the morning of July 1, about 9 a. m., was ordered to deploy on the flanks of the line of skirmishers, and moved forward to the opening in the timber in front of the fortifications, when we formed column and charged over an almost impassable abatis of half a mile in width, over a brush breastwork, and into the town of Tullahoma, which we found entirely deserted. Upon General Steedman coming up, he ordered me to report to General Brannan, which I did, and was ordered by General Brannan to report to General Sheridan, which I did, and was ordered to go into camp for the night.

On the morning of the 2d, General Sheridan having moved out to the front, and left me no orders, I started across to the Manchester and Winchester road, and near Elk River came up with General Negley, and reported to him for duty. Was ordered into camp.

On the morning of the 3d, moved forward on the Winchester road; crossed Elk River, and encamped for the night on the Pennington farm. Here, during the evening, received an order to report to the brigade, at Decherd, which was complied with on the morning of the 4th instant.

Colonel Cupp was taken sick on the morning of the 30th of June, and was so unwell as not to be able to resume command until July 3.

The officers and men under my command conducted themselves, during the time we were detached, in a very creditable manner.

We had 3 horses wounded during the two days we were skirmishing in Steedman's front.

Respectfully submitted.

T. J. PATTEN,
Major, Commanding Detachment.

Capt. WILLIAM E. CRANE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 2d Div. of Cavalry.

No. 78.

Report of Maj. James N. Scott, First Ohio Cavalry.

CAMP OF FIRST OHIO CAVALRY,
Near Winchester, Tenn., July 9, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the operations of the four companies, B, D, H, and K, detached from the brigade on the 30th of June.

I was ordered to report to General Brannan, on the Winchester road, and from him ordered to report to General Crook for picket duty. On the morning of 2d of July, I was ordered to report to Major-General Negley. The general ordered me to call in my pickets, and to take position on the right of his advance. After marching 3 miles, I received an order for Company K to be sent to Colonel Robie. My position on the march placed me in a dense thicket. We had more or less skirmishing all the way to Elk River. Late in the afternoon of July 2 the enemy fired on my extreme right from the brush. The three companies were immediately fronted into line, commanded, respectively, by Captain Kuhn, of Company B, Captain Erwin, of Company D, and Lieutenant Roush, of Company H, and commenced firing immediately, which lasted for about fifteen or twenty minutes, before the enemy's firing ceased. It is with regret that I have to announce the death of Private Jackson Hickman, of Company H, who was killed instantly while gallantly and faithfully performing his duty.

I had 2 horses killed and 10 wounded.

In conclusion, allow me to state that the officers and men conducted themselves with credit to the service.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES N. SCOTT,
Major, Comdg. Detachment First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

P. S.—On the morning of July 4, I reported to the brigade.

No. 79.

Report of Maj. Charles B. Seidel, Third Ohio Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
Camp near Salem, Tenn., July 8, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you the part taken by the Third Ohio Cavalry Regiment during the scout of the last ten days.

Colonel [J. W.] Paramore, commanding the First and Third Battalions, left camp at Murfreesborough the 27th of June, passing through Ready-

ville, where the regiment was joined by the Second Battalion, under my command. From here the whole brigade advanced into the Barren country, and after a tedious march of four days the regiment arrived at Manchester, where the brigade encamped until July 1. At Manchester Colonel Paramore was put under arrest, and I was ordered to take charge of the regiment. From here the regiment and a few companies of the Fourth Ohio, Second Kentucky, and First Ohio Cavalry, and two pieces of artillery, started for Elk River Ford, on the Hillsborough and Winchester [road], where we encountered the enemy for the first time on our march. Here I was ordered by Colonel Long, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division, to dismount the greater part of my men and fight on foot, the balance of the regiment to support the battery during the fight. Finding the enemy too strong, and my command too much exposed, I was ordered to fall back with the regiment until re-enforcement had arrived. At 1 p. m. Major-General Stanley arrived with re-enforcements, and, finding that the enemy had abandoned his strong position, my regiment was ordered to cross the river, which was immediately complied with, and encountered the enemy's pickets after a short advance. My regiment, marching on the right, up the road, encountered the Fifty-first Alabama Cavalry. I immediately sent two companies, under command of Major Howland, on the left, and one company, under command of Captain Gates, on the right, to outflank the enemy, which was so successfully done that the enemy, after a fight of ten minutes, fled in confusion, leaving his dead and wounded behind. Colonel Webb, commanding the Fifty-first Alabama, was severely wounded, and has since died. My regiment lost 1 killed and 4 severely wounded. I pursued the enemy about 1 mile farther, when, being very much fatigued, I was ordered to go into camp near the battle-field. The next day the regiment marched to Decherd, where we encamped until the 5th instant. Leaving camp on the 5th instant, we moved near Salem, where the regiment is encamped at the present time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. B. SEIDEL,
Major Third Ohio Cavalry.

Col. ELI LONG,
Commanding Second Brigade, Second Cavalry Division.

No. 80.

Report of Lieut. Chauncey L. Cook, Third Ohio Cavalry.

CAMP NEAR MANCHESTER, *July* 1, 1863.

SIR: In pursuance to your orders to me, I beg leave to report the following:

Started out on the road leading to Hillsborough. Found the country mostly wooded and quite level. Found only five houses on the road, but found a number of roads leading off; think they are plantation roads. Found one wheat-field of ten or more acres cut and in the shock. Found an old picket post three-fourths of a mile from town. Was informed the rebels had 3 or 4 men on post last night. Left 2 men at picket post; advanced with company to the town; formed men in line, and sent out 1 sergeant and 3 men. Found in one building, I should think, 100 bushels of corn, some old guns, some army clothing—Southern. Did not search

thoroughly. There is a reported force of rebels below town, but did not learn the number; think not much of a force.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. L. COOK,
Lieutenant.

Col. ELI LONG,
Commanding Second Brigade, Second Cavalry Division.

No. 81.

Report of Lieut. Col. Oliver P. Robie, Fourth Ohio Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
Camp near Winchester, July 8, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry in the advance on the enemy from Murfreesborough:

We left camp on the morning of June 24, 1863, taking the Woodbury pike, which we left at Readyville, taking the Bradyville and Manchester road. We arrived at Manchester June 28, having had no engagement, and went into camp at 11 p. m. Same day eight companies were detached, by order of Major-General Thomas, for outpost duty.

On the morning of June 29, one company was sent to Murfreesborough, as guard for wagon train. Remained in camp till 10 p. m. July 1, when I left with one squadron, and marched to Hillsborough.

On the morning of the 2d [instant], took the road to Winchester, and when near Morris' Ford, on Elk River, came upon a small squad of rebels, to whom we gave chase as far as the river, when, finding the river too deep to ford quickly, and the enemy in considerable force on the opposite side, in obedience to orders I retired a short distance, and dismounted my men and advanced into the thicket skirting the river on the right of the road, where we remained within speaking distance of the enemy for nearly three hours, during which time the firing was very brisk. At 11 a. m. the enemy opened fire upon us from two guns with shell and canister, and, fearing a stampede of my horses, I returned to them, mounted my men, and retired about one-fourth of a mile and formed line. At 3 p. m., more force having arrived, we crossed the river, and soon engaged the enemy, who retreated as we advanced. We skirmished till dark and encamped. Our casualties before crossing the ford were as follows.*

After crossing the river we had no casualties.

On the morning of July 3, we moved for Decherd, where we arrived at 2 p. m. At 8 p. m. same day I was ordered to Manchester with my squadron, as guard for wagon train.

At Morris' Ford, July 4, I met two battalions of my regiment, of which I assumed command, sending Major Mathews, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, with the squadron to Manchester. By order of Major-General Thomas, I reported to Major-General Rousseau. One battalion was detached with Brigadier-General Brannan, Major Rogers in command, and one battalion remained with General Rousseau, of which I took command.

At 4 p. m. July 5, I received orders from Major-General Thomas to

* Nominal list, omitted, reports 1 officer and 3 men wounded.

report to my brigade commander, which I did, arriving at Decherd at 8 p. m. same day.

On the morning of the 6th, moved from Decherd, and arrived at this place about 3 p. m. same day.

I take pleasure in stating that the officers and men under my command have in action, as well as when not engaged, done their duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. P. ROBIE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

Capt. WILLIAM E. CRANE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Cavalry Brigade.

No. 82.

Report of Maj. George W. Dobb, Fourth Ohio Cavalry.

CAMP FOURTH OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
Near Winchester, July 7, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report:

At 11.30 p. m. [28th ultimo], when on duty as field officer of the day, was relieved by Major Mathews, and ordered to take command of a battalion of the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, consisting of Companies A, I, H, and B. One squadron was placed as picket on the McMinnville road, and one on the Hillsborough road, where they remained on duty until noon of the 29th, when I received orders from General Turchin to move as rapidly as possible with the battalion and report to General Brannan, on the road to Tullahoma. Reported to General Brannan, and was ordered by him to report for duty to Colonel Van Derveer, whose brigade was in the advance, skirmishing with the enemy. Remained with the advance until dark, and was then ordered to fall back and go into camp. Remained in camp until the morning of the 1st of July, when Major Rodgers assumed command. We accompanied General Brannan's division to Tullahoma, and to Elk River on the 2d instant. Remained in camp on the 3d. Lieut. Col. O. P. Robie assumed command and remained with my battalion until the evening of the 4th, when we were ordered to report to the brigade at Decherd.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. DOBB,
Major Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

Capt. WILLIAM E. CRANE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Cavalry Brigade.

No. 83.

Report of Maj. Robert E. Rogers, Fourth Ohio Cavalry.

———, —— —, 1863.

SIR: Monday, June 29, 1863, while on picket near Manchester, I received orders to take the Second Battalion Ohio Volunteer Cavalry and report to General Brannan, on Winchester road. Did so, and was ordered to report to Colonel ———, who put us on the outposts, where we skirmished until dark. Had 1 man wounded.

Tuesday, June 30, was relieved by one battalion of the First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and ordered to report to Major-General Thomas. Did so, and remained in camp near his headquarters all day. The First Battalion was now with me.

Wednesday, July 1, was ordered to report to General Steedman this morning, who put my two battalions on his right flank on the march into Tullahoma, where we arrived about 12 m. Found no enemy. Followed out 4 miles on the Winchester road. Picked up 3 stragglers.

Thursday, July 2, was ordered to take the advance of General Brannan's division on the Winchester road. On arriving at Elk River went into camp with them.

Friday, July 3, owing to hard rains and the river being up, I remained in camp all day.

Saturday, July 4, was ordered to report to Major-General Rousseau. He kept the First Battalion, and ordered me to report to General Brannan with the Second Battalion, which I did. Remained in camp balance of day.

Sunday, July 5, at 3 p. m., received orders to report to brigade, near Decherd, where I arrived at 6 o'clock.

We left Manchester on Sunday, June 28, 1863, with three days' rations, and was with the infantry seven days, but they would not or could not furnish us with any rations, so had to depend on the country for supplies, which were very meager, as the country was very poor.

Yours, very respectfully,

ROBT. E. ROGERS,

Major, Comdg. First and Second Battalions Fourth Ohio Vol. Cav.

No. 84.

Report of Lieut. Col. Charles B. Lamborn, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

ANDERSON CAVALRY,
Manchester, June 29, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the following of the expedition sent out this a. m. under my command in the direction of Tullahoma:

In accordance with the verbal direction of the commanding general, I left camp about 3 a. m., and took the road known as the Lynchburg road, leading direct to Tullahoma. I had with me portions of five companies of the Anderson Cavalry, numbering 90 men, and at the outposts was joined by the cavalry reserve of the pickets, some 15 men, of the Second Kentucky, under Lieutenant Calder. Having obtained a negro guide from a farm-house, I proceeded cautiously, without meeting with any enemy until within 4 miles of Tullahoma. At this distance my advance guard discerned a picket post, and having been directed to charge at once, and endeavor to capture as many of the men as possible, they succeeded in securing two of the vedettes before they could discharge their pieces. The rest fled to the reserve, which numbered some 60 men. This formed rapidly in line of battle, but, on being vigorously charged by Captain Betts with the advance guard, broke and fled, after firing a few scattering shots. The advance was now joined by two additional companies, and the whole, under Captain Betts, pursued the enemy fully 2 miles, and until the extreme advance discovered a force

of the enemy, estimated at 300, ready to receive us. The advance was halted, formed in line of battle, and a reconnoitering party sent out, who soon reported the enemy in force directly in front. This point was less than 2 miles from Tullahoma. As the long-roll was already heard beating through the camp, and the skirmishers of the enemy had opened fire on my vedettes, showing an endeavor to find my strength, and as prisoners reported a regiment and a half of Harrison's brigade, with Starnes' cavalry, on my left flank toward the railroad, with numerous roads leading directly to my rear, I deemed it advisable to return. This was accomplished without annoyance from the enemy, and I returned to camp, without loss.

We captured 15 prisoners, 13 belonging to the Third Confederate Cavalry, Colonel [W. N.] Estes, and 2 to General Bragg's escort, Captain [Guy] Dreux. They are all privates. We also captured 11 horses and equipments and 1 mule (a few of these horses are serviceable, but most of them are worn out); also 3 Enfield rifles, 1 Colt's carbine, and 1 Colt's revolving rifle. The arms I forward with the prisoners. The horses are retained for service in the regiment.

The Third Confederate (Cavalry) has been on picket for some time in vicinity of Beech Grove and Dug Hollow, which places they left on the advance of our army.

They fell back to Tullahoma on the 27th, and know little of what has transpired in that vicinity. The prisoners belonging to Bragg's escort state that General Bragg left Shelbyville at 6 a. m. June 27, and reached Tullahoma about noon June 27. He said the force at Shelbyville was outflanked. General Polk's and General Hardee's corps were both at Shelbyville, but have returned to Tullahoma. A portion of General Wheeler's cavalry covered the retreat, and now lies between Tullahoma and Shelbyville.

On my return, I scoured the country between the Lynchburg road and Duck River, but discovered no signs of the enemy.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. B. LAMBORN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Anderson Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 85.

Report of Capt. James H. Stokes, Stokes' (Illinois) battery.

STOKES' BATTERY HORSE ARTILLERY, VOLUNTEERS,
In Camp, five miles from Winchester, Tenn.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the operations of this battery, under my command, from Murfreesborough, Tenn., to this place.

This battery, of seven guns, moved from Murfreesborough, Tenn., at 6 a. m. June 24, on the Woodbury pike. When out about 6 miles, three guns, under Lieutenant Stevens, were detached to report to Major-General Stanley. The remaining four guns continued under my command 10 miles, to Cripple Creek; thence to the right, across to the Bradyville pike. Encamped that night at Bradyville.

June 25, marched from Bradyville at 6 a. m. When passing through Major-General Palmer's camp, at 6.30 a. m., ordered to stop and take position behind his artillery. Encamped 1 mile beyond Hollow Springs.

June 26, left camp at 9 a. m.; marched to Beech Grove Crossing, and encamped.

June 27, left at 3 p. m.; marched to Pocahontas, toward Woodbury, and encamped.

June 28, left Pocahontas at 4 a. m.; marched back to crossing, and thence to Manchester, arriving there at 8 a. m. Encamped 1 mile north of town.

July 1, left Manchester at 10 p. m., arriving 1 mile beyond Hillsborough July 2, at 2 a. m., with one section of artillery, having been ordered to leave the other section and caissons at Manchester.

July 2, marched from 1 mile beyond Hillsborough, at 4.30 a. m., back to Hillsborough, and thence on the road to Decherd Station, via Morris' Ford on Elk River, reaching this ford at 9 a. m. The rebels met us on the north side of the river in large force; drove them to the river and across. The section of artillery advanced within 30 yards of the crossing, opening on the rebels on the opposite side with canister and shell, they being concealed behind a fence and by the thick bushes, driving them from the ford up the hill, which was very commanding on their side. Up to this time the rebels disclosed no artillery. Shortly after my artillery had ceased firing, the rebels opened on my guns across a strip of woods, by which they were entirely concealed, with a battery of four guns, throwing shot and shell with great precision into my section, injuring none of my command, although the shells burst every time in our midst; but having taken the precaution to remove my horses, none were injured. I immediately directed Lieutenant Robinson to move one gun out and take position by the side of a house on the first hill to the rear, thereby uncovering the enemy's battery. This gun moved across a corn-field into position under a plunging fire of four guns without loss, the plowed ground burying the shot, and went into action. At the third fire from this James rifle, we struck one of their guns, entirely disabling it, causing the rebels to limber up and change position. The citizens say that the shot from this gun went over the battery into their infantry, doing considerable damage and causing them to retreat; at all events, at this time they retreated. After the first gun had been placed into position, I was ordered by Brigadier-General Turchin to remove both guns and take position on the second hill to the rear. At 2 p. m. I was ordered to limber up, preparatory to a move to the rear. Just as the movement had commenced to the rear, Major-General Stanley arrived with re-enforcements. An advance was then ordered, and the ford crossed, the artillery occupying its first position crossing the ford. The artillery remained on the north side—crossing the ford that night—having been joined by one gun, under Lieutenant Stevens.

July 3, crossed Elk River at Morris' Ford at 6 a. m., the ammunition, from the high water, being taken across in gunners' pouches by cannoneers on horses. Moved to Decherd Station, on Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. Encamped 1½ miles from Decherd.

July 4, fired Federal salute.

July 6, moved from 1½ miles beyond Decherd toward Winchester, reaching present camp, 5 miles beyond Winchester.

No killed, no wounded, and no missing; no horses injured.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. STOKES,
Captain, Commanding Battery.

Col. JAMES BARNETT,
Chief of Artillery, Department of the Cumberland.

No. 86.

Report of Lieut. Sylvanus H. Stevens, Stokes' (Illinois) battery.

STOKES' BATTERY,
In the Field, five miles from Winchester, Tenn., July 8, 1863.

SIR: As per order received from you on the 24th ultimo, I reported to Colonel Minty, commanding the First Brigade of the Second Division of Cavalry, at Cripple Creek, 8 miles from Murfreesborough, Tenn., with three pieces of artillery. I was ordered to my position in column, and marched to Murfreesborough, and thence about 8 miles, by Salem turnpike and dirt road, and encamped.

June 25, marched to Shelbyville turnpike, 8 miles from Murfreesborough.

[June] 26, remained in camp.

[June] 27 ordered to report to Colonel Champion commanding Ninety-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, at bridge near baggage train, one-half mile in the rear of previous position. Reported, and was assigned a position by Colonel Champion.

[June] 28, remained in position.

[June] 29, ordered by Colonel Champion to report to Colonel Minty, at or near Shelbyville. Reported about 2 miles from the town; was ordered to a position in column, and returned about 4 miles toward Murfreesborough.

[June] 30, marched with brigade to Fairfield, by way of Shelbyville.

July 1, marched to near Manchester; countermarched, and halted 5 miles from that place.

[July] 2, marched to near Fairfield.

[July] 3, marched to Manchester. Ordered to leave all but one piece, limber of caisson, and extra team. Moved forward with one piece to ford on Elk River, near Decherd Station, when I was ordered by Major-General Stanley to report to Captain Hines, who was present.

S. H. STEVENS,
Junior First Lieutenant, Commanding Detachment Artillery.

Capt. JAMES H. STOKES,
Commanding Stokes' Battery.

No. 87.

Reports of Brig. Gen. J. St. Clair Morton, U. S. Army, commanding Pioneer Brigade, Department of the Cumberland.

HEADQUARTERS PIONEER BRIGADE,
Camp near Elk River, July 5, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command since leaving Murfreesborough:

On the evening of the 23d of June, parts of three battalions, consisting of four companies each, were detached to report to each of the following corps: Fourteenth Army Corps, Major-General Thomas; Twentieth Army Corps, Major-General McCook, and Twenty-first Army Corps, Major-General Crittenden.

The balance of the brigade of pioneers, with Bridge's battery of Illinois volunteers, left camp at Murfreesborough at 6 a. m. June 25, marching on Manchester pike to Big Spring Creek, where we encamped about 6 p. m. same day.

On the 26th, broke camp at 2 p. m. and marched to the entrance of Hoover's Gap, where we encamped at 6.30.

Left camp on the morning of the 27th, at 5 o'clock. The roads being heavy and blocked up in various places with the transportation of the different corps, we made but slow progress with our pontoon train. Arriving at Garrison's Fork of Duck River, and leaving one company to repair the bridges, we proceeded as far as Noah's Fork, near the junction of the Fairfield and Manchester roads, where we encamped at 6 p. m. the same day.

Leaving camp at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 28th, detailing three companies, one in advance of each battalion, to repair the road through Matt's Hollow, Devil's Gap, and the Barrens, we arrived and encamped at Manchester on the same day at 3 p. m. This day's march was very severe on the pioneers, owing to the difficulty in getting the pontoon trains through.

On the 29th, one company was dispatched to repair the road back as far as Noah's Fork.

Remained encamped at Manchester June 29 and 30, with all baggage packed, and awaiting orders.

Left camp on the morning of July 1 at 4 o'clock, on the Winchester road, leaving the pontoons behind, by order of the commanding general, the roads being found in very bad condition, the whole force of pioneers repairing them, each battalion being assigned an equal part. Arriving at the Seminary road, 5 miles from Manchester, which we took to the left, passing Oak Hill Seminary, we encamped at Hill's Chapel, at the junction of the Pelham and Hillsborough roads at 6 p. m. of the same day.

Left camp at 6 a. m. July 2; marched on the Pelham and Tullahoma [road] to Bobo's Cross-Roads, taking the Winchester road to the left at that point, which was found in very bad condition, being badly cut up in places. I had companies detailed to repair it as we went along. We marched 3 miles on said road, and halted at a wood road, 6 miles distant from Tullahoma. Orders were received at this point to proceed to Elk River direct, pushing through as rapidly as possible. A wood road to the right was taken, at house of Washington Koran, distant 3 miles from Elk River. We encamped that night on the said road, near Allisona railroad depot, about 2 miles from Elk River.

Removed camp next morning, the 3d, to near the railroad bridge at Elk River, where my command is now encamped, constructing the railroad bridge, the Winchester pike bridge, and preparing to repair two other intermediate bridges.

No casualties occurred on the march hither.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. ST. C. MORTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Pioneer Brigade.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Cumberland.

—

HEADQUARTERS PIONEER BRIGADE,
Elk River, Tenn., July 10, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to the order of the general commanding, I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of my command since arriving at this place:

July 3, began to build bridge of railroad over Elk River (Nashville

and Chattanooga Railroad), and to rebuild, in great part, that over same by Winchester and Manchester road, and the two road bridges at Allisona.

July 4, Lieutenant Wiswell absent repairing Murfreesborough and Manchester road with one company; twelve companies absent with their respective corps; one company from Second Battalion at Allisona Bridge, and the rest of this battalion on Manchester and Winchester road bridge.

July 5, continued removing obstructions from under railroad bridge; continued to cut and hew timber for railroad bridge, for bents; cut poles for flooring of Winchester road bridge, and made foot bridge across Elk River below railroad bridge. Lieutenant Wiswell reported with company from repairing road in the rear.

July 6, violent rains and freshets carried away foot bridges and prevented work at railroad bridge. Set Third Battalion at work on Allisona Bridge, and the First Battalion on the sluice bridge.

July 7, continued work.

July 8, continued work; Second Battalion finished Winchester road bridge at 3 p. m.; the First Battalion finished the sluice bridge at 4 p. m., and the Third Battalion the Allisona Bridge at 5 p. m.

July 9, Second Battalion marched to a point near Tullahoma and Winchester road, and began repairing it and the road leading from it to Island Ford; one company from Third Battalion at work covering Winchester road bridge with brush and dirt; balance of the Third Battalion at work on railroad bridge, and the First Battalion employed in unloading cars in the afternoon.

July 10, Second Battalion at same place; First Battalion constructing commissary platforms at Allisona Depot, and Third Battalion cutting fuel for locomotives. Guard furnished each day for commissary stores at depot.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. ST. C. MORTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Pioneer Brigade.

Maj. WILLIAM MCMICHAEL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 88.

Report of Col. William P. Innes, First Michigan Engineers.

HDQRS. FIRST MICHIGAN ENGINEERS AND MECHANICS,
Elk River Bridge, Tenn., July 13, 1863.

COLONEL: In accordance with instructions received from department headquarters by telegram this morning, I have the honor to make the following report concerning the operations and movements of this regiment since leaving Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

Late in the evening of June 28, orders were received from the general commanding for the regiment to repair and open the railroad from Murfreesborough to Tullahoma, and, in conformity with these directions, the regiment marched from Murfreesborough June 29, at 10 a. m. Lieut. Col. K. A. Hunton, with a detachment, proceeded down the line of the

railroad, thoroughly examining the track to note any repairs that were needed. Between Bellbuckle and Wartrace they found 2½ miles of iron had been taken up and carried off. Colonel Anderson having been ordered to replace the iron, the regiment proceeded to Duck River Crossing and commenced immediately to rebuild and repair the bridge at that point, 350 feet in length, which had been burned and chopped down by the enemy. A detachment was sent forward to Normandy, and rebuilt 150 feet of trestle which had been destroyed at that point. Having completed these bridges, the regiment moved toward Tullahoma, and a portion of the regiment chopped out and opened 1½ miles of new road, leading into Tullahoma, a greater portion of which was covered with corduroy, rendered necessary to assist the wagon trains with supplies to proceed.

Lieut. Col. K. A. Hunton, with a detachment, marched near the vicinity of Concord, on the branch of the McMinnville Railroad, and rebuilt two bridges' trestle-work; the first 55 feet in length, and the second 120 feet in length.

The regiment went into camp at Tullahoma, Tenn., July 5, 1863.

I have the honor to remain, colonel, with high respect, your obedient servant,

WM. P. INNES,
Colonel, Comdg. First Michigan Engineers and Mechanics.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Cumberland.

No. 89.

Reports of General Braxton Bragg, C. S. Army, commanding Army of Tennessee.

TULLAHOMA, *June* 27, 1863.
(Received at Richmond June 28.)

Yesterday the enemy in large force passed my right after skirmishing sharply along my whole front for two days. The line of Shelbyville being too long to be held successfully by my force, I to-day resumed my position in my intrenchments at this place to await the full developments.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

General S. COOPER.

DECHERD, *July* 1, 1863.
(Received at Richmond July 2.)

Finding my communication seriously endangered by movements of the enemy, I last night took up a more defensible position this side of Elk River (which now, by reason of heavy rains, is impassable except at the bridges), losing nothing of importance.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

General S. COOPER.

BRIDGEPORT, ALA., VIA CHATTANOOGA, *July* 3, 1863.
(Received at Richmond July 4.)

Unable to obtain a general engagement without sacrificing my communications, I have, after a series of skirmishes, withdrawn the army to this river. It is now coming down the mountains. I hear of no formidable pursuit.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
July 3, 1863.

GENERAL: My last advices to the department represented the enemy advancing upon us in heavy force. We were immediately ready to receive him, and offered him battle, but he declined, and while holding a strong position, which we could not successfully attack, threw a force to our right and rear by which he successfully assailed our communications. No adequate force could be placed at these several points along the line without too much reducing our main body. I accordingly withdrew to Tullahoma, and reached there just in time to prevent an attack upon its feeble garrison.

The enemy established himself again in strong position on the defensive, and moved another heavy column against our bridges over Elk River, now swollen by heavy rains. By making a rapid march and using the railroad successfully, we saved all our supplies, and crossed the Elk just before a heavy column appeared at the upper bridge. We were now back against the mountains, in a country affording us nothing, with a long line of railroad to protect, and half a dozen passes on the right and left by which our rear could be gained. In this position it was perfectly practicable for the enemy to destroy our means of crossing the Tennessee, and thus secure our ultimate destruction without a battle. Having failed to bring him to that issue, so much desired by myself and troops, I reluctantly yielded to the necessity imposed by my position and inferior strength, and put the army in motion for the Tennessee River. Should we succeed in crossing it successfully (and I hear of no formidable pursuit up to this morning), the Tennessee will be taken as our line.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Commanding, &c., Jackson, Miss.

HDQRS. ARMY OF TENNESSEE, VIA CHATTANOOGA,
July 7, 1863. (Received July 8.)

Since my report from Bridgeport, the whole army has crossed the Tennessee. The pursuit of the enemy was checked and driven back at University Place, on the Cumberland Mountains. Our movement was attended with trifling loss of men and materials.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

General S. COOPER.

No. 90.

*Abstracts from Returns of Department No. 2, for June 20 and July 10, 1863.**

RETURN FOR JUNE 20, 1863; HEADQUARTERS AT SHELBYVILLE, TENN.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate present and absent last report.
	Officers.	Men.				
Polk's corps:						
Infantry	1,187	13,600	13,390	16,861	25,968	26,033
Cavalry	11	165	163	219	303	364
Artillery	37	728	707	829	946	950
Total Polk's corps	1,235	14,493	14,260	17,909	27,217	27,347
Hardee's corps:						
Infantry	1,191	14,471	14,255	18,511	24,932	24,746
Cavalry	12	137	135	189	251	251
Artillery	27	579	559	698	835	619
Total Hardee's corps	1,230	15,187	14,949	19,398	26,018	25,616
Reserve Artillery:						
Infantry with artillery	20	236	228	290	377	379
Artillery	23	429	413	508	567	563
Total Reserve Artillery	43	665	641	798	944	942
Wheeler's cavalry corps:						
Cavalry	718	8,755	8,689	11,559	15,408	15,810
Artillery	12	284	278	321	382	382
Total Wheeler's cavalry corps	730	9,039	8,967	11,880	15,790	16,192
Forrest's cavalry division:						
Cavalry	295	4,024	3,982	4,762	6,527	5,510
Artillery	7	128	125	141	208	218
Total Forrest's cavalry division	302	4,152	4,107	4,903	6,735	5,728
Cavalry escort of General Bragg	8	165	165	182	213	201
Total Army of Tennessee	3,548	43,701	43,089	55,070	76,917	76,026
District of Tennessee	127	1,286	1,266	2,415	3,189	2,995
District of Northern Alabama	110	1,635	1,624	2,042	3,475	3,475
Grand total Department No 2	3,785	46,622	45,979	59,527	83,581	82,496

RETURN FOR JULY 10, 1863; HEADQUARTERS AT CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

General headquarters:						
Staff and escort	29	165	165	203	237	229
Sappers and miners (Capt. George B. Pickett's company).	4	101	101	105	109	109
Total	33	266	266	308	346	338
Polk's corps:						
Infantry	1,330	14,017	13,785	17,405	25,771	25,968
Artillery	38	698	675	803	941	946
Cavalry	12	180	179	218	301	303
Total	1,380	14,895	14,639	18,426	27,013	27,217

* Return for June 30, 1863, cannot be found among the Confederate archives.

Abstracts from Returns of Department No. 2, &c.—Continued.

RETURN FOR JULY 10, 1863; HEADQUARTERS AT CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Cont'd.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate present and absent last report.
	Officers.	Men.				
Hardee's corps:						
Infantry	1,179	12,645	12,459	16,405	24,736	24,932
Artillery	25	649	638	768	876	835
Cavalry	10	119	119	159	205	251
Total	1,214	13,413	13,216	17,332	25,817	26,018
Jackson's brigade	111	1,400	1,377	2,053	2,591	3,189
Cavalry:						
Wheeler's corps, cavalry	426	4,495	4,460	5,933	15,334	15,408
Wheeler's corps, artillery	12	284	278	321	382	382
Forrest's corps, cavalry	285	3,364	3,314	4,569	6,527	6,527
Forrest's corps, artillery	8	136	133	151	206	208
Total*	731	8,279	8,185	10,974	22,449	22,525
Artillery Reserve:						
Artillery	21	455	438	526	567	567
Infantry, attached	19	200	192	257	364	377
Total	40	655	630	783	931	944
Total Army of Tennessee	3,509	38,908	38,313	49,876	79,147	80,231
District of Northern Alabama:						
Cavalry	108	1,576	1,566	1,966	3,341	3,341
Artillery	2	59	58	76	134	134
Total	110	1,635	1,624	2,042	3,475	3,475
Atlanta, Ga. (provost battalion)	9	79	78	204	226	.....
Grand total	3,628	40,622	40,015	52,122	82,848	83,706

No. 91.

Report of Maj. Gen. P. R. Cleburne, C. S. Army, commanding division, Hardee's corps.

HDQRS. CLEBURNE'S DIVISION, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tyner's Station, Tenn., August 3, 1863.

COLONEL: On June 24 last, I was stationed at Wartrace, Tenn., with two brigades of my division. Polk's brigade was at Tullahoma, 15 miles south of Wartrace, and Liddell's brigade was at Bellbuckle, a village 5 miles north of Wartrace. A range of hills dividing the headwaters of Duck River from the headwaters of Stone's River separated our positions from those of the enemy. There were several gaps or good roads through these hills, two of which led directly on Liddell's position at Bellbuckle, viz, Railroad Gap, via New Fosterville, and Liberty Gap. Both of these gaps Liddell was ordered to picket. The former was 4 and the latter 3 miles from Bellbuckle. Two other gaps (Dismal Hollow and Hoover's) gave ingress to the country immediately on the right of Liddell's position; these were held by some cavalry of Wheeler's division.

On the evening of June 24, I had information from the corps com-

* Morgan's cavalry division on detached service. The totals of Wheeler's corps as reported are, officers, 386; men, 4,904; but Morgan's strength is not indicated.

mander that the enemy had suddenly advanced in force simultaneously on Liberty and Hoover's Gaps and had carried both positions.

On the morning of the 25th, in pursuance of orders, I advanced Wood's brigade to Bellbuckle. I found Liddell still guarding the approaches via Liberty Gap and New Fosterville. He was holding two wooded hills a mile south of Liberty Gap. On the evening of the 25th, Liddell, supposing the enemy retiring, advanced on the gap; but after some heavy fighting, in which he inflicted a considerable loss on the enemy and suffered little himself, he fell back to his former position. I was now satisfied the enemy was still in force at Liberty Gap; that he had at least a division of infantry, besides cavalry and artillery, so I ordered up three regiments of [S. A. M.] Wood's brigade and a section of [Henry C.] Semple's battery to Liddell's support. One regiment of Wood's and one of Liddell's brigade, with the other section of Semple's battery, were guarding the approaches via New Fosterville.

On the morning of the 26th, this section of artillery and the two regiments rejoined their brigades in front of Liberty Gap, and were replaced by a regiment of Churchill's brigade, of my division, which arrived at Bellbuckle on the morning of the 26th. The remaining two regiments of Churchill's brigade I moved up as a reserve to the force in front of Liberty Gap. The enemy kept up a constant firing all day, the 26th, and advanced twice with double lines of skirmishers. They were driven back, and at night both parties held their former positions. I had no ammunition to spare, and did not reply to the continual fire of the enemy except with five Whitworth rifles, which appeared to do good service. Mounted men were struck at distances ranging from 700 to 1,300 yards. During the day the enemy, advancing in overwhelming force through Hoover's Gap, forced back Stewart's division almost to Fairfield, thus threatening to cut me off from Wartrace.

At night I received orders to retreat on Tullahoma, via Schœfner's Bridge, at daylight on the 27th, which I did without any loss, although my men were much wearied by the watching and fighting in front of the gaps, for it rained incessantly during most of the time. The men had no changes of clothing, no tents, and could not even light fires to dry themselves. Many had no shoes, and others left their shoes buried in the deep mire of the roads.

My entire loss in the several fights amounted to 121.

I respectfully submit this general report of these engagements, for the details of which I refer you to the report of General Liddell and his regimental commanders, forwarded herewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. R. CLEBURNE,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. ARCHER ANDERSON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hill's Corps, Army of Tennessee.

No. 92.

Report of Brig. Gen. St. John R. Liddell, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS LIDDELL'S BRIGADE,
Chickamauga, Tenn., August 1, 1863.

MAJOR: On April 24 last, having been on outpost at Wartrace since January 9 previous, I was ordered thence to take post with my brigade

at Bellbuckle, some 5 miles farther in the advance, and on June 6 I received additional orders to place two regiments and a section of artillery at Liberty Gap, 3 miles still in advance. Verbal orders from Lieutenant-General Hardee required me to keep a small picket at the railroad gap, near New Fosterville. For the better understanding of these positions, with others relative thereto, I inclose herewith a sketch* of the places named. Liberty Gap is nearly north from Bellbuckle. Ranges of high and precipitous hills and knobs, dividing the waters of Stone's and Duck Rivers, extend eastwardly from New Fosterville to the northern entrance of Hoover's Gap, and from that point stretch away in the distance to the northeast. The view from the tops of these knobs exhibits a beautiful and slightly undulating plain of woodland and fields several hundred feet below, extending even beyond Murfreesborough, some 11 miles northward, and plainly visible from these elevated standpoints.

The road from Old Millersburg to Bellbuckle passes through Liberty Gap, which is a narrow defile about 300 yards in length, cutting the range of hills 2 miles east of New Fosterville. About 4 miles farther to the east the turnpike from Murfreesborough to Manchester passes through Hoover's Gap, which is an open gorge (or more properly the narrow valley of a small stream running northwestwardly into Stone's River) between ranges of high hills that skirt it on both sides for 4 miles nearly to the Garrison Fork of Duck River, where it begins.

About 1 p. m. on June 24, I received a communication from Colonel [L.] Featherston, in command of the two regiments at Liberty Gap, to the effect that our cavalry pickets were driven in and the enemy were advancing rapidly on that point. I hastened immediately to the gap to reconnoiter and find out the condition of affairs. On my way I received notice from a courier that Colonel Featherston's skirmishers were already engaged. It had been raining hard all the morning, and the roads were sloppy and muddy. On reaching the place, I found that the enemy had scaled the knobs, and were skirmishing hotly with Colonel [J. E.] Josey's regiment on the right of the gap, Colonel Featherston having temporarily repulsed them on the left. At this part of the engagement Captain [L. R.] Frisk, of the Fifth Arkansas Regiment, was killed—a noble officer and gentleman; a Swede who had embarked in our cause; a man greatly esteemed for his many virtues; a serious loss to his regiment, and deeply regretted by the whole brigade. His body was immediately removed, and buried on the subsequent day at Wartrace.

I soon found Colonel Josey hard pressed, and by this time Colonel Featherston's regiment becoming again engaged, there being no support at hand for either of them, the former was compelled to fall back before superior numbers. As the enemy's sharpshooters approached the section of artillery, I ordered it promptly removed for safety beyond the range of their rifles, and within the valley between the hills at the gap and those south of the Wartrace Creek, a small tributary of Duck River. Up to this time I could not make any use of the artillery, as the enemy kept under cover of the hills and woodlands out of view, using only his numerous skirmishers to press me. He still continued to advance steadily, and soon approaching close on the rear of Colonel Featherston's regiment, I ordered that officer to fall back to the next range of hills.

By this time (5 p. m.) the rest of the brigade came up through the rain and mud, everything soaked. I now placed one section of the battery

* Not found.

on a little eminence in the valley on my right, and the other section on the slope of a hill on my left, to fire upon the enemy should he appear in force emerging from the gap. Their use until night retarded his advance in masses, though his skirmishers, pushing steadily forward and constantly re-enforcing, caused my line of skirmishers to fall back slowly before them. They had pressed my skirmishers half a mile from the entrance to the gap, and as it was now too late in the evening to renew the struggle with my line of battle for the possession of that place, and still raining hard, I deemed it advisable to withdraw my command, which, by my order, slowly retired from the position behind intervening hills, without further attack from the enemy, to my camp, near Bellbuckle, in order to cook rations, with the view of conforming to and preparing for any general movement that might be contemplated by my division and corps commanders.

In the mean time night coming on, and a company of cavalry having reported to me, I placed it in position on the range of hills just south of the Wartrace, in sight of the gap, with instructions to watch the movements of the enemy during the night and report any change. The necessary infantry pickets were likewise thrown out in their rear. Shortly after this, I received orders from Lieutenant-General Hardee to hold my command in readiness for any movement that might become necessary, and a subsequent telegram to hold my position and to be prepared to fall back, if obliged to, to-morrow.

About daylight next morning (June 25) I was again confronting the enemy, who had not changed his position during the previous night. Colonel [John H.] Kelly's Eighth Arkansas Regiment was left to cover the approaches to Bellbuckle by the way of railroad gap. I placed Colonel [D. C.] Govan's regiment on a hill on the south of the Wartrace, which was quite precipitous on the side next to the creek skirting its base, and Colonels Featherston's and Josey's regiments on the knobs on the left of the same stream. These knobs and hills were probably in places 100 feet or more in height above the level of the creek, varying in elevation irregularly at different points, and covered with timber and thick underbrush. The battery was placed on the left extremity of the next hill in rear, commanding a view of the gap, about 1 mile distant, and the valley of the creek in the interval between the regiments on its opposite sides. The Sixth and Seventh Arkansas Regiments were kept in reserve with the battery.

Nothing more than occasional skirmishing occurred until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when I received a note from Lieutenant-Colonel [Paul F.] Anderson, of the cavalry near New Fosterville, to the effect that his scouts from the direction of Old Millersburg had reported the enemy going back the way they came, their wagons all going back, and their skirmishers behind them. I was impressed with this belief myself when, reconnoitering from the highest knob on the right of Colonel Govan's regiment, I could see a large regiment of the enemy moving back to the gap, with numerous wagons and ambulances disappearing through the defile in the direction of Old Millersburg. To discover the enemy's intentions, I now ordered Colonel Featherston to move his skirmishers forward cautiously and slowly. In doing so, he became gradually engaged with the enemy's lines, the firing steadily increasing in intensity until the contest became quite animated. Apprehending that the odds would be too great for one regiment, I ordered Colonel Josey to support him. The enemy's skirmishers were driven back from under cover of the woods on the hill into the field beyond and next to the gap. The enemy now returned with fresh re-enforcements, apparently abandoning

his seeming intention to withdraw, and advanced in line of battle upon the skirmishers of these two regiments. To relieve the pressure which I now plainly saw coming on these regiments, I directed the skirmishers of Colonel Govan's regiment, which were posted nearly at right angles with this attack of the enemy, to move down to the base of the hill on the Wartrace Creek, and divert his attention by throwing a galling fire upon his left flank. He, however, notwithstanding, continued to press the skirmishers of my left wing with his line of battle until they were compelled to retire to their old position, both sides discontinuing their fire on reaching their former positions, where each remained stationary.

The attention of the enemy now seemed directed to Colonel Govan's skirmishers, and a fresh regiment was pushed rapidly forward from the cover of timber in the valley, with a line of skirmishers in its front, both of which were promptly driven back. This attack was made across an open corn-field. The fire of Colonel Govan's skirmishers and line of battle on the hill was so intense as to cause the enemy to double up in confusion and retire hastily to the opposite side of the corn-field. Again two more regiments were moved successively forward to the attack, both of which were repulsed. A fourth line of two regiments now advanced, and this time succeeded in gaining the base of the hill at Wartrace Creek. The main body of Colonel Govan's regiment, being on the sides and crest of the hill, was fired upon by the shattered lines of the enemy at different distances at the same time. Our soldiers were exceedingly eager and excited, and gallantly maintained the contest for some time after the enemy had reached the base of the hill, at which he halted, seemingly disinclined to ascend. I had previously ordered up the Sixth and Seventh Arkansas Regiments (which were held in reserve) to the support of the Second, when Colonel Govan informed me that his ammunition was nearly exhausted. I instructed him to try to hold his place until I could get the reserve into position and the ammunition of his regiment could be brought up. There was some difficulty, however, in getting the ammunition, on account of the boggy nature of the ground, caused by so much rain.

Meanwhile the Sixth and Seventh had become hotly engaged. Two color-bearers of the Second were killed, and the third, standing on the declivity of the hill, was fatally struck, and falling forward headlong, cast his colors toward the base, in close proximity to the line of the enemy. The colors were not missed until the regiment had retired over the crest of the hill, and having now no ammunition, it was useless to renew the attack for their recovery. This is a source of great mortification to the regiment as well as the brigade.

Finding now that the Sixth and Seventh would have to bear the whole brunt of the conflict of six to one against it, with no reserve in supporting distance, I deemed it prudent to withdraw the right of my line altogether to the next range of hills, about 400 yards distant, where the battery was placed.

It was not apparent that the enemy occupied the position left by the Second Arkansas until next morning. On executing this retrograde movement, I found that General Wood had just arrived with his brigade, and being my senior, the command now devolved upon him. It becoming now quite late, by the order of the division commander we fell back to Bellbuckle with our commands, leaving Colonel [Samuel] Adams' regiment, of General Wood's brigade, on picket.

Early on the next morning (the 26th) we resumed the positions of the day previous, except that my brigade took post on the heights on the left of the Wartrace. Late in the afternoon about 60 or 70 of the enemy's

skirmishers deployed and advanced across an open field on General Wood's center, but after two bold efforts were repulsed, with a loss of several killed and wounded.

About 10 o'clock at night I received an order from General Wood to place a regiment immediately at a point designated by him in his rear, to relieve one of his own regiments on the Bellbuckle road. This was accompanied by a communication from Lieutenant-General Hardee to Major-General Cleburne, stating that the enemy was trying to get in our rear from Fairfield, having forced General Stewart back from Hoover's Gap to that place. General Wood now withdrew his command beyond Bellbuckle, and I ordered Colonel Kelly, of the Eighth Arkansas, to cover his rear with his regiment and to take post, as directed, on the Bellbuckle road. After midnight I moved the rest of my command by the left flank down the railroad to Bellbuckle. Here I received orders to cover the retreat of the division on Tullahoma, and remained in place until 8 a. m. 27th, when I was relieved by Colonel [T.] Harrison's brigade of cavalry. Drawing in all my pickets after this, I joined the rear of the division on the road to Schœfner's Bridge, where I was temporarily cut off from it by the interposition of Cheatham's division, of Polk's corps, in crossing Duck River.

In the engagements at Liberty Gap my loss was 2 officers and 23 men killed, 77 wounded, and 18 missing; total casualties, 120. The principal loss was in the Second Arkansas Regiment, and amounted to 58. Captain [V. M.] McGehee, of that regiment, although severely wounded, refused to leave the field and had to be forcibly removed. I am pleased to learn since the retreat to this place that the injury to this brave officer will not be serious. Privates J. D. Edgar, Company A, and L. Parrott, Company D, Fifth Arkansas Regiment, were both conspicuous for their bravery, and unfortunately both were brought from the field severely wounded.

The effect of the solid shot from the 12-pounder Napoleon gun seemed to cause the enemy at a mile distant to shift the position of his battery. It was moved in consequence to lower positions out of view, whence it was necessary to throw his shot and shell by increased elevation over the intervening hills far above and beyond us. One of his solid shot struck the chimney of a Mr. Jones' house, a mile from Bellbuckle.

On the 25th, the smoke of his pieces was not seen, and although the sound of his missiles grated through the air, the reports of his guns were not heard.

From the 24th to the 28th, when we reached Tullahoma, we were in rain and mud. I had about 300 men without shoes. The loss inflicted upon the enemy in these engagements with four regiments of my brigade at Liberty Gap can hardly be much less than 500. I have a copy of the Nashville Weekly Union of July 6, which admits a loss of 300, stating that [John F.] Miller's and [August] Willich's brigades were chiefly engaged; loss in the former heavy, in the latter slight. Miller was seriously wounded. Twelve United States flags were counted at different times, showing that the brigade was contending with an entire division of the enemy.

The conduct of officers and men in my command was unexceptionable. Captain [William B.] West, of the Thirteenth Arkansas Regiment, deserves notice for cool and collected bravery, in holding in check with his company a large body of dismounted cavalry on the right of the position at the gap on the evening of the 24th. The defiant shouts of our soldiery in the face of the enemy during these different engagements indicates an obstinate resolution in the cause of their country that only

requires to be properly directed to inflict always severe punishment upon the foe who challenges them.

Up to the hour of leaving, we were in position to throw solid shot from the Napoleon guns into the very defile of the gap, and during the two last days of our engagement we could hear firing southeast of us, which seemed to be gradually approaching Fairfield, in our rear.

This report, I am well aware, is lengthy, but as it involves a candid statement of the operations of three days, I trust its length will be overlooked.

I am, major, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ST. JOHN R. LIDDELL,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. CALHOUN BENHAM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cleburne's Division, Army of Tennessee.

—

Return of Casualties in Liddell's brigade, Cleburne's division, in the skirmishes near Liberty Gap, Tenn., June 24-26, 1863.

[Compiled from nominal list.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
2d Arkansas*	1	13	1	34	.....	10	59
5th Arkansas†	1	4	.....	10	.....	7	22
6th and 7th Arkansas	.....	1	1	11	.....	.....	13
13th and 15th Arkansas	.....	8	1	17	.....	.....	26
Total	2	26	3	72	.....	17	120

No. 93.

Report of Col. D. C. Govan, Second Arkansas Infantry.

CHATTANOOGA, *July* 16, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Second Arkansas Regiment in the late engagements near Liberty Gap:

In the afternoon of the 24th ultimo, my regiment was ordered from its encampment at Bellbuckle to the support of the Fifth, Thirteenth, and Fifteenth Arkansas Regiments, on picket duty at Liberty Gap. I arrived just before dark, and found the enemy in possession of the gap, and the Fifth, Thirteenth, and Fifteenth Arkansas Regiments occupying a position three-quarters of a mile this side, not far from the house of a Mr. Field. I was placed in position to resist the further progress of the enemy. After some skirmishing night intervened, and I was ordered back to Bellbuckle.

Early in the morning of the 25th, my regiment was ordered forward and placed in position (near the house of a Mr. Suggs) on the crest of

* Lieut. James C. Bays killed.
† Capt. L. R. Frisk killed.

a hill, commanding the road from Liberty Gap to Bellbuckle. About 12 o'clock my regiment was ordered forward to a hill a quarter of a mile in advance and immediately in our front. Deploying forward two companies as skirmishers, I placed the main body of the regiment immediately behind the crest of the hill. My orders were to observe the movements of the enemy and protect my skirmishers from any sudden assault. The skirmishers of the enemy were visible, occupying the woods on the opposite side of an intervening corn-field, some 500 or 600 yards distant, immediately in front of us.

In the afternoon, Colonel Featherston, who, with the Fifth Arkansas Regiment, supported by the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Arkansas Regiments, occupied a position on our extreme left, was ordered to move his skirmishers forward, and ascertain the disposition and force of the enemy in that quarter. After a spirited and heavy skirmish, a considerable force was developed in his front. During the skirmish my skirmishers were pushed forward to the foot of the hill, in order to be in a more advantageous position for firing on the enemy, who were moving across a rye-field, situated 400 or 500 yards diagonally to the left, and entering the woods in front of Colonels Featherston's and Josey's position. Annoyed by the constant and well-directed fire kept up by my skirmishers, the enemy made several ineffectual attempts to dislodge them from their position. Three lines of their skirmishers were driven back in confusion after advancing half-way across the field in our front. About this time two of my companies that were deployed at the foot of the hill reported to me that their ammunition was exhausted. Relieving them with two other companies, I sent immediately to the rear to supply the deficiency in ammunition, but unfortunately the ordnance train was some distance in rear, and it was impossible to supply the deficiency in time to avail me in the coming emergency.

About this time three lines of the enemy (amounting to five regiments, some say seven; I could see five flags) advanced boldly across the corn-field in front to the charge. The first line was repulsed and driven back in disorder, the second and third shared the same fate, and retired rapidly under a galling and deadly fire to the opposite side of the field. Three-fourths of my regiment were by this time out of ammunition. The enemy, reforming his disordered ranks and being re-enforced by fresh numbers, advanced again to the charge, and succeeded this time in reaching the foot of the hill. About this time the Sixth Arkansas Regiment came to my assistance, but too late to render any effectual resistance.

My ammunition was now entirely exhausted. Exposed to a heavy fire without being able to inflict any punishment on the enemy, I requested permission to withdraw to the rear, which being granted, my regiment retired in good order to the position occupied by us in the morning. The officers and men of my regiment behaved with the greatest coolness and gallantry, and retired from their position only when ordered to do so and their ammunition was exhausted.

The loss in my regiment was very severe, a report of which has already been furnished.* That of the enemy must have been at least 400 or 500 killed and wounded.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. GOVAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. G. A. WILLIAMS, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

* See list of casualties, p. 592.

No. 94.

Report of Col. L. Featherston, Fifth Arkansas Infantry.

CHICKAMAUGA, TENN., *July* 27, 1863.

DEAR SIR: In pursuance to an order heretofore issued, I submit the following report of the engagement at Liberty Gap, Tenn., and subsequently of the part taken in the skirmish by my regiment (the Fifth Arkansas) near that gap:

The detachment consisted of the Fifth Arkansas Regiment, commanded by myself, and Fifteenth and Thirteenth Arkansas Regiments, commanded by Colonel Josey (in all, 540 men), and a section of artillery.

Liberty Gap is a narrow defile in the range of high hills on the road leading from Bellbuckle to Murfreesborough, through Old Millersburg, and 5 miles in advance of the former place. To the east of Liberty Gap, at a distance of half a mile or three-quarters, is another defile sufficient to admit infantry and cavalry. Near the residence of Mrs. Fugett, and three-quarters of a mile and at the east base of Bald Knob, is also a pass. The latter pass, by passing through a small corn-field, is sufficient to admit cavalry and artillery and infantry. Between the two extreme gaps the hills could, with the exception of 200 or 300 yards, be ascended by infantry. In rear of Liberty Gap is a succession of high hills, the base and sides of which are in a state of cultivation, the top covered with a heavy natural growth.

About noon on June 24, while I was sitting down to dinner, a courier arrived from the front and announced that there was a heavy cavalry engagement going on near Old Millersburg, and between that and the McMinnville road (Old Millersburg was 4 miles from Liberty Gap). I sent the courier direct to General Liddell, commanding at Bellbuckle. This courier had not gotten out of sight before a second courier arrived, announcing that the enemy were directly in front of Liberty Gap. He, too, was sent as the former. I immediately formed my regiment, and sent Colonel Josey orders to turn out his command and dispose of it as had been agreed by him and myself in case we were attacked. I sent Lieut. Col. J. E. Murray, with the left wing of my regiment, to take possession of the Bald Knob Gap, and to protect the brow of the hill between that gap and Liberty Gap with skirmishers, and left Captain [L. R.] Frisk with the right wing as a support for the section of artillery, with orders that as soon as relieved by Colonel Josey he would report to Colonel Murray, to be disposed of as he had been instructed. Having made these dispositions, I rode out to my pickets; found all the cavalry behind them. I gave them instructions to deploy as skirmishers on the brow of the hill east of Liberty Gap Pass, and, with such of the cavalry as would go (about 10), I proceeded up the road. On reaching Clark's house, 200 or 300 yards beyond my advance post, I was suddenly fired upon by a regiment of infantry. Satisfied that I had infantry to contend with, I sent a courier to inform Colonel Murray of that fact, and the cavalry (about 25 men) to the narrow pass east of the gap, with instructions to dismount and fight at that point as skirmishers.

I returned to the church, and there met Colonel Josey, who had disposed of his forces as follows: Three companies as skirmishers on the heights east of the gap; one company as a reserve for the battery, and three companies as skirmishers on the brow of the hill immediately west of the gap. These dispositions had scarcely been made before the firing along the entire line became heavy, and from the brow of the hill east of the defile leading to the gap. I visited the rest of the gaps (one

twice) while this firing was going on, and instructed my men to hold fire until the enemy came in short range. While on the second [line], I learned from a courier that a column of infantry was approaching the east pass, and that the entire line of my skirmishers were engaged. I also learned from Colonel Murray that two regiments of infantry had passed around to his left. Knowing, from the nature of the country, that I could not be surprised to such an extent as to be captured, and that General Liddell would soon be on the field, I ordered him to hold his position and watch the enemy in his front, who kept up a heavy fire, he having already taken the precaution to throw out flankers.

On returning to the church, I met General Liddell; informed him of what dispositions I had made of the forces and the strength of the enemy. I received his orders to look after the left, composed of the Fifth Arkansas Regiment and two companies, or three, of Colonel Josey's regiment, while he went to the right. About an hour after, and when I was on the line, I received information that the enemy had turned the right, and that I had better retire to a range of hills about a quarter [of a mile] in rear of our camps. The enemy was at this time pressing heavily in front, and my men being well secured, and doing full execution, I delayed for two reasons: First, my bullets were doing fine execution; second, I did not wish to withdraw under a heavy fire.

Some time after this (an hour, I suppose) I received a second notice of the right wing falling back, accompanied with an order to retire to the range of hills in rear of camp. By this time my left flankers were giving way. I gave orders to retire, which was done in good order, and drew up as directed. I was then met by a courier, and informed that the brigade was about half a mile to the rear, and to retire to that point. I did so, and, after supplying my skirmishers with cartridges, the regiment was left in command of Colonel Murray, and I carried them back to the brow of the hill on which the brigade, or a part of it, was formed, and connected with the skirmishers of Second Arkansas Regiment. After a short time the enemy's skirmishers advanced. So fast and accurate was the fire of my skirmishers, that they [the enemy] soon concealed themselves in the thick willows that lined the banks of a branch about 200 yards in front of my line and ceased firing. They were followed by a regiment of infantry, but in less than half an hour they also took shelter as the skirmishers and ceased firing. Not long after the enemy had stopped firing, a courier, whom I had sent to Lieutenant-Colonel Murray with orders to bring up the regiment, returned and informed me that Colonel Murray had orders from General Liddell to remain where he was. Lieutenant [William P.] Atkins, Company H, also informed me that the skirmishers of the Second had fallen back, and that the enemy were passing to my right. I deemed it prudent to withdraw it, it being nearly night and raining hard. Before reaching the ground where the brigade was formed, Major [P. V.] Green met and gave information that it was already on the march to Bellbuckle, Tenn., and would bivouac at that place; reached it late at night.

On the morning of the 25th, about 9 o'clock, according to orders, with my regiment I took position on a hill 600 yards west of the one on which I last engaged the enemy, between which lay an open field 400 yards wide. Near 11 o'clock, with a heavy line of skirmishers, I advanced to feel of the enemy on the hill where I last engaged them, and was soon engaged along my entire line, from the crest of this hill to the northern slope; 150 yards is covered with heavy natural growth, and from the crest on the east about 50 yards; then an open field about 100 yards wide; along the crest ran a high fence. On this hill I engaged the

enemy for four or five hours, and succeeded three times in driving the enemy's skirmishers from the hill-top and across the field, but was forced therefrom as often by his superior numbers. I drove him from the top with skirmishers; it required his battle lines to drive me. The last time that my skirmishers were driven from the crest of the hill-top I was relieved by a fresh line of skirmishers commanded by Colonel Josey. On his skirmishers coming into action, I suffered mine to return to obtain ammunition, of which at that time they were nearly destitute. And so ended the second and last day's engagement of my regiment.

I lost in this last engagement 18 men out of 75 engaged. Total loss in both days' fight, 22. Among the killed was Capt. L. R. Frisk, Company B, a Swede by birth and education; a most worthy man and a gallant officer. His loss is very much regretted in his regiment and brigade.

On the 26th, I remained in line with the brigade and occupied it in the retreat to this place. My command throughout this entire engagement exhibited courage and endurance such as any officer may be proud of. I was with them in the hottest of their fighting; not one skulked from the field. I never commanded forward but that they moved with promptness. They were careful of their ammunition and cool under fire. Privates J. D. Edgar, Company A, and L. Parrott, Company D, were always foremost during the hottest of the fire. Both of these two were severely wounded and brought off the field. There were many others, whose names I cannot now call to mind, who showed themselves to be men, every inch of them—soldiers worthy of confidence.

Respectfully submitted.

L. FEATHERSTON,
Colonel Fifth Arkansas Regiment.

Capt. G. A. WILLIAMS.

No. 95.

Report of Lieut. Col. Peter Snyder, Sixth Arkansas Infantry, commanding Sixth and Seventh Arkansas.

JULY 28, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the action of the Sixth and Seventh Arkansas Regiments in the skirmishes near Liberty Gap on June 24, 25, and 26:

On the 24th, about 2 p. m., I was notified that the enemy had attacked and gained partial possession of the gap, distant some 5 miles to the northeast of Bellbuckle Station, where my command was then encamped. I received orders from General Liddell to move up immediately to the assistance of the Fifth, Thirteenth, and Fifteenth Arkansas Regiments, then engaged with the enemy. It had been raining hard during the day, the road was in bad condition, and the creeks much swollen, so that it was impossible to move in double-quick. When I arrived at the scene of action, I found the Second, Fifth, Thirteenth, and Fifteenth Regiments about 1 mile distant from the gap, engaged in brisk skirmish and gradually retiring before largely superior numbers. I immediately formed line on the right of the Fifth Regiment, which was on the extreme left, and threw forward Company H as skirmishers, under command of Captain [A. J.] Griggs, but only remained in position a short time when orders were received to retire *en échelon* from the right, as the enemy was flanking us with a large force in that direction. The

regiment fell back slowly and in good order. The enemy shelled us rapidly and with much accuracy, one shell bursting in the ranks, killing 1 man and wounding several others. In the mean time night came on, the firing ceased, and, in compliance with orders, we quietly withdrew to our camp at Bellbuckle, then 8 miles distant.

On the morning of the 25th, I was ordered out about daybreak, and took position about one-half mile to the right of Suggs' farm, some 2 miles from Bellbuckle, and after throwing forward the right and left companies (under Lieutenant [J. A.] Reeves and Captain [M. M.] Duffie) to act as skirmishers and vedettes on the extreme right, remained inactive until 5 p. m. (the rain falling in torrents during the entire morning), when I was ordered forward at a double-quick to support Colonel Govan, of the Second Regiment, about one-half mile in front, the Fifth, Thirteenth, and Fifteenth Regiments being engaged on the left of the road. When I arrived in position, I found that the Second Regiment had entirely exhausted its ammunition, and was compelled to fall back immediately, leaving me to hold the enemy in check. My men rushed into action, loading as they went, and with much eagerness engaged the enemy from a hillside under cover of heavy timber, they charging my position from an open field in front with a vastly superior force. Both officers and men acted gallantly. The enemy were driven back in three different charges, when orders were received from General Liddell (who was close to my line) to fall back, as the enemy were about to flank us. The Sixth and Seventh were engaged in line fight about twenty minutes, with a loss of 10 wounded (1 being left on the field), and fell back in good order to the rear of General [S. A. M.] Wood's brigade, which had arrived about the time we were ordered to fall back, and formed on the same position we had occupied during the morning. Night coming on, I was ordered by Major-General Cleburne to fall back to my camps at Bellbuckle.

Early on the morning of the 26th, I was again ordered out, and took position on a line of hills to the left of the road in front of Suggs' farm. Skirmish companies were again thrown forward, and an irregular firing kept up during the day, the enemy not seeming disposed to press our position. It rained hard during the morning. About 10 o'clock at night were ordered to retire to Bellbuckle, and early next morning took up our line of march for Tullahoma.

Officers and men acted well, and endured rain, exposure, and hunger without complaint, being ever ready and anxious to engage the enemy, and, if possible, drive them back from the gap.

The above report is respectfully submitted.

PETER SNYDER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. G. A. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 96.

Report of Col. J. H. Kelly, Eighth Arkansas Infantry.

CAMP NEAR CHICKAMAUGA, *July* 27, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report as to the part taken by my regiment during the skirmishes in front of Bellbuckle on the 24th, 25th, and 26th ultimo:

At about 3 p. m. on the 24th ultimo, I was ordered to hold my regiment

in readiness to move at a moment's warning. At about 4 p. m. an order came to move out on the Liberty Gap road as rapidly as possible. The regiment was immediately put in motion, and at about 5.30 p. m. I reached a point half a mile in rear of Liberty Gap, our troops having been forced to fall back this distance from the gap. I was at once ordered by the brigadier-general commanding to assume a position on a hill to the left of the brigade. As soon as this was complied with, I at once deployed as skirmishers Companies G and B, commanded, respectively, by Captain [W. P.] Witt and First Lieutenant [J.] Drennen. The enemy had a force of cavalry in my front, but the distance was so great that I directed these officers not to permit their men to fire. I remained here until about dark, when the order was given to retreat *en échelon* by the right, which was at once done without my being at all pressed by the enemy. I halted on the Liberty Gap road about three-quarters of a mile in rear of the position first taken. I was there ordered to fall back in rear of the brigade to my old camp, and to leave one company to picket the road. For this purpose Captain [T. A. M.] Ellis, Company C, was detailed, and posted as directed by the brigadier-general commanding. The regiment reached the encampment at Bellbuckle about 10 p. m. Here two days' rations were prepared, which occupied the men until 2 a. m. 25th ultimo. At about 6.30 a. m. I was ordered to move out on the Liberty Gap road. I obeyed, and had advanced about 1 mile when I received orders from the brigadier-general commanding to proceed immediately to the Fosterville road. I instantly complied, and took a position about 1 mile from Bellbuckle and near Mr. Blair's house.

Here I remained with a section of artillery (sent me by Brigadier-General [S. A. M.] Wood), commanded by Lieutenant [R. W.] Goldthwaite (four companies were deployed as skirmishers), until the next morning (the 26th ultimo). At about 7 a. m. I received orders from the brigadier-general commanding to move promptly to a position about 3 miles distant, on an eminence to the left of the Liberty Gap road, near Mr. Suggs' house. This order was at once obeyed, and I remained here with First Lieutenant Drennen's company (B) deployed as skirmishers on my left until 8 p. m. There was no firing from my line of skirmishers, the enemy being beyond the effective range of my muskets. At about 8 p. m. I was ordered to relieve a regiment of Wood's brigade, posted on the right of Liberty Gap road, preparatory to the retrograde movement of the forces on this road. This was done with all dispatch, and at 9 p. m. I was in position, Wood's brigade having been withdrawn toward Bellbuckle. I remained here until about 1 a. m., when I received orders from the brigadier-general commanding to move without delay to Fairfield road, and take position to meet the enemy. By 2 a. m. I was in position on this road, having left Lieutenant-Colonel [G. F.] Baucum to picket the Liberty Gap road. At 3 a. m. I received orders to quit the Fairfield road and to assume a position at 5 a. m. on the Liberty Gap road about 1 mile from Bellbuckle. Just as these dispositions had been completed, I was relieved by a regiment of Colonel [T.] Harrison's cavalry brigade, and ordered to fall back to Bellbuckle, from which point we at once proceeded toward Tullahoma. There were no casualties during the three days.

Although the regiment was not engaged with the enemy, yet the incessant rains and the many positions assumed during the three days' operations heavily taxed both officers and men, who from the repeated showers were thoroughly drenched, and thus prevented from [getting]

their necessary repose. However, I am proud to say that both officers and men bore their hardships without a murmur, and obeyed orders with willingness and alacrity.

Very respectfully,

J. H. KELLY,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. G. A. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Liddell's Brigade.

No. 97.

Report of Col. J. E. Josey, Fifteenth Arkansas Infantry, commanding Thirteenth and Fifteenth Arkansas.

CHICKAMAUGA, TENN., *July* 29, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with recent orders, I beg to submit the following report of the action of the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Arkansas Regiments in the series of skirmishes on June 24 and 25, near Liberty Gap, Tenn.:

My command, consisting of 365 enlisted men, was stationed at Liberty Gap, on outpost duty with Fifth Arkansas Regiment, Col. L. Featherston, of the Fifth Arkansas Regiment, commanding detachment.

About noon on June 24, Colonel Featherston notified me that the enemy was advancing rapidly, and ordered my regiment to move to position previously designated. With the greatest possible dispatch the regiment was posted at the southern extremity of the gap, supporting a section of artillery. On leaving encampment, however, one company was detached as skirmishers and thrown to the east of the gap overlooking same, and prolonging to the left line of skirmishers of Colonel Featherston's regiment, formerly his pickets. Soon after assuming the position above mentioned, Colonel Featherston appeared in person and ordered the disposition of the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Arkansas Regiments, which resulted in three companies being sent, under command of Maj. C. H. Carlton, west of Liberty Gap, to support a line of skirmishers of the Fifth Arkansas Regiment, and two additional companies sent east of the gap, to support the two companies previously mentioned. Lieut. Col. R. A. Duncan was ordered to take command of the skirmishers on the right; the remaining company was left to the support of the artillery, the eighth company (consisting of 50 men) being absent on picket 1½ miles east of Liberty Gap.

These dispositions had not been completed before heavy firing began along almost the entire line. Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan informed me when he arrived and took command of the skirmishers east of Liberty Gap that the enemy had moved by the left flank (Fifth Regiment of Infantry), passing the skirmishers posted for the immediate defense of Liberty Gap, ascending and taking possession of the hill overlooking the northern extremity of the gap. This made it necessary that our skirmishers should take another position. Some time after this was done, I arrived, and found our skirmishers hotly engaged with the enemy, and, in addition to the heavy infantry force pressing them in front, a cavalry force (supposed to be a regiment) was discovered to have advanced through a narrow gap or pass 3¼ miles east of Liberty Gap, forcing a picket of 10 men posted at that point.

Thus affairs continued for considerable length of time, fighting hard all the time and at short range. Owing to exposed position of my flank from cavalry (there being nothing to prevent it from making a sweep

to the rear), I ordered the command back to the encampment, a few hundred yards east of south of the southern entrance of Liberty Gap. But a few moments elapsed before the enemy advanced and engaged us in the latter position.

There being no natural advantages at this point, and in addition receiving an order from General Liddell to fall back slowly, I at once commenced falling back, and continued until I reached the brigade. At this place the detached companies joined the regiment, including the 50 men which had been on picket, having been hotly engaged, and did fine work. The men were again supplied with ammunition, of which many were nearly exhausted.

The regiment was next ordered to move 200 yards forward to support Swett's battery, then engaging the enemy. My skirmishers again encountered the skirmishers of the enemy, and fought them for half hour or more, when an order was received to fall back to Bellbuckle, which place we reached after night, much exhausted and thoroughly wet, it having rained nearly all day.

Casualties of this day's engagement, 4 killed and 7 wounded.

On the morning of the 25th, the regiment was ordered forward, and posted as reserve to the Second and Sixth and Seventh Arkansas Regiments. Soon after, an order was received to move to the support of the Fifth Arkansas Regiment, then posted on a hill west of the road leading from Bellbuckle to Liberty Gap, and northwest of Suggs' house. Colonel Featherston advanced line of skirmishers to a high, rough hill immediately in front of the one occupied by his detachment. Soon after, I received an order to support Colonel Featherston's skirmishers with a new line of skirmishers, which order was executed. My skirmishers met the enemy, and notwithstanding the exposure of a heavy enfilading fire, drove his skirmishers back time and again, but, meeting his line of battle, was as often forced to fall back. As a general engagement was not desirable, the skirmishers were withdrawn to the reserve, and there remained until after night; then moved back to Bellbuckle and bivouacked.

Casualties in this day's engagement, 3 killed and 13 wounded. In the two days' engagement the casualties of my command were 27 killed and wounded; 7 killed on field, 6 died afterward, 14 wounded.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the gallantry of the command. The heroes of Shiloh, Belmont, Richmond, Perryville, and Murfreesborough (though unknown to the world) gather fresh laurels.

On 26th, the regiment remained in line of battle with the brigade, and on 27th fell back to Wartrace, &c.

At the commencement of the skirmishes a line of vedettes was stationed 1½ miles in front of Liberty Gap. On the east of the road leading from the gap to Murfreesborough, the First [Third] Kentucky Cavalry was posted; west of same road and prolongation of this line was Brigadier-General Martin's cavalry. I had been led to believe that this cavalry was vigilant and would give timely notice of the approach of an enemy. The enemy surprised this invincible cavalry, and (to use their language) rode over them; consequently the enemy was within 600 yards of Liberty Gap before Colonel Featherston or myself knew of the advance.

Respectfully submitted.

J. E. JOSEY,
Colonel, Comdg. Thirteenth and Fifteenth Arkansas Regiment.

Capt. G. A. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 98.

Report of Capt. Charles Swett, Warren Light Artillery.

CHICKAMAUGA, TENN., *July* 27, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with your order of yesterday's date, the following is a report of the part taken by the Warren Light Artillery Company, under my command, in the skirmishing at Liberty Gap, Tenn., on the 24th, 25th, and 26th of last month:

On July [June] 24, at about 3 p. m., while in camp at Bellbuckle, an order was received from brigade headquarters to get the company in readiness to move toward Liberty Gap, where a portion of the brigade was then on duty, and also a section of the Warren Light Artillery. Lieutenant [H.] Shannon was at once sent forward, I following immediately with the right section of the battery. On reaching a point within a mile of the gap, found the section that was at the gap, under command of Lieutenant [W. P.] McDonald, on the right of the road and in a commanding position. The Napoleon gun was taken from that place by Lieutenant Shannon to a point directly opposite, and on the left of the road. Both guns were brought into action from the positions they at this time occupied. On reaching the ground with the right section, was ordered to move to the rear with it, select a position near Suggs' house, and go into battery, in order to command the road, which was done. At dark the command fell back to this point, and the battery was ordered to Bellbuckle.

On the morning of the 25th, the battery was again ordered to the front, and halted at the position occupied on the previous evening. After remaining in this position till 3 p. m. was ordered to shell the woods in front, which was continued from time to time during the afternoon. At about 6 o'clock was ordered to move with a section to the front and right of my position, across a wheat-field to a hill occupied by the Second Arkansas, but on nearing the point designated was ordered back, it being impossible to get the battery into position in consequence of the character of the ground. At dark the command returned to camp, the artillery accompanying it.

No one injured in the battery. Number of rounds fired, 136.

Respectfully submitted.

CHAS. SWETT,
Captain, Warren Light Artillery, Liddell's Brigade, &c.

Capt. G. A. WILLIAMS, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 99.

Report of Brig. Gen. Bushrod R. Johnson, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, Stewart's division, Hardee's corps.

HDQRS. JOHNSON'S BRIGADE, STEWART'S DIVISION,
Loudon, Tenn., July 12, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 21, dated headquarters Stewart's division, July 8, 1863, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operation of this brigade at Hoover's Gap, and during the movement from that point to the vicinity of Chattanooga, embracing the period from June 24 to July 6:

My brigade consists of the Forty-fourth Tennessee Regiment, Col. John S. Fulton; Twenty-fifth Tennessee Regiment, Col. J. M. Hughs;

Twenty-third Tennessee Regiment, Col. R. H. Keeble; Seventeenth Tennessee Regiment, Lieut. Col. W. W. Floyd; Jefferson Artillery (a battery of four pieces), commanded by Capt. P. Darden (Napoleon guns).

At about 1 p. m. on Wednesday, June 24, a dark and rainy day, two boys, muddied with hard riding, appeared at my headquarters at Fairfield, and reported the enemy advancing from Hoover's Gap. Within a few minutes a wounded cavalryman and the adjutant of the First [Third] Kentucky Cavalry Regiment confirmed this report. I immediately ordered my brigade under arms, and soon after received an order from Major-General Stewart to hold my command in readiness to move at a moment's warning.

By the time that my brigade was formed, a part of [J. R.] Butler's First [Third] Kentucky Regiment of Cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel [J. W.] Griffith, which had in part occupied Hoover's Gap, appeared at the intersection of the road down Noah's Fork with the Fairfield and Manchester road, about 600 yards from my headquarters, and stated to me that the enemy in force had moved rapidly upon the cavalry in the gap, and that Colonel Butler, of the First [Third] Kentucky, with a portion of that regiment, had moved before them down the Manchester pike, while Lieutenant-Colonel Griffith's detachment moved in front of a Federal force, which followed them down the Noah's Fork road. I immediately moved my brigade through the heavy rain to the junction of these roads, replenished the ammunition of Lieutenant-Colonel Griffith's detachment, and, by instruction from Major-General Stewart, sent it back with my aide-de-camp (Capt. W. T. Blakemore) on the Noah's Fork road to find the position of the enemy. This detachment went to a point 1½ miles from the Manchester pike and some 3 miles south of Beech Grove. Here the detachment was divided, one-half proceeding direct to Beech Grove by a country road; the other half was instructed to go to the same point by way of Noah's Fork road and the Manchester pike. The two parties met at Beech Grove without seeing anything of the enemy. The McBride Creek road and the road toward Manchester were then picketed, and the balance of Lieutenant-Colonel Griffith's detachment moved forward to the hill on the right of the pike and in front of Hoover's Gap. This position was taken soon after the Federal cavalry (which had passed down the Manchester pike) had returned and the Federal infantry had fallen back over Garrison's Fork, under the attack of Brigadier-General Bate's brigade, which had advanced from its encampment between Fairfield and the gap and engaged the enemy. On proceeding down the McBride Creek road to join my headquarters, Captain Blakemore captured a Federal cavalryman and turned him over with his horse and equipments to a guard of Lieutenant-Colonel Griffith's command.

About 4 p. m. my brigade moved through the rain and mud from Fairfield, under orders from Major-General Stewart. The Forty-fourth Tennessee Regiment was placed in position on the Puncheon Camp road, beyond Mr. Neill's plantation and near Mr. Wood's house, and the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-third, and Seventeenth Tennessee Regiments, with Darden's battery, proceeded to a point on Garrison's Fork, near Jacobs' Store, to support Brigadier-General Bate's command, where it arrived about 6 p. m. One section of Darden's battery was immediately placed in position on a wooded eminence on the south side of the Manchester pike and on the right of Bate's brigade. It fired a few rounds at one of the enemy's batteries, when it became too dark to aim with accuracy, and the firing ceased. The other section of this battery was placed on the same eminence during the night.

About dark, I was ordered to relieve as far as possible Bate's brigade. The Twenty-third Tennessee Regiment relieved Brigadier-General Bate's battalion of sharpshooters, on the right of the Garrison Fork, on the right of Bate's line, and in front of the Thirty-seventh and Fifteenth Tennessee Regiments, which regiments also retired when the Twenty-third advanced to take its position as skirmishers. At the same time the Twenty-fifth Tennessee Regiment relieved Col. [A. F.] Rudler's Georgia regiment on a hill on the west side of Garrison's Fork and on the left of Bate's line, while the Seventeenth was placed on a conical hill about 1,200 yards west of Garrison's Fork, and about 600 yards to the left of the hill occupied by the Twenty-fifth Tennessee Regiment, all on the old Sharp farm. It was quite dark when the Seventeenth took its position, and the enemy's line seemed to be imperfectly indicated by a few camp-fires in the woods about 400 yards in front. The Twentieth Tennessee Regiment, of Bate's brigade, was not relieved at the time, but occupied a position immediately on the left or west of the Garrison Fork and on the right of the Twenty-fifth Tennessee Regiment. In this position, with a strong line of skirmishers in front, my men rested as far as possible on their arms during the night. They were exposed to a drenching rain from about 3 till 6 o'clock on the morning of June 25. Indeed, the whole period included in this report was remarkable for the number of heavy rains, to all of which our troops were exposed without tents or any other shelter.

Brigadier-General Clayton's brigade arrived in rear of my line about 10 p. m., and with Capt. J. W. Green, of the Engineers, and Brigadier-General Clayton I was engaged most of the night in selecting the excellent positions on my right which that brigade occupied before the dawn of day. The Forty-fourth Tennessee Regiment, which Major-General Stewart had ordered up, arrived at my lines by daylight and took the position occupied by the Twenty-third, which was moved to the west side of the Garrison's Fork, and relieved the Twentieth Tennessee Regiment, of Bate's brigade.

About 3 o'clock at night a section of artillery (two brass pieces) was posted on the hill with the Twenty-fifth Tennessee Regiment, about 100 yards in front of that regiment. When the enemy discovered these guns in the morning, they moved a battery to a position in front of the knob occupied by the Seventeenth, and in a short time disabled one of the pieces by a shot through its trail. The section was then withdrawn and replaced by a section of iron rifled Parrott guns from the Eufaula Battery, of Brigadier-General Bate's brigade.

At about 9 o'clock on the morning of June 25, Darden's battery opened upon the enemy advancing in line of battle. The infantry soon retired and a battery responded, until Captain Darden ceased firing by order of Major-General Stewart. The section of the Eufaula Battery stationed with the Twenty-fifth became engaged at the same time. The fire of the enemy's artillery was mostly directed during the day and the following morning at the positions held by our batteries, and exhibited excellent practice. The heavy line of skirmishers of the Forty-fourth Tennessee Regiment, consisting of Company A (the only company of that regiment armed with long-range guns), kept up a continued fire on the enemy's skirmishers in the skirt of woods near Jacobs' Store, though they were repeatedly instructed to reserve their fire and not to waste their ammunition.

About 10 o'clock, these skirmishers having nearly exhausted their ammunition, I relieved them by 100 men from the Twenty-third Tennessee Regiment, for whom I exchanged the same number of men of

the Forty-fourth, armed with percussion muskets. About 600 yards to the left and rear of the knob occupied by the Seventeenth Tennessee Regiment is a piece of woods on the slope of the hill in front of Mr. Robertson's house. This hill was on the prolongation of the enemy's line, and was separated from the woods which they occupied by a clover-field about 500 yards wide. Lieutenant-Colonel Floyd very judiciously posted Company H, of his regiment, under its captain ([G. W.] O'Neal), near the Robertson house, to watch the movements of the enemy and check his advance if he attempted to move in that direction. The Seventeenth remained quietly in position during the day and succeeding night, but the skirmishers all along the rest of my line continued to fire at those of the enemy, taking deliberate, and in many cases effective, aim. The enemy in front of the Twenty-fifth were seen carrying away the killed or wounded, which quite excited the marksmen of this regiment.

The Twenty-third lost this day Sergt. A. J. Puryear, of Company A, mortally wounded, and Second Lieut. A. T. Donaldson and Private A. J. Potter, of Company A, slightly wounded. The Twenty-fifth lost Privates W. J. Barry, of Company D, killed, and Lewis Odle, of Company E, wounded in the leg.

About 5 p. m. Captain Darden received orders from Major-General Stewart to fire 6 rounds, when the battery on Signal Hill, on the right of the Manchester pike, opened fire. The order was complied with, and his shots seemed to be very effective on the battery of the enemy in his front.

In the afternoon of June 25, the Ninth Alabama Regiment, of Bate's brigade, took position on the right of the Forty-fourth Tennessee Regiment and on the left of Darden's battery. At dark the Forty-fourth Tennessee was ordered to the west of the Garrison Fork, and took the position occupied by the Twenty-third, which was moved to a spur of the hill on which the Twenty-fifth and a section of the Eufaula Battery was posted. The firing of skirmishers did not entirely cease during the night, and the enemy commenced the work with much spirit early in the morning, my skirmishers duly responding.

Between 10 and 11 a. m. on June 26, a heavy line of the enemy's skirmishers entered the clover-field on the left of the Seventeenth and between the woods occupied by Captain O'Neal's company and those occupied by the Federals. The line of skirmishers was followed by two lines of infantry, about 200 yards apart, of which I especially noticed one regiment formed in column of divisions. Lieutenant-Colonel Floyd, anticipating this movement of the enemy by aid of the indications furnished by the bursting of caps and other signs of preparation in the enemy's lines, threw his regiment in position, facing to the westward, to meet it, and opened a heavy fire on the left flank of the enemy when it was from 300 to 600 yards distant, passing through the clover-field, and with the aid of a few rounds from the section of the Eufaula Battery checked it, throwing it into some disorder. The enemy's columns were then making quite a circuit around Colonel Floyd's position, and other lines were seen advancing on their left and rear. As the enemy's skirmishers approached the woods near the Robertson house, Captain O'Neal's men, posted behind trees, opened fire on them, and drove them back to the main line.

About this time, a messenger from Major-General Stewart rode up to me on the hill occupied by the Twenty-fifth Tennessee Regiment, and told me that General Stewart bade him say to me that he would have to fall back, and that I had as well commence the movement. I also at

this time discovered the Twentieth Tennessee Regiment, which had been posted on the Puncheon Camp road, moving out into the open field, quite a mile distant, in a direction toward the right flank of the enemy. Nearly directly in rear of and about 600 yards from the hill occupied by the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-third Tennessee Regiments, and of about equal height with it, is an open eminence toward which the enemy's line was advancing. I ordered Colonel Hughs to leave his skirmishers behind, and to move his regiment with the section of the Eufaula Battery on to that eminence, and sent to Colonel [T. B.] Smith, of the Twentieth, to inform him of the nature of my movement, and suggest to him the propriety of uniting with the left of my command.

At the same time I ordered the Twenty-third Tennessee Regiment to move to the hill occupied by the Forty-fourth, and change front, so as to face and resist the enemy. To Colonel Floyd I sent instructions to fall back with the Seventeenth Tennessee Regiment, having early in the day informed him in regard to the position he should take if compelled to abandon the hill on which he was stationed. Through Lieutenant-Colonel [John L.] McEwen [jr.], I ordered Colonel Fulton, of the Forty-fourth, to hold his position as long as it was safe, and then follow the movement of the other regiments of the brigade.

In the mean time Captain O'Neal held his position according to instructions received from Lieutenant-Colonel Floyd, keeping up a rapid fire until the enemy reached a fence some 40 yards in his front, and then he retired over favorable ground with the loss of 1 man wounded, who fell into the hands of the enemy. While the Seventeenth was engaging the column moving around our left flank, the enemy's skirmishers advanced to the edge of the field in its former front, and opened a brisk fire on the right of the regiment, and on its skirmishers, still deployed on the hill. Colonel Floyd held his position until the enemy had made a partial wheel to their left, and had passed the prolongation of his line, and he then retired by the left flank in excellent order, moving nearly parallel to the enemy's lines under the ineffectual fire of a battery of artillery and the enemy's advancing skirmishers. Immediately after the Seventeenth commenced retiring, a column of the enemy advanced from the woods in front of the hill it was quitting, and the enemy were seen all over the top before the skirmishers of the Seventeenth had reached the foot of the slope. The Seventeenth was engaged here some twenty-five or thirty minutes, and lost 1 man killed and 7 wounded. The skirmishers of the Twenty-fifth, under Captain [J. H.] Curtis, engaged those of the enemy in front, and held possession of the hill which that regiment had occupied and abandoned until the knob, abandoned by the Seventeenth, was overrun by the enemy and the flank of the Seventeenth was under their cover. Corpl. J. J. Robinson, of Company E, Twenty-fifth Tennessee Regiment, was severely wounded here during the skirmishing.

Captain O'Neal, of the Seventeenth, and Captain Curtis, of the Twenty-fifth Tennessee Regiments, deserve great credit for the manner in which they commanded their skirmishers.

As soon as the orders were distributed for the change of positions in my brigade, I hastened to the eminence, which I had ordered to be occupied, and found the Twenty-fifth and the Eufaula Battery taking their position on it. I soon discovered that the enemy's line extended beyond the hill, and was moving still farther to my left. I consequently ordered Colonel Hughs to move the Twenty-fifth Tennessee Regiment by the left flank along the edge of the woods, extending out to our left and bordering the open fields, through which the Federals were advanc-

ing, and to keep the enemy in view and skirmishers well out to the front. The Seventeenth Tennessee Regiment now ascended the hill, and was formed behind the fence on the crest of the eminence, where it commanded a full view of the enemy's lines. The first line was within about 600 yards of the Seventeenth, and the troops before noticed advancing from the woods on the enemy's left and rear seemed to form a third line. Their number was perhaps 8,000 or 10,000 men. The lines in front of the Seventeenth raised a shout, and started forward at double-quick time, but at the second or third round of the Seventeenth, with perhaps as many rounds from the section of artillery, the front was decidedly checked and thrown into confusion. The section of the Eufaula Battery was now withdrawn without any order from or through me, but I have since understood that it was withdrawn by an officer of General Stewart's staff. After holding this eminence some fifteen or twenty minutes, during which the enemy was moving still to their right and around the base of the eminence, evidently with a view to outflank us, the Seventeenth fell back some 200 yards, during a very heavy shower of rain, which concealed the movement of the enemy from view. A Federal battery placed on the eminence first abandoned by the Seventeenth soon opened on our present position, and I ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Floyd to move his regiment by the left flank in the manner before indicated for the Twenty-fifth, and to connect with the latter regiment.

In the mean time the Twenty-third Tennessee Regiment maintained the position to which I had ordered it until there was some 800 yards between it and the Seventeenth, and I sent instructions to unite with that regiment, which it now did, and moved to the left with it. The Forty-fourth continued to hold its first position, and skirmish with the enemy in its front until the column of the enemy, advancing in the hollow in its rear, had gained the rear of its left flank, when it moved by the right flank, passed under the hill along the Garrison Fork, and formed on the right of the Twenty-third near the eminence to which the Twenty-fifth was first ordered when our movement commenced, and which had just been abandoned by the Seventeenth. These movements were all conducted in an admirable manner, and as the object was evidently not to engage in a general battle, the movement of each regiment was well timed.

About the time that the Seventeenth, Twenty-third, and Forty-fourth were being put in motion by the left flank to move after the Twenty-fifth along the skirt of woods before indicated, Major [J. W.] Eldridge, of the artillery, reported to me with one Napoleon gun and a section of two light field pieces of [Frank] Maney's battery, which I requested him to place in position near Brigadier-General Bate's old headquarters (the Amick house).

About the same time I was informed, in answer to my inquiry of one of Major-General Stewart's staff (Major Eldridge, I think), that the other troops of the division had passed the Fairfield road immediately in my rear. When the middle of my brigade had reached the point indicated, I found the three guns duly posted under Captain Darden. Major Eldridge here informed me that he would post the other three guns of Darden's battery on an eminence near the Fairfield road, on the south side of the Matt Martin farm, and stated when Captain Darden fell back he would go to that position. Some 4 or 5 rounds were fired by our artillery, when the enemy's batteries, which had continually annoyed my infantry with shells during their flank movement, directed their fire on the position occupied by the guns under Captain Darden. The skirmishers of my leading or left regiment (the Twenty-fifth) also became

engaged here with the enemy's skirmishers. The artillery under Captain Darden then retired, under the impression that the instructions were to fire only a few rounds before doing so. As I rode back to look after the artillery, I was informed that the enemy was pressing down on my left, between the Twenty-fifth and Twentieth Tennessee Regiments, the latter of which had fallen back to my line. As the line of woods here bore off from the direction of the Fairfield road, and I reflected that to fall back through the wide fields in our rear, closely pursued by the enemy, might be attended by a heavy sacrifice of men, for which there seemed no necessity, I concluded to order my command back over the fields of the Matt Martin farm to a piece of woods on the south side, to which the enemy could only advance through open ground, exposed to the fire of our artillery. The enemy's artillery still continued to throw at my line both shot and shell, which were generally aimed too high. We, however, passed out of their line of fire when we entered the second woods. The two light pieces of Maney's battery fell back with Captain Darden, and a section of [Thomas H.] Dawson's battery, under Lieutenant [R. W.] Anderson, now reported to me in the woods occupied by the brigade. I selected for it a position near a small cabin, and I directed Lieutenant Anderson, who commanded the section, to mask his pieces and only fire canister shot when the enemy should approach to the proper distance. My infantry I placed on the right and left of the section of artillery, mostly under cover of large fallen timber, with instructions not to fire until the enemy should approach to within short range. The Twentieth Tennessee Regiment was here placed on the extreme left of my line. The skirmishers I threw out in front, with instructions not to show themselves, and to retire before the enemy without firing a gun. The [enemy] soon approached, and by some means ascertaining the position of my line, threw into the Seventeenth and the battery some shells, which exploded with remarkable accuracy, while their skirmishers opened with small-arms and were responded to. My brigade fell back to gain a better cover, and the section of artillery returned to the rear of the strip of woods. I again pressed forward my line and rearranged its position, when Major-General Stewart ordered the section of artillery under Lieutenant Anderson to its former position. Major [Thomas K.] Porter, of the artillery, acting on General Stewart's staff, now took charge of the duty of posting this section of artillery, and during the subsequent shelling of our line by the enemy's artillery he was wounded on the head by a fragment of a shell. The enemy failed to advance to close range, and finally they ceased firing at about 3 p. m., without drawing from my command more than a few discharges from some of my skirmishers. The Seventeenth had here 11 men wounded, one mortally; the Twenty-third had 3 men wounded, and the Twenty-fifth 1 slightly wounded in the arm. Anderson's section lost 1 horse.

My brigade was thus engaged in maneuvering and skirmishing for a period of about four hours, during which the Seventeenth was perhaps most exposed, and suffered the greatest losses.

The conduct of the skirmishers and the officers commanding them in the Seventeenth and Twenty-fifth I have already reported.

On June 25, the skirmishers of the Forty-fourth Tennessee Regiment repulsed in a handsome manner three attacks of the enemy, made with a view to drive them from the skirt of woods which they occupied. Lieutenant [W. A.] Vernon, of the Twenty-third, is especially mentioned by his colonel for the manner in which he discharged his duties in command of the skirmishers of that regiment. He is also mentioned as an officer of merit, who has served in several battles and always with honor.

Major [J. G.] Lowe, of the Twenty-third, is also named for his attention, zeal, courage, and watchful foresight.

The movements of my brigade were all made under fire, and were performed neatly, without straggling, and with promptness and precision alike creditable to the officers and men. Captain Darden's battery frequently fired on the enemy's skirmishers after it retired to the eminence indicated.

After 3 p. m. June 26, only a few shots were fired by sharpshooters, and at 3.30 a. m. on the 27th, the enemy again commenced picket firing. At daylight I received orders to move via Fairfield, Wartrace, Roseville, and Normandy to Tullahoma. As my brigade was moving off, Captain Darden's battery fired several rounds at a small squad of cavalry which appeared at about 1,000 yards distant, and then joined our movement, having fired at Hoover's Gap and vicinity 147 rounds of fixed ammunition, viz, 132 of shell and 15 of round shot. My brigade, preceded by the Twentieth Tennessee Regiment, attached to it for the time, moved deliberately and quietly in rear of the division, and arrived at Tullahoma, without any further skirmishing with the enemy, at 7 p. m. June 27.

On the 28th, 29th, and until about 4 p. m. on June 30, my brigade remained at Tullahoma. The last two days it was formed in line of battle on the right of the McMinnville road and in rear of General Brown's brigade, and had heavy details engaged in working on the defenses at that place.

At about 4 p. m. on June 30, my brigade, by order of Lieutenant-General Hardee, and guided by Captain [G. M.] Helm, of the Engineers, took position to the right and rear of our defenses, about 5 miles southeast of Tullahoma, at the junction of the Manchester and Winchester road with a road approaching the Chattanooga Railroad from direction of Hillsborough. I found here at dusk in the evening Brigadier-General Martin with a cavalry force, who informed me that a regiment of Federal infantry had passed toward Manchester about one hour before my arrival. The road furnished indications that infantry had been passing, and information to that effect was gathered from citizens. My brigade rested in line of battle across the Manchester and in rear of the Hillsborough road, with cavalry pickets from Brigadier-General Wharton's command in my front and on my flanks. Generals Wharton and Martin rested in my vicinity during the night.

At dawn on the morning of July 1, my brigade, under orders, through Captain Helm, from Lieutenant-General Hardee, left the cavalry in its rear and moved toward Decherd. It crossed Elk River by the Bethpage Bridge, and rested about 1 mile south, near the house of Mr. Corn, from 8 a. m. until about 4 p. m.; then it moved across the Bethpage Bridge, and was placed in line of battle about 1½ miles in front of it, to support, under command of Major-General Cleburne, Brigadier-General Churchill's brigade. The enemy fired a few shots from their artillery, which passed over my command. My brigade then moved to the left *en échelon* to Brigadier-General Churchill's brigade. At dark my brigade again crossed the Bethpage Bridge, received orders to reduce the baggage at Decherd to 800 pounds per wagon, and rested during the night near Mr. Corn's, about 6 miles from Decherd.

On Thursday morning (July 2), my brigade moved back to the Bethpage Bridge, and passed up to the intersection of the Hillsborough and the Bethpage and Brakefield Point roads, about 3 miles from the bridge. After placing my brigade in position across the former road, I sent, by order of Major-General Stewart, the Twenty-fifth Tennessee to join the Twenty-sixth Tennessee Regiment, of General Bate's command, and to

support the cavalry under General Martin at Morris' Ford, on the Hillsborough road. The Twenty-fifth was detached about two hours and a half, and occupied two positions near the ford, both out of line of the enemy's fire. A section of Darden's battery was moved up to Morris' Ford at the same time with the Twenty-fifth, and took position 250 or 300 yards on the left of the Hillsborough road, on the bank of the river. The opposite bank, as far as could be seen along the river and for 200 yards back from the stream, was covered with woods, in which the enemy's cavalry and perhaps a section of artillery were posted. Brigadier-General Martin's cavalry brigade were stretched along the southern bank of the stream and were skirmishing with the enemy, exposed to occasional discharges of canister, shell, and shot. The section of Darden's battery opened on the enemy at from 250 to 300 yards. It fired first at the position of the enemy's artillery pointed out by General Martin, and then shelled the woods. The enemy commenced falling back at the first shot, and by the time the sixth shot was fired their cavalry had gained the lane bordered by wide fields beyond the woods, along which they moved in column, presenting an admirable mark for our artillery, and one upon which every shell seemed to take effect. They were thrown into great confusion, and many loose horses were seen running away without their riders. The artillery retired through the fields under cover.

Far up the lane a wagon train was seen, extending into the woods beyond. They may have been ambulances or a pontoon train. Drivers attempted to turn and move off, but one or two shells exploded among them and produced the wildest confusion. The fleeing cavalry and teams became all mingled together. Gradually the lane was, however, cleared.

The loss of the enemy here is supposed to have been quite large, and recent reports, through Northern papers, confirm this impression. Captain Darden here fired 48 rounds of shell, making a total of 195 rounds fired at Hoover's Gap and [during] the evacuation of Middle Tennessee.

Under General Stewart's immediate order, the brigade, with the Twenty-sixth Tennessee Regiment, under Colonel [John M.] Lillard, moved about 11 a. m. from this position nearly up to Brakefield Point. About 2 p. m. I was ordered to move back my brigade, with the Twenty-sixth Tennessee Regiment, to the intersection of the Hillsborough with the Bethpage and Brakefield Point road, and to detain in position the Twentieth Tennessee Regiment, which had been left on the road south of Bethpage Bridge. The Twentieth Tennessee Regiment arrived just at the moment I started to comply with this order, and upon application of the colonel (T. B. Smith) it was suffered by Major-General Stewart to remain behind, with the orders to move in case of any action on the part of my command.

Upon my advance, I found General Martin's cavalry had fallen back to the intersection of the roads which I was ordered to occupy, and I formed my command about 1 mile in rear, across the Brakefield road, and threw forward the Seventeenth Tennessee Regiment and a section of Darden's battery to within about 1,000 yards of the intersection of the roads. We remained in this position perhaps one hour, during which the skirmishing of our cavalry at the intersection of the roads grew pretty warm, and Brigadier-General Wharton came up from toward Cowan with a large re-enforcement of cavalry, with which I had requested him to occupy the ground on that side. I received orders to retire just as Major-General Wheeler came upon the field. My command, including the Twentieth and Twenty-sixth Tennessee Regiments, moved,

with the Seventeenth in rear, to the foot of the mountains, and rested for the night.

On July 3 and 4, my brigade continued in rear of the troops (Hardee's corps), marching on the road which passes by University Place. The Seventeenth moved in rear of the brigade on the 3d, and the Twentieth on the 4th of July, quietly and without being threatened by the enemy. The Twenty-sixth Tennessee Regiment rejoined General Brown's brigade on July 3.

On the night of July 4, we bivouacked on Battle Creek. On July 5 and 6, the brigades of Generals Clayton and Liddell occupied in succession the position of rear guard.

On July 6, the infantry, artillery, ambulance, and ambulance train of my brigade passed the Tennessee River on the pontoon bridge at Kelly's Ferry in three-quarters of an hour, and bivouacked in the afternoon at Wauhatchie Station, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. Here the movement, which will probably be known as the Evacuation of Middle Tennessee, terminated.

As I have not communicated with the officers commanding the Twentieth and Twenty-sixth Tennessee Regiments, or with those commanding the sections of the Eufaula, Maney's, or Dawson's battery since they left my command, I can only report from observation and unofficial information the part they took in the movement while connected with my command. I may make omissions in regard to them, which will no doubt be supplied by the commanders of the brigades to which they were attached.

The list of casualties in my brigade was forwarded on the 10th instant. I submit the following recapitulation:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
17th Tennessee	.....	1	.....	16	1	1	19
23d Tennessee	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	5
25th Tennessee	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1	7
44th Tennessee	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	5
Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	3	1	26	1	5	36

The number of officers and men who were left in Middle Tennessee by desertion and otherwise, and have not yet returned, are as follows:

Command.	Officers.	Men.
17th Tennessee	3	125
23d Tennessee	.....	52
25th Tennessee	.....	47
44th Tennessee	.....	104
Battery	.....	4
Total	3	332

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. R. A. HATCHER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 100.

Report of Brig. Gen. William B. Bate, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, Stewart's division.

CAMP NEAR TYNER'S STATION,
July 15, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the battle of Hoover's Gap, fought on the evening of June 24 last by a part of my brigade:

About 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, while encamped 1 mile from Fairfield and 4 from Hoover's Gap, a courier arrived from Major-General Stewart, directing me to send one regiment and a battery up Garrison's Fork toward Beech Grove. In a few moments a second courier arrived, directing me to send two regiments. The Twentieth Tennessee and the Thirty-seventh (then known as the First) Georgia Regiment and the Eufaula Light Artillery were designated for the expedition, and at once started through a drenching rain in fulfillment of the order. [T. D.] Caswell's battalion of sharpshooters (Fourth Georgia Battalion) was directed to follow, and the remainder of my command ordered under arms, and to hold itself in readiness to move. Though the order was to send the force, I took the liberty of commanding it in person, believing it would meet the approbation of the major-general commanding. The command had not passed the confines of my camp before meeting in scattered remnants a part of the First [Third] Kentucky Cavalry in hot haste, stating that while on picket they had been scattered and driven from beyond Hoover's Gap by the advancing columns of the enemy. I had proceeded a mile when I met their colonel ([J. R.] Butler) with some 8 or 10 of his men. He at once volunteered to return with me, and did so. I learned from him that three regiments of the enemy's cavalry had passed down the Manchester turnpike. I also about the same time heard from a citizen that some scouts of the enemy had already passed from the Manchester pike down Noah's Fork as far as A. B. Robertson's mill, which was on the main road leading to my right and rear. I thereupon immediately sent a staff officer to camps, with instructions to Col. R. C. Tyler to move his command (the Fifteenth and Thirty-seventh Tennessee Regiments consolidated) to some eligible and defensible position on the road up Noah's Fork, and prevent the enemy turning our right and rear. Through same channel I ordered Col. Bush. Jones to take his command (Ninth Alabama Battalion) 1 mile in front of our encampment, where the Dismal Hollow road diverges from its main direction and is intersected by a road leading to Garrison's Fork, to resist any attempt made by the enemy to pass in that direction, which was to my left, and to hold himself ready to re-enforce our advance should occasion require.

These dispositions having been ordered, I hastily communicated them to Major-General Stewart, at Fairfield, and moved on briskly to original destination. When about a mile from Beech Grove (which is near the entrance to Hoover's Gap), I threw out a company of skirmishers to my right, and sent forward with a few scouts, at his own instance, Maj. William Clare, of General Bragg's staff, to ascertain the whereabouts of the enemy. His fire was soon drawn and his position developed. I immediately prepared to give him battle, and advanced two companies as skirmishers at a double-quick to gain and occupy a skirt of woods before the enemy could do so, and to which he was advancing. Maj. Fred. Claybrooke (of the Twentieth Tennessee) pushed forward the skirmishers and effected the object, driving the enemy back after a sharp

contest, in which Major Claybrooke, while gallantly pressing forward, received his death wound.

Our line of battle, composed of the Twentieth Tennessee and Thirty-seventh Georgia Regiments, extended at right angles across the main road leading from Fairfield to Hoover's Gap, its left resting on the east bank of Garrison's Fork. This line, with skirmishers well advanced, was moved forward until the enemy was driven back near a mile from where we first met him into Hoover's Gap. One section of the Eufaula Light Artillery, under command of Lieutenant [William Henry] Woods, was in the mean time placed in position on an eminence on my right just previously occupied by the enemy's advance. This section (3-inch rifles) opened briskly and with such telling effect as to prevent the enemy's farther advance in that direction. It, in conjunction with our advanced skirmishers, completely commanded the exit from the gap going east.

Having thus checked his advance on the Manchester pike, and learning that the mounted men who had been near Robertson's mill had returned to the gap before we arrived in sight of the same, believing my right and rear free from attack, I ordered, through a staff officer, Colonel Tyler to bring his command up Garrison's Fork to the position we then occupied, and Colonel Jones to bring his to my left. Finding the enemy in force, and knowing he could without obstruction turn my left and gain a series of hills which commanded our then line of battle, and then relieve the Manchester pike, I at once moved Caswell's battalion of sharpshooters (which had just arrived), the Twentieth Tennessee, and the remaining section of the Eufaula Light Artillery, under command of Lieutenant [W. J.] McKenzie, to the left and across Garrison's Fork; ordered them to advance and drive the enemy before he should get a lodgment on the hills. My suspicion as to his probable movement was correct. He was advancing in force to gain the hills and turn our left. He was met with such spirit and resolution by these little commands, each playing its part most handsomely, that he gave way under their fierce attack until pressed back upon his second line. The engagement here became general and sanguinary.

Finding no disposition on the part of the foe to press my right to regain the ground from which he had been driven and relieve the Manchester pike, I ordered Colonel [A. F.] Rudler, with the Thirty-seventh Georgia Regiment, to move his command across the creek up the steep acclivity of its left bank, form line parallel to the same, and give an enfilading fire to the force then heavily engaging my left. The order was obeyed with alacrity and in good style. The enemy, anticipating the move, met it with a line of battle fronting the wood which skirted the bank of the creek. A bloody engagement here ensued with great odds against us, and after a futile but most persistent and gallant effort to dislodge him, Colonel Rudler properly withdrew his command under cover of the bank. At this juncture every gun and piece in that portion of my command which had arrived on the field was engaged in a spirited and deadly contest.

In this position we fought for nearly an hour, when, by his excess of numbers, the enemy turned our already extended left flank, giving an enfilading fire to the Twentieth Tennessee. It recoiled from the shock, was rallied, and formed in good time on a fence running a short distance from and perpendicular to our line of battle. Caswell's battalion of sharpshooters still held the right of the woods from which the enemy had been driven. Seeing, by his vastly superior force, that he could again turn my left without resistance, as every gun and piece of mine present were engaged, and Tyler and Jones not yet possibly within

supporting distance, I removed the artillery then engaged on the left to a line of hills immediately in our rear and in front of William Johnson's house, which admirably overlooked the entire battle-ground, as well as a considerable space to the right and left. The artillery being placed in position on these commanding heights, my entire force present, excepting that guarding the east exit from the gap and the Manchester pike, was quickly and advantageously placed in such position as gave protection to both flanks, and ability to successfully repel any assault from the front. This position being secured, we held the enemy at bay with little effort and comparative security.

At this juncture, an hour by sun, Lieut. Col. Bush. Jones, with the Ninth Alabama Battalion, arrived upon the field, under a heavy artillery fire, and was placed in position on the extreme left. Soon thereafter Colonel Tyler, with the Fifteenth and Thirty-seventh Tennessee consolidated, arrived and occupied the ground from which the enemy had been driven in the early part of the action. Major-General Stewart arrived with re-enforcements about sundown, and assumed command. My command—having lost in killed and wounded nearly twenty-five per cent. of the number engaged, being wet from the drenching rain, and exhausted from the fight—was relieved by the re-enforcements, except the Twentieth Tennessee and Eufaula Light Artillery, which remained without intermission in line of battle. Thus closed with the day a most spirited and sanguinary conflict, in which less than 700 men (about one-half of my brigade) successfully fought and drove back into Hoover's Gap and held at bay until nightfall the battalions of the advancing foe. It was a bright day for the glory of our arms, but a sad one when we consider the loss of the many gallant spirits who sealed with their blood their devotion to our cause.

Among the officers who fell in this day's action we have to lament that of Maj. Fred. Claybrooke, of the Twentieth Tennessee, one of the youngest but most gallant field officers known to the service. Captain [J. A.] Pettigrew and Adjutant [James W.] Thomas, of the same regiment, were dangerously wounded and have not yet recovered. Captain [W. M.] Carter and Adjt. John R. Yourie, of Major Caswell's battalion, were severely wounded early in the action. Also Captain [W. A.] Quinn, Lieutenant [William] Hutchinson, and Lieutenant [John W.] Murphey, of the Thirty-seventh Georgia.

Our list of the killed and wounded of the 650 engaged was 146, which list has been previously transmitted to you.

Col. T. B. Smith, commanding Twentieth Tennessee Regiment; Col. A. F. Rudler, commanding Thirty-seventh Georgia, and his lieutenant-colonel, [J. T.] Smith; Maj. T. D. Caswell, commanding battalion of sharpshooters, and Second Lieutenant McKenzie, commanding Eufaula Light Artillery, together with the officers and men under their commands, have interwoven with new laurels the wreaths they had won on other battle-fields.

I am pleased to make my acknowledgments to Colonels Tyler and Jones for the prompt manner in which they obeyed every order given them, and for the rapidity with which they brought their commands on the field when relieved from the posts assigned them. My acknowledgments are likewise due and most cordially rendered for their gallant bearing and efficiency to Maj. G. W. Winchester, Capt. W. C. Yancey, Lieut. Thomas E. Blanchard, Lieut. James H. Bate, members of my staff, and Capt. J. E. Rice, ordnance officer, who brought up and supervised in person the distribution of ammunition under the severest fire. Lieut. Aaron S. Bate, a young man of seventeen years of age, and my

volunteer aide, did well his part. I regret his death, which resulted from the exposure and exhaustion of that day.

Maj. William Clare, assistant inspector on General Bragg's staff, was making an inspection of my brigade when the order from General Stewart was received. He volunteered to accompany and serve me during the fight. His gallantry was marked, and his services of such an efficient character as to merit my special and most favorable comment.

The morrow renewed our association with the line of battle, under the leadership of Major-General Stewart. The Twentieth Tennessee and Maney's battery, under command of Lieutenant [H. M.] McAdoo, which had previously been held in reserve, were transferred by order of General Stewart, and placed under command of Brigadier-General Johnson. The Eufaula Light Artillery was retained on the heights it had occupied the evening previous, and was under command of Brigadier-General Johnson. The Thirty-seventh Georgia and Caswell's battalion of sharpshooters were held in reserve during the 25th, except two companies of the former, commanded by Captain [D. L.] Gholston and Lieutenant [James A.] Sanders, which were ordered to report to Brigadier-General Clayton as skirmishers. Colonel Tyler and Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, with their commands, were held in line on our center, subject to severe shelling during the entire day.

The next day's retreat was conducted in fine style, free from undue excitement and straggling. My brigade was handsomely covered by Caswell's sharpshooters and two companies of skirmishers from Colonel Tyler's command. At one time they concealed themselves in a skirt of wood until the enemy's skirmishers had passed their right; they then opened such a deadly fire upon their flank as to precipitate them back in great confusion. This incident had much to do with the caution which afterward characterized our pursuit.

I am, major, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. B. BATE,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. R. A. HATCHER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Return of Casualties in Bate's brigade, Stewart's division, in the skirmishes at Hoover's Gap, June 24–26, 1863.

[Compiled from nominal list of casualties.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
9th Alabama	------	------	------	5	5
1st [37th] Georgia	------	3	3	42	48
15th and 37th Tennessee	------	1	------	5	6
20th Tennessee	3	6	1	23	33
Caswell's battalion	1	3	1	38	43
Eufaula Battery	------	2	------	6	8
Maney's battery	------	------	------	2	2
Total	4	15	5	121	145

OFFICERS REPORTED KILLED.—Caswell's battalion, Adjt. J. R. Yourie; Twentieth Tennessee, Maj. F. Claybrooke (died of wounds), Capt. J. A. Pettigrew, and Adjt. James W. Thomas.

No. 101.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Corps.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Crossing of Railroad, near University, July 1, 1863—8 a. m.

GENERAL: The enemy have come up the mountain and driven in our outposts. A prisoner taken states that the force of the enemy is three regiments of cavalry and four regiments of infantry. They are now fighting our advance line, and our whole line will be engaged in a few minutes.

Very respectfully,

JOS. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK,
Commanding Polk's Corps.

—

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Railroad Crossing, near University, July 1, 1863.

The enemy are engaging us very warmly at this point. Our men are maintaining their ground bravely. The enemy have infantry and cavalry, and are evidently re-enforcing.

Very respectfully,

JOS. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Lieutenant-General POLK.

—

ALLISONA, *July* 2, 1863—3.40 p. m.

The enemy have got at least one regiment of cavalry across the river at the ford near Hatton's Mill. They have also crossed a small number at the Bethpage road.

JOS. WHEELER,
Major-General.

General BRAGG.

—

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, TOP OF THE MOUNTAIN,
Three miles from University, July 3, 1863.

GENERAL: We commenced ascending the mountain at about 2 p. m., cutting down trees to obstruct the road behind us. At about 3 o'clock the enemy appeared with infantry and cavalry. We are still obstructing the road.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

JOS. WHEELER,
Major-General.

General W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

P. S.—Since writing the above, the work of obstructing the road has ceased, the enemy having appeared in such large force that the men were not able to continue the work.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Railroad Crossing, Top of the Mountain, July 3, 1863.

GENERAL: Major [W. Y. C.] Humes has just reached me and delivered me your instructions. I very much fear we may have very much difficulty in holding this place until to-morrow night. The enemy came into Cowan this p. m. with quite a large force of infantry and cavalry. There are several roads ascending the mountain practicable for cavalry, by which the enemy might turn our position. We will do our best, and give you early notification of the approach of the enemy. The enemy commenced ascending the mountain about 3 p. m. I would respectfully suggest that I think it would not be well to make any unnecessary delay in crossing the Tennessee River, based upon the supposition that the enemy are not going to advance.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

JOS. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK,
Commanding Polk's Corps.

—

UNIVERSITY, *July* 3, [1863]—7.30 p. m.

GENERAL: I have called here to see Colonel [G. G.] Dibrell, who has orders to leave here to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock. Our horses will, I fear, suffer very much for want of forage before we can reach a point where forage can be obtained. I think if you should leave a sufficient number of axes to obstruct the road in descending the mountain, the enemy could be retarded to some extent in that manner. To-day, with all our exertions, we could only procure six axes. The work of obstructing the road ascending the mountain was, therefore, imperfectly done. Please send me orders if you make any change in your dispositions.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

JOS. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK,
Commanding Polk's Corps.

—

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Near University Place, July 4, 1863—2 a. m.

A scout sent by General Wharton to the top of the mountain reports that he found a regiment of cavalry in line of battle about 3½ miles distant from this point, and evidences of infantry near by. We heard considerable firing of cannon, which we could not tell whether intended for shelling the woods or Fourth of July guns.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK.

—

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
University Place, July 4, 1863.

GENERAL: I left two regiments at the top of the mountain on the Cowan road last night, but General Forrest's force being about to leave,

it will be necessary for me to withdraw the picket line to the forks of the road near University Place. Up to this time the enemy has not ascended the mountain on the Cowan road or the Brakefield road.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

JOS. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK,
Commanding Polk's Corps.

—

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY,
Near Railroad Crossing, July 4, 1863—9.20 a. m.

I would respectfully suggest that infantry be left to block up some of the roads, as the cavalry can retire by one road and can block up the road behind them as they go down, if axes can be left by the infantry to accomplish the work. These precautions may prove unnecessary, but, if the enemy press us very warmly, may be of some advantage.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

JOS. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK.

—

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Near University Place, July 4, 1863.

The enemy have been temporarily checked. I think they will advance as soon as they get up re-enforcements. Scouts sent toward Pelham and Brakefield found no enemy advancing in that direction. We thus far have had but three regiments engaged; these belong to Colonel [T.] Harrison's brigade. I have sent for Colonel [G. G.] Dibrell, commanding Forrest's brigade, but he has not yet come up. I have sent for General Wharton, who is about 1 mile in the rear, directing him to form his line at that point, to support us should we be driven back.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

JOS. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK.

P. S.—In the last skirmish the enemy were driven back a short distance, but I presume only to await re-enforcements. We will contest the ground as well as possible.

—

HEADQUARTERS WHEELER'S CAVALRY CORPS,
Mountains, near Cowan, July 4, 1863—4 p. m.

GENERAL: I have just retired one brigade, leaving one brigade upon the mountain. Fighting this morning quite heavy for a short time, the enemy being repulsed; their loss considerable, including a colonel and lieutenant-colonel. They show no disposition to pursue any farther.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. WHEELER,
Major-General.

General [LEONIDAS] POLK.

No. 102.

*Notes of Lieut. W. B. Richmond, aide-de-camp to Lieutenant-General Polk, on movement of the Army of Tennessee from Tullahoma to Chattanooga, June 26–July 7, 1863.**

FRIDAY, *June* 26, 1863.

The commanding general having learned that the enemy had withdrawn his forces from Franklin, Triune, and all other points, and relieved even the trains of all guards, for the purpose of concentrating on Murfreesborough all available strength, and to make a formal movement; and it having been learned also that his right was in front of Liberty Gap and threatening that position, while his right extended to the right of Hoover's Gap, General Bragg sent for General Polk this afternoon to hold a conference in regard to the situation of affairs.

General Bragg wished General Polk to move his corps out to Guy's Gap, on the Murfreesborough pike, that night, and by daylight next morning to move to the right and assail the enemy before Liberty Gap in flank and rear, it being understood that Hardee would press him from the east side at the same time. Owing to the character of the country, the heavy cedar growth, and the peculiar topography, the general objected, considering the position he was about being thrown in nothing short of a man-trap. General Bragg having later in the day learned that Hardee had been warmly engaged with a good part of his command, sent General Polk the following note:

SHELBYVILLE, *June* 26, 1863—5 p. m.

Lieutenant-General POLK, *Present:*

By note an hour since I informed you that the movement proposed for to-morrow was abandoned. The reason is this: At 2 p. m. the enemy, with a force supposed to be as large as Hardee's corps, was turning the left of General Stewart, stationed between Fairfield and Hoover's Gap. Under this statement the general wishes your judgment as to whether it be possible to hold a line this side of Tullahoma, to strike the enemy successfully this side of Tullahoma, or is a retreat to Tullahoma a necessity?

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

At a later hour it was discovered that Stewart's right had also been turned, and a movement to Tullahoma became imperative. At 11 p. m. the general received orders to move his command at the earliest practicable hour next morning to Tullahoma, and at once issued the following order to Generals Cheatham and Withers:

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Shelbyville, June 26, 1863—11.30 p. m.

Major-General CHEATHAM, *Commanding Division:*

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you move your division from its present position to Tullahoma by the Schœfner Bridge and Rowesville road, turning to the right at Rowesville. Let the movement be commenced at the earliest hour possible to-morrow morning.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

THOMAS M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Shelbyville, June 26, 1863—11.30 p. m.

Major-General WITHERS, *Commanding Division:*

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you move your division

* Found among the Polk papers.

from its present position to Tullahoma by the Flat Creek road. Let the movement be commenced at the earliest hour possible to-morrow morning.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

THOMAS M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Saturday, June 27, 1863, at 6 a. m., the general received the following note:

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 27, 1863—5.30 a. m.

Lieutenant-General POLK, *Commanding Corps:*

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to say that it is of the utmost importance that your troops should be put in motion at once. If you think that the cavalry is not enough to protect your wagon train, leave a brigade of infantry. The enemy is pushing to get ahead of us.

I remain, general, your obedient servant,

DAVID URQUHART,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

And issued the following order:

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
June 27, 1863—5.30 a. m.

Division commanders will detail a brigade each of their infantry to guard their wagon trains, and will at once put their infantry and artillery in motion and press forward.

By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

THOMAS M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Cheatham marched by the Schœfner Bridge road and Withers by Flat Creek road. At 8 a. m. Colonel [O. F.] Strahl, with the last of Cheatham's command, passed out of the town, and the general and staff followed, leaving a few wagons to bring off the remnant of commissary and quartermaster's stores. At 1 p. m., having reached Schœfner's Bridge, the general found Cleburne's division, of Hardee's corps, had cut into the line. Halted him until the whole of Cheatham's division had passed. At 3 p. m., having reached the junction of the Wartrace and Tullahoma and Shelbyville and Tullahoma roads near Rowesville, and hearing the enemy were pressing our cavalry at Wartrace, 5 miles off, the general, to protect his flank and rear, ordered Wright's brigade to be posted at Rowesville, in position to hold the road, and with the balance of the command pushed on and encamped 7 miles from Tullahoma.

Sunday, June 28, 1863, at 2 a. m., the general received the following order:

TULLAHOMA, *June* 27, 1863—10 p. m.

Lieutenant-General POLK,
Near General Cheatham's:

GENERAL: I inclose you a letter from General Cleburne, and General Bragg firmly and positively orders you to see that your baggage wagons move on, and that those that break down be removed instantly, as is the custom, from the road, so that the troops and trains of Cleburne's may pass. His safety is now endangered by this unjustifiable course of your officer, and with it that of the army.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure.]

Lieutenant-General POLK [HARDEE]:

GENERAL: This road in my front is taken up with trains and troops of the commands. I am making but slow progress at this moment—6.45 p. m. My rear is but 1½ miles south of Schœfner's Bridge. Some of General Polk's officers (Colonel [D. M.] Donald [Donnell] for one) stop his command, and, in consequence, everything in rear of him,

whenever a wagon breaks down. I ordered him to shove all wagons which were broken down out of the road, and push on. He said his orders from higher authority were to leave none of the wagons behind, and he would obey those orders. This policy will risk the safety of the army. I can hear the enemy's artillery and small-arms on my flank and rear.

P. R. CLEBURNE,
Major-General.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS HARDEE'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
June 27, 1863.

Respectfully referred to Brigadier-General Mackall, chief of staff.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

Lieutenant-General HARDEE, *Commanding Corps:*

Fully approved.

B. B. [BRAXTON BRAGG.]

The general at once replied as follows:

IN THE FIELD, FIVE MILES FROM TULLAHOMA,
June 28—1.45 a. m.

Brigadier-General MACKALL, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: I am in receipt of your note of 10 p. m. of the 27th, with its inclosure. The conduct of Colonel Donald [Donnell] is in the highest degree reprehensible, and entirely at variance with orders from these headquarters and the practice of this corps. From whom he has received orders I know not. The impropriety shall be stopped, and the facts investigated.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

At 2.30 the general received the following:

TULLAHOMA, *June* 27—11 p. m.

Lieutenant-General POLK, *Schœfner's Bridge Road:*

Push on your trains at once with the greatest dispatch. Martin's cavalry has been utterly defeated before Shelbyville.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

And immediately issued orders for the whole train to be put in motion. He addressed the following note to General Wharton:

IN THE FIELD, FIVE MILES FROM TULLAHOMA,
June 28, 1863—3 a. m.

[General J. A. WHARTON:]

GENERAL: I have just been informed that General Martin has been badly defeated at Shelbyville, from which I take it for granted that the rear of the column on the Rowesville and Tullahoma road is uncovered by cavalry. If you have no other orders to the contrary, I think it desirable, and so direct, that you move your column back, or so much of it as is not under other orders, to Rowesville, so as to cover the rear of my troops and those of General Hardee moving on this road. If the infantry shall have moved onward from Rowesville before you reach there, you had better follow them up the creek about a mile to a point at which a road comes into the Rowesville and Tullahoma road from Shelbyville. Supposing you free to act, this movement should be made as promptly as possible, so as to intercept any movement from Shelbyville via Schœfner's Bridge. Inform the officer in the rear of the column of what you conclude to do, and me also.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

At daylight the train and troops were all in motion, but owing to the continued rains the roads were in a terrible condition, and after infinite labor by heavy details the trains arrived at Tullahoma at only about 4 p. m.

Monday, June 29, 1863, at 6 a. m., General Polk received the following:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tullahoma, June 29, 1863.

GENERAL: The enemy's infantry are reported on Manchester road within 5 miles; force unknown, but increasing. Place 500 men in Fort Rains, to hold the post.

By order of General Bragg:

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

And issued the following:

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
Tullahoma, June 29, 1863—5.30 a. m.

Major-General WITHERS:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to transmit to you the accompanying request from General Mackall, and to request you to make the detail required, under a competent officer, as early as practicable.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

THOMAS M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

At 7 a.m., Lieutenant [Towson] Ellis, aide-de-camp to General Bragg, informed the general that the enemy were advancing in line of battle on three different roads, and directing him (General Polk) to at once put his command in position. The necessary orders were issued, and at 8 a. m. the whole corps marched out to the line selected. After getting his command in position, General Polk went to General Bragg, about 9 a. m., for orders. While there, General Bragg informed the general that the enemy had destroyed the railroad at Decherd, and interrupted his communications with the rear; that the enemy's mounted force was so great as to render it impossible for him (Bragg) to prevent it, and that he had determined to give the enemy battle where he then was (at Tullahoma), and for that reason would recall Walthall's brigade at Allisona Bridge. General Polk then remarked that if it was his determination to fight there, it was very proper to recall the brigade. The general then rode along the entire lines, and, overtaking General Hardee, informed him (General Hardee) of General Bragg's determination, and told him that he (General Polk) thought that determination under the circumstances an injudicious one.

They then both, about 3 p. m., went by appointment to army headquarters. There was present at the conference then held, General Bragg, General Mackall, General Polk, General Hardee, and Col. David Urquhart, who was understood as acting as General Bragg's private secretary. General Bragg asked General Polk what was his counsel. General Polk, after reminding General Bragg that his communications with his base were destroyed, took the ground that his first duty was to re-establish his communications. General Bragg replied that they had been re-established since the interview of the morning. General Polk then asked, "How do you propose to maintain them?" He replied, "By posting cavalry along the line." General Polk remarked, in his opinion, he had not cavalry enough at his disposal to cover other points and cover that line also, and therefore the enemy would possess himself of the line by driving off the cavalry in less than thirty-six hours; that if he (the enemy) did so, he would no doubt do it in force sufficient to hold the communications, in which event he (General Bragg) would be as effectually besieged as Pemberton in Vicksburg—his sources of supplies cut off. The enemy would not strike him a blow, but reduce him by starvation either to surrender on the spot or to a retreat along the line which he had indicated by way of Fayetteville, Huntsville, and across the Tennessee in the vicinity of Decatur. In this last event animals

and men, being exhausted for want of food, would be unfitted for resistance, and his whole wagon train, including ordnance and his artillery, would fall a prey to the enemy. It was doubtful also in such a case if he could get the army itself across the river. But supposing he succeeded in this last, he would find himself in the hills of North Alabama without food, and his army would be forced to disperse to avoid starvation. In the mean time the enemy would pass over the mountain, take possession of Chattanooga, and march without interruption into Georgia and the Carolinas, taking possession of the heart of the Confederacy. To avoid all these results, his opinion was, he should fall back in the direction of his base, so as to keep the line connecting him with it all the time covered. He said, "That is all very well, but what do you distinctly propose to have done?" General Polk replied he should fall back or retreat immediately, as he did not think there was a moment to spare. "Then," said General Bragg, "you propose that we shall retreat." General Polk said, "I do, and that is my counsel." General Hardee was then asked what he thought. He replied that General Polk's views carried great weight with them, but he was not prepared to advise a retreat. He thought it would be well to have some infantry sent along the line to support the cavalry and to wait for further developments. It was agreed that this should be done, and that the infantry should be ordered back upon the line. This closed the conference.

During the forenoon the following orders were issued:

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tullahoma, June 29, 1863.

Major-Generals CHEATHAM and WITHERS:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you furnish the necessary details from your division to Captain [W. J.] Morris, to throw up breastworks along your line where none exist.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

THOMAS M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
Tullahoma, June 29, 1863.

Captain [EDWARD B.] SAYERS:

CAPTAIN: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you throw up breastworks along our line where none exist; you will avail yourself of all necessary tools for the work. Major-Generals Cheatham and Withers have been instructed to furnish you with all necessary details.

Respectfully, captain, your obedient servant,

THOMAS M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The men remained in line all day and all night. Raining all day and night.

Tuesday, June 30, 1863, at 11 a. m., the general received the following:

JUNE 30, 1863—11 a. m.

General POLK:

The enemy reported pressing back our troops on Manchester and on Hillsborough roads.

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

Raining in heavy showers throughout the day. At 3 p. m. the general received the following order:

TULLAHOMA, *June* 30, 1863.

General POLK:

Have your wagon train ready to move on Allisona by the road south of the rail so

soon as Hardee's train is out of the way. This will be notified to you, but will most probably be about 10 p. m. to-night.

Respectfully,

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

At 5 p. m. his train was drawn out ready for a move, and at 7 the whole train started for Allisona by different roads.

At 11 p. m. the general and staff, at the head of his column, started for Allisona, and reached that place at 5 a. m. on Wednesday, July 1, 1863. By 12 m. the train and troops had all arrived. The general received the following:

DECHERD.

General POLK:

Cross all your command; take position to defend the crossing for cavalry on dirt road bridges; destroy railroad bridges thoroughly, superstructure and piers; send trains here, and ride over yourself.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

And issued this:

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
Allisona, July 1, 1863.

Major-General CHEATHAM:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you assume the immediate command of his troops here, and at once take necessary steps to carry into execution the instructions contained in the following telegram from General Bragg, to wit:

DECHERD.

Cross all your command; take position to defend the crossing for cavalry on dirt road bridges; destroy railroad bridges thoroughly, superstructure and piers; send trains here, and ride over yourself.

Most respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

THOMAS M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Having received the following dispatch from General Mackall:

DECHERD, [*July*] 1, [1863]—7 p. m.

GENERAL: The enemy have reached your front; close up. The question to be decided instantly, Shall we fight on the Elk, or take post at foot of mountain at Cowan? Answer.

W. W. MACKALL.
Chief of Staff.

The general returned this answer:

ALLISONA, *July* 1, 1863.

General MACKALL:

You ask, "Shall we fight on the Elk, or take post at foot of mountain at Cowan?" I reply, take post at foot of mountain at Cowan. In that case I think as much of our wagon train as possible should be thrown over the mountain, and supplies of grain ordered up by railroad for animals which we must retain on this side.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

The following were received from General Hardee:

[Confidential.]

HEADQUARTERS, *July* 1, 1863—8.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General POLK:

MY DEAR GENERAL: I have been thinking seriously of the condition of affairs with this army. I deeply regret to see General Bragg in his present enfeebled state of health. If we have a fight, he is evidently unable either to examine and determine his line of battle or to take command on the field. What shall we do? What is best to be done to save this army and its honor? I think we ought to counsel together. Where is Buckner? The enemy evidently believes we are retreating, and will press us vigorously to-morrow. When can we meet? I would like Buckner to be present.

Very respectfully and truly, yours,

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

JULY 1, 1863.

Lieutenant-General POLK:

MY DEAR GENERAL: I have answered unhesitatingly, "Let us fight at the mountain." This decision will render unnecessary the meeting which I sought to-night; we can talk about the matter to-morrow. I do not desire that any one but Buckner and yourself should know my anxiety. My mind is in part relieved by the decision, which I have no doubt will be made, to fight at the mountain. If asked, under the circumstances named in my letter, whether we ought to fight or retreat, my mind inclines now to the latter course.

Truly, yours,

W. J. HARDEE.

And this from army headquarters:

DECHERD, *July* 1, 1863.

General POLK:

The general commanding requests you to send your engineer troops at once to repair the road leading over the mountain as far as University Place.

Yours, respectfully,

H. W. WALTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

During the day the general and staff rode over to Decherd, the headquarters of General Bragg, and returned to Allisona at 5 p. m.

Thursday, July 2, at 3 a. m., the general received the following order:

ORDERS.] JULY 2, 1863—1.30 a. m.

I. Polk's corps will move to Cowan; Hardee's corps on the road to Brakefield Point. The movement will commence at daylight this morning. Hardee will send a brigade to Brakefield Point, and halt the main body at the junction of his route of march with the road leading from Decherd to Brakefield Point until the communications between Cowan and Brakefield Point are examined.

II. The reserve under Buckner will precede Polk's corps to Cowan.

III. Wheeler's corps will observe the Elk, dispute the passage if attempted, cover the rear of the army until the corps are in position, then move to enemy's right, and harass his march. He will send troops to destroy the road leading from Winchester and Stevenson, and defend the railway against any attempt on the part of the enemy.

By command of General Bragg:

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

The three generals will keep each other and the general-in-chief fully informed from time to time of their progress and dispositions.

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

The necessary orders were issued, the command put in motion, both the railroad and dirt road bridges having been destroyed across Elk River, and the following sent to General Bragg:

JULY 2, [1863]—5.20 a. m.

General BRAGG, *Decherd:*

GENERAL: Orders received. My columns in motion for Cowan on different roads. A guide for General Buckner furnished; also for a third route. Will my troops marching by way of Decherd come in contact with those of General Hardee? Answer. The field guns of which I spoke have not yet been taken away by the rail train. Please say if the train is to be expected. Railroad and dirt road bridges both destroyed at Allisona.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

Shortly after the troops started, orders were received to move the corps to Decherd. The head of the column was overtaken at Winchester, and turned to the left toward Decherd. After proceeding a short distance, the original orders were renewed, and the command proceeded to Cowan, and there drew up in line of battle, covering the immense train of the corps and of the cavalry, both flanks being protected by the mountain.

At 4 p. m. the general received the following:

JULY 2, 1863.

Lieutenant-General POLK:

General Bragg directs you to put your train in march over the mountain at once, sending with the train the brigade of your corps now at Cowan.

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

And at once put the train in motion over the mountain, two brigades being detailed for that purpose, the enemy pressing our cavalry at Allisona, having crossed at fords both above and below that point.

Friday, July 3, at 2 a. m., the general reached University Place, the trains and troops having all passed, and the cavalry left to defend the passes and dispute the approach of the enemy. At 4 p. m. he left with his staff, and encamped with General Cheatham 6 miles from University Place.

Saturday, July 4, by daylight the whole command was in motion. At 10 a. m. the general received the following dispatch:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Railroad Crossing, near University.

Lieutenant-General POLK:

The enemy are engaging me very warmly at this point; our men are maintaining their ground bravely. The enemy have infantry and cavalry, and are evidently re-enforcing.

Very respectfully,

JOS. WHEELER,
Major-General.

And at 11.30 a. m. the following:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY,
Near Railroad Crossing, July 4, 1863—9.20 a. m. [?]

Lieutenant General POLK:

I would respectfully suggest that infantry be left to block up some of the roads, as the cavalry can retire by one road and can block up the road behind them as they go down, if axes can be left by the infantry to accomplish the work. These precautions may prove unnecessary, but, if the enemy press us very warmly, may be of some advantage.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

JOS. WHEELER,
Major-General.

And having made provision for acting on the suggestions contained in Wheeler's dispatch, sent him the following:

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
July 4, 1863—7 a. m. [?]

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding acknowledges receipt this moment of your note of yesterday 7 p. m. respecting supply of axes. He has stripped his batteries in order to comply with your request, and sends back by a detail all the available axes of his command, which he regrets to say may not be more than a dozen; but these, if regularly handled, may accomplish the desired work. The descent is exceedingly difficult. General Wharton has already been instructed to send forward to the top of the mountain a detail, with all his available axes, to commence at once the work of obstruction by cutting the trees half in two, to be completed after you shall have passed. The axes now collected are sent to General Martin, who will detail an adequate force to co-operate with General Wharton in this work.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

THOMAS M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER.]

Sent to General Martin to be read and acted on by him and by General Wharton.

THOMAS M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

At the mouth of Battle Creek the cavalry and its train and the troops of General Buckner were turned down the river and crossed at Bridgeport. The whole of Polk's corps crossed at mouth of Battle Creek, and at 5 p. m. the last of the corps crossed the Tennessee River on the pontoon bridge 1 mile above the mouth of Battle Creek, Withers encamping at Shellmound Depot and Cheatham nearer the river.

Sunday, July 5, 1863, by 5 a. m., the command was moving on the road for Chattanooga, and at 9.30 a. m. the general dispatched the following to General Mackall:

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Shellmound Depot, July 5, 1863—9.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General MACKALL:

GENERAL: I dispatched you this morning at 5 o'clock to the effect that your orders of yesterday at 5 p. m. reached me too late to comply with them. Withers' division will encamp to-night at Whiteside's Depot, where it will await further orders. Cheatham's division is encamped between Shellmound and Bridgeport, near to Shellmound. The whole of the wagon train has been pushed on to Chattanooga, under orders from General Bragg to General Withers, as I am informed by the latter. Having no instructions as to the disposition of the bridges over Battle Creek and Tennessee River, and knowing that General Hardee might avail of them, and that the cavalry were behind us, I left them as I found them, and sent a message to that effect to General Bragg by his staff officer (Captain [P. H.] Thomson) immediately after my crossing. Being without rations for my command, and finding subsistence stores at Shellmound, I have taken charge of them, and ordered two days' rations for Cheatham's division. These issues have been made through a commandant of post, post commissary, and quartermaster appointed by me. Withers' division is in need of rations. It is at Whiteside's Depot, in advance of this. It cannot be supplied from this point without an engine, which is not at hand. Will you please send one at once? To facilitate intercommunication, it is important that a telegraphic office should be established at this place. May I ask you to order it without delay? The roads being very bad and teams jaded, I have ordered the guns and caisson-boxes of Withers' division to be unloaded and placed at depot for shipment by train. Will you order the train for their shipment? The ordnance wagons containing small-arms ammunition of Withers' division have also been unloaded, to be shipped by cars; Cheatham's ordnance wagons also. Cars will be required for the shipment of 1,200 sick I have here from Withers' division.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

And received the following:

JULY 5, 1863.

Lieutenant-General POLK:

Your dispatch of 9.30 a. m. received. It was, of course, necessary to take supplies from Shellmound if you were out, but at the same time I must say, in justice to the staff of this army, that supplies were yesterday shipped to you, and the greater portion of the provisions returned. I will, of course, use my exertions to gather up the guns and ammunition abandoned. I will try and get provisions to General Withers.

By courier to-day I gave General Bragg's instructions for your corps to move on to Chattanooga. I have not yet been able to evacuate this place, not yet knowing whether the unprotected pontoon bridge will afford a passage to the cavalry.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

In answer to which the general dispatched the following:

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
Shellmound Depot, July 5, 1863—5 p. m.

Brigadier-General-MACKALL:

GENERAL: Your dispatch in reply to mine at 9.30 a. m. is received. It is true that supplies were yesterday shipped to me at the pontoon bridge, but as my order to the officer in command of the head of my column was to encamp the troops and park the trains near the bridge after crossing, and as it was superseded by an order from the general commanding, it will be perceived that no blame attached to any one for the failure of the troops to receive the rations sent up by the river to the pontoon bridge.

In regard to the dismounting of the guns and ammunition, I have respectfully to say that upon my arrival at Shellmound Depot I found that General Withers, in command of the head of my column, in consequence of the exceedingly bad condition of

the roads, had unloaded my ordnance trains and dismounted the guns and ammunition-boxes of several of his batteries, with the view of having them transported by rail. This I sanctioned, as also the dismounting of two additional batteries, entertaining no doubt that transportation could be readily furnished by rail. It certainly never occurred to me that by so doing I was abandoning either the ammunition or guns. One of my divisions was still in the rear, with which it was my intention to cover and protect them. From your note, however, I am led to infer that there is a contingency as to whether railroad transportation can be had. To make sure, therefore, of their security, I will hold Cheatham's division till evening in its present position until I can recall my gun-carriages, caissons, and ordnance wagons, and have them forwarded on the common road.

You state that you have been delayed in evacuating Bridgeport in consequence of the unprotected condition of the pontoon bridge over which my corps passed. This I regret; but as I was instructed to give the use of that bridge to General Hardee's corps, whose route passed within three-fourths of a mile of it, and which I had reason to believe was still in my rear, and as I had advised him of the fact that the bridge was at his disposal, and also as I had given express instructions to Generals Wheeler and Wharton that I had left it for their use (a fact which I communicated through Captain Thomson to army headquarters), I did not feel that I was called upon to protect it.

Your order instructing me to leave a brigade on the other side reached me only this morning, my troops being several miles from the point. Of this I immediately informed you. Your order being to leave a brigade on the other side of the river, implied an impression on your mind that I had not crossed, and under it I did not feel authorized to march a brigade back without further instructions.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

And at the same time sent the following to General Cheatham:

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, *July* 5, 1863—5.30 p. m.

Major-General CHEATHAM:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to say that the tenor of a note just received from General Mackall renders it expedient, in his judgment, that you should transport your guns and caissons to Chattanooga. You will, therefore, not have them left at the depot, but take charge of them yourself. If Captain [W. H.] Fowler has not gone, he desires his guns and caissons to be remounted at once. You will please give these orders, and call at the general's headquarters at your earliest convenience.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

THOMAS M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Withers encamped 13 miles and Cheatham 20 miles from Chattanooga.

Monday, July 6, 1863, by 5 a. m., the army again in motion, and at dark Withers' division reached his camp.

Tuesday, July 7, 1863, by dark Cheatham's division reached camp. During the retreat not a gun was lost by the corps; not a pound of ordnance or quartermaster's stores, and not $2,000 worth of commissary stores, and these last were distributed to the families of soldiers at Shelbyville. Though there was some straggling, there were not 1,000 men absent from the corps that started with it from Shelbyville; and, owing to recruits that met it on its arrival in Chattanooga and *en route*, it was absolutely 400 stronger on its arrival than when it began the retrograde movement.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
August 29, 1863.

The foregoing facts all came within my own knowledge, and were all taken from my private journal, save the conversations reported (which were given to me by Lieutenant-General Polk) and the letters and dispatches, the originals of which were placed at my disposal for copying.

W. B. RICHMOND,
Aide-de-Camp.

JUNE 28, 1863.—Skirmish at Russellville, Ky.

Report of Brig. Gen. James M. Shackelford, U. S. Army.

GLASGOW, KY., *June* 28, 1863—9.30 p. m.

COLONEL: I have just entered this place with my infantry, artillery, and 200 cavalry. Three hundred and twenty-five cavalry will be here in the morning. I ordered part of the Third Kentucky Cavalry in pursuit of band of guerrillas approaching railroad. Telegram from Colonel Murray received states that Major Wolfley gave them a severe beating to-day, taking several prisoners, horses, &c. Their surgeon wounded. Killed several. One sergeant of ours killed.

General Judah is not here, but at Carpenter's Mill, on Barren River. No orders here for me. What shall I do?

J. M. SHACKELFORD,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Col. G. B. DRAKE.

JUNE 29, 1863.—Skirmishes at Columbia and Creelsborough, Ky.

Report of Brig. Gen. Samuel P. Carter, U. S. Army.

SOMERSET, KY., *June* 30, 1863.

GENERAL: I have dispatches from Colonel Wolford to 3 p. m. yesterday. The force sent after rebels in direction of Columbia encountered about 60 of them near that place, and dispersed them, capturing 2. The party sent to Creelsborough met some 50 rebels; killed 1 and captured 2 of Duke's regiment. Five rebel regiments are reported between Horseshoe Bottom and Rowena, on south side of river, but nothing certain is known of their force. It is supposed not more than 250 rebels are north of river. The river will not be fordable in much less than a week. If forage cannot be obtained in Russell County, Colonel Kautz will be ordered to return to this place, leaving Colonel Wolford at Jamestown.

CARTER,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE L. HARTSUFF.

JUNE 29, 1863.—Skirmish near Lexington, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Alexander Asboth, U. S. Army, commanding District of Columbus, Ky.

No. 2.—Lieut. M. M. R. William Grebe, Fourth Missouri Cavalry.

No. 3.—Maj. Wiley Waller, Fifteenth Kentucky Cavalry.

No. 4.—Col. George E. Waring, jr., commanding First Brigade, Sixth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

No. 1.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Alexander Asboth, U. S. Army, commanding District of Columbus, Ky.

HDQRS. DIST. OF COLUMBUS, KY., 6TH DIV., 16TH A. C.,
Columbus, Ky., July 3, 1863.

COLONEL: I beg to state that First Lieut. M. M. R. William Grebe,

Fourth Missouri Cavalry, arrived this morning at 4 o'clock from Fort Heiman, and makes the following preliminary report:

On June 29, a. m., a force under command of Lieutenant-Colonel von Helmrich, Fourth Missouri Cavalry, consisting of 8 officers and 85 men of the Fourth Missouri Cavalry, and 8 officers and 160 men of the Fifteenth Kentucky Cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Henry, left Spring Creek to scout toward Lexington. When within 6 miles of Lexington, information was gained of a large rebel force in that place, said to be 1,500 strong, and that another force of about 500 men was moving from Jackson to attack us in the rear. Lieutenant-Colonel von Helmrich concluded to fall back to Spring Creek to avoid being cut off. On the march back, we were attacked by a force of about 2,000 rebels at 2 p. m., lying in ambush, who were not discovered until they fired upon our advance guard. Being closely pressed and pursued, and not being able to reach Columbus, an attempt was made to reach Fort Heiman, which was but partially successful.

Lieutenant Grebe returned with 5 officers and 57 men of the Fourth Missouri Cavalry, but cannot state the exact loss of the Fifteenth Kentucky Cavalry. He left at Fort Heiman but 2 officers and about 45 men of that regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel von Helmrich and Lieutenant-Colonel Henry, Fifteenth Kentucky Cavalry, are both missing.

It was reported to Lieutenant Grebe that the rebel force engaged is of Forrest's division, under immediate command of General [R. V.] Richardson, under whom are Colonels [Jacob B.] Biffle [James U.] Green, and [John F.] Newsom.

Please refer to my communication of 24th ultimo, inclosing a copy of my instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel von Helmrich, dated 23d ultimo. As soon as Lieutenant Grebe can make out his detailed report, a copy will be forwarded.

Respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Col. HENRY BINMORE, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., 16th Army Corps.*

HDQRS. SIXTH DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Columbus, Ky., August 9, 1863.

COLONEL: I beg to inclose, in addition to my report of July 3, the official report of Col. George E. Waring, jr., Fourth Missouri Cavalry, and Maj. Wiley Waller, Fifteenth Kentucky Cavalry, of the action near Lexington, Tenn., on June 29, 1863, with lists of the killed, wounded, and missing.

The loss may be stated as follows: Fourth Missouri Cavalry—commissioned officers missing, 2; enlisted men missing, 26. Fifteenth Kentucky Cavalry—commissioned officers missing, 5; enlisted men missing, 17; enlisted men killed, 1; enlisted men paroled and returned, 7; enlisted men paroled and not returned, 4. Total officers and men, 62.

The men reporting themselves paroled have been ordered to duty.

Respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Col. HENRY BINMORE, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., 16th Army Corps.*

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. M. M. R. William Grebe, Fourth Missouri Cavalry.

FORT HEIMAN, *July* 7, 1863.

I arrived here last night with 2 officers and about 40 men of the Fourth Missouri Cavalry Regiment and 10 men of the Fifteenth Ken-

tucky Cavalry Regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel von Helmrich and Lieutenant Garrett are missing, and probably taken prisoners. All the officers of the Fifteenth Kentucky Cavalry Regiment are missing.

On the morning of June 29, we left Spring Creek to go to Lexington. When within 2 miles of the latter place, we were informed that a large force of rebel troops was there, probably 15,000 men, and that another force from Jackson, about 500 strong, was to attack us in our rear. Lieutenant-Colonel von Helmrich concluded to fall back to Spring Creek to avoid the cut off. When on the march back there, we were attacked by a force of about 2,000 rebels at 2 p. m., who were lying in ambush, whom we did not see till they fired upon our advance guard. Lieutenant-Colonel von Helmrich has done the best he could do, but we met with a bad fate. As we were very hardly pursued, and not able to reach Columbus, we concluded to fall back to Fort Heiman. As all our men and horses are entirely broken down, and many men without arms, and cannot be of any assistance to the fort here, we intend to leave here by the first boat, to go to Columbus.

The whole force of the enemy under command of General [R. V.] Richardson is reported to be from 20,000 to 25,000 men, well armed, and all mounted; and the nearest pickets are reported at Paris, Tenn.

I have the honor to remain, your most obedient servant,

M. M. R. WILLIAM GREBE,

First Lieut., Comdg. Detachment Fourth Missouri Cavalry.

Brig. Gen. A. ASBOTH, *Commanding District.*

No. 3.

Report of Maj. Wiley Waller, Fifteenth Kentucky Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Fort Heiman, July 4, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that in the absence of Lieut. Col. A. P. Henry, I have assumed command of this post.

On the 26th instant, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry, with the entire effective force of the cavalry at this post, numbering 185, rank and file, started on an expedition against [J. B.] Biffle. He was joined by the forces under Lieutenant-Colonel von Helmrich, of the Fourth Missouri Cavalry, numbering 80, rank and file, at Paris, Tenn. The forces then moved to Lexington, and from there toward Jackson, and encountered a rebel force, estimated at from 1,000 to 1,500 strong. A skirmish ensued under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel von Helmrich, which lasted some hour and a half, when our forces retreated, and were rapidly pursued by the enemy. The rear guard made several stands, each time inflicting severe loss on the enemy.

The loss from the Fifteenth Kentucky, as near as can be ascertained, is as follows: One lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 35 enlisted men, and a considerable number of horses, arms, &c.

Several of our men have returned paroled, and I would respectfully ask for instructions as to what disposition to make of them.

The situation of the cavalry at this time is bad; almost all the horses they had were engaged in the skirmish, and, after a hasty retreat of 100 miles, those that have reached camp are utterly exhausted, and will be unfit for service for some time. The force also is quite small, and unable to withstand an attack of 500 men. The enemy has a force of from 10,000 to 15,000 men within 100 miles of this post, and some small bodies

as close as 30 miles, and but for the gunboats we might be attacked any hour. Yet we are willing to do everything in our power, and expect to hold the place as long as possible.

Please let me hear from you at your earliest convenience.

I am, general, very respectfully, yours,

W. WALLER,
Major, Commanding Post.

Brig. Gen. A. ASBOTH, *Commanding District of Columbus.*

No. 4.

Report of Col. George E. Waring, jr., commanding First Brigade, Sixth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SIXTH DIV., SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Union City, Tenn., August 7, 1863.

CAPTAIN: At the time of the action near Lexington, Tenn., June 29, 1863, I was in command of the post of Columbus, and since that time to the present I have not been in command of the Fourth Missouri Cavalry. But learning from your communication of August 5 that no official report has been furnished, and believing, from the fact that the regiment is in part here and part at Columbus, further delay would result unless some action was taken by myself, I submit the following:

Lieutenant-Colonel von Helmrich was intrusted, by order from headquarters of the district, with an expedition to West Tennessee, of about 97 officers and men belonging to the Fourth Missouri Cavalry and 180 officers and men of the Fifteenth Kentucky Cavalry.

On the morning of the 29th of June, 1863, he was made aware of the presence of the enemy in two detachments, one, numbering about 500, at or near Lexington, and the other, about 1,500, near his flank. He was then near Spring Creek, and finding it impossible to get aid or information from the hostile inhabitants, determined to retreat toward Clarksburg, and was so marching when, near Spring Creek, his advance guard was fired upon. The command was halted, and was formed to repel the attack of the enemy. After a short skirmish, and two unsuccessful charges over heavy ground by two companies of the Fourth Missouri Cavalry, which developed the enemy in large force on foot behind an embankment formed by dirt thrown from a drain, with cavalry in equally large numbers on the flank, the retreat was continued toward Clarksburg. At judiciously selected points in the road, the Fourth Missouri Cavalry was formed, to repel the pursuit and to protect the rear and those who were wounded. In one of these encounters, Lieutenant-Colonel von Helmrich dismounted to assist a wounded officer, and while so dismounted his horse broke away and he was taken prisoner, after which the retreat became less systematic, and the inhabitants of Clarksburg, who fired from their houses as the troops passed through that place, increased the confusion. The retreat was continued to Fort Heiman, when Lieutenant Grebe, the senior officer after the engagement, arrived with about 45 men, which number was increased somewhat by the arrival on the next and succeeding day of those who had become dismounted, but had made their way through the woods to Fort Heiman on foot or in passing country wagons.

I cannot close this report without adding that all the officers with whom I have spoken concerning the affair speak in the highest terms of Lieutenant-Colonel von Helmrich's well-formed plans in encountering the enemy, his coolness and bravery during the action, and his judi-

cious management of the rear during the short time which elapsed from the skirmish until his unfortunate capture. The men of the Fourth Missouri Cavalry are also highly praised for their soldierly conduct during and after the skirmish.

Inclosed is a report of the killed, wounded, and missing, as nearly as can be ascertained.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. WARING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

[Capt. T. H. HARRIS, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., 6th Div., 16th Army Corps.*]

JULY 1, 1863.—Affair at Christiansburg, Ky.

Report of A. C. Simpson.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *July* 1, 1863.

The following has just been received from Louisville, and is forwarded for your information:

The rebel [T. H.] Hines and his party of 10 or 12 men captured the passenger train on the Louisville and Lexington Railroad, at Christiansburg, 15 miles this side of Frankfort, this morning at 8.30 o'clock. He burned the baggage, one passenger car, and cut the telegraph lines. If there are any mounted men at Frankfort they should be sent after him, and at once. He is supposed to have gone to Owen County.

A. C. SIMPSON.

I think Captain [Greenberry] Reid, of Paris, will be a proper person to send after him, and you may say to him that I will give him $1,000 if he will capture them and bring them to me.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

General GEORGE L. HARTSUFF.

JULY 2–26, 1863.—Morgan's raid in Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

July 2, 1863.—Morgan's command crosses the Cumberland River at and near Burkesville.
Skirmish at Marrowbone, Ky.
3, 1863.—Skirmish at Columbia, Ky.
4, 1863.—Engagement at Green River Bridge, or Tebb's Bend, Ky.
5, 1863.—Skirmish at Lebanon, Ky.
Skirmish at Bardstown, Ky.
7, 1863.—Skirmish at Shepherdsville, Ky.
8, 1863.—Skirmish near Cumming's Ferry, Kentucky River, Ky.
8–9, 1863.—Morgan's command crosses the Ohio River into Indiana.
9, 1863.—Skirmish at Brandenburg, Ky.
Skirmish at Corydon, Ind.
10, 1863.—Skirmish at Salem, Ind.
11, 1863.—Skirmish at Pekin, Ind.
13, 1863.—Morgan's command enters Ohio.
Martial law declared in Cincinnati, Covington, and Newport.
14, 1863.—Skirmish at Camp Dennison, Ohio.
17, 1863.—Skirmish near Hamden, Ohio.
Skirmish at Berlin, Ohio.

---

* Not found; but see Asboth's report, p. 629.

July 18, 1863.—Skirmish at Pomeroy, Ohio.
19, 1863.—Engagement near Buffington Island, Ohio River.
20, 1863.—Skirmish near Hockingport, Ohio.
Skirmish at Coal Hill, near Cheshire, Ohio.
22, 1863.—Skirmish at Eagleport, Ohio.
23, 1863.—Skirmish at Rockville, Ohio.
24, 1863.—Skirmish at Washington, Ohio.
Skirmish at Athens, Ohio.
25, 1863.—Skirmishes near Steubenville and Springfield, Ohio.
26, 1863.—Skirmish at Salineville, Ohio.
Remnant of Morgan's command surrenders near New Lisbon, Ohio.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Ohio, with Return of Casualties.
No. 2.—Brig. Gen. James M. Shackelford, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, etc.
No. 3.—Col. Orlando H. Moore, Twenty-fifth Michigan Infantry (District of Kentucky), of engagement at Green River Bridge, Ky.
No. 4.—Lieut. Col. Charles S. Hanson, Twentieth Kentucky Infantry, of skirmish at Lebanon, Ky.
No. 5.—Lieut. Thomas W. Sullivan, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, of skirmish at Bardstown, Ky.
No. 6.—Maj. Israel N. Stiles, Sixty-third Indiana Infantry, of skirmish at Shepherdsville, Ky.
No. 7.—Brig. Gen. Henry M. Judah, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps.
No. 8.—Brig. Gen. Edward H. Hobson, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, etc.
No. 9.—Col. August V. Kautz, Second Ohio Cavalry, commanding Cavalry Brigade.
No. 10.—Col. William P. Sanders, Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, commanding Provisional Cavalry Brigade.
No. 11.—Lieut. Col. Grover S. Wormer, Eighth Michigan Cavalry.
No. 12.—Maj. George W. Rue, Ninth Kentucky Cavalry.
No. 13.—Lieut. Col. Noah H. Hixon, Thirteenth Ohio Cavalry, commanding militia.
No. 14.—Lieut. Col. George W. Neff, Second Kentucky Infantry (District of Ohio), of skirmish at Camp Dennison, Ohio.
No. 15.—Col. Peter Kinney, Ohio Militia.
No. 16.—Maj. Gen. William T. H. Brooks, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Monongahela.
No. 17.—Col. Thomas F. Gallagher, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Militia.
No. 18.—Brig. Gen. E. Parker Scammon, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, Eighth Army Corps.
No. 19.—Lieut. Col. James M. Comly, Twenty-third Ohio Infantry, First Brigade.
No. 20.—Miscellaneous reports, orders, etc., of the several commanders and other officials (Union).
No. 21.—Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, C. S. Army, in reference to the instructions to Brig. Gen. John H. Morgan.

No. 1.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Ohio, with Return of Casualties.*

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *July* 6, 1863.

Morgan got through our lines last Friday with three brigades and moved up toward Lebanon, by way of Columbia. He got several hours'

* See also Burnside's general report, p. 13.

start of our people, and before they could be concentrated to follow him the roads and streams became almost impassable, in consequence of heavy rain. In the mean time he reached Columbia, from which point the roads are good. He was checked at the crossing of Green River by five companies of the Twenty-fifth Michigan, leaving some 30 killed and as many wounded. Among the killed was Colonel [D. W.] Chenault. He made a detour and reached Lebanon, capturing the garrison of 350 men before re-enforcements could be got up, and then moved on to Springfield, where his force separated. The main body moved in the direction of Bardstown, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. One brigade moved back toward Columbia, and small parties moved in the direction of Frankfort and Lexington. Our mounted force is nearly all occupied in trying to cut him off. As soon as he is disposed of, I will start the expedition. It would not do to move our mounted force into East Tennessee, and leave him in Kentucky to break up our railroad communications and capture our wagon trains. Thus far he has done but little harm, but I fear he will destroy some of the bridges.

A. E. BURNSIDE.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

—

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *July* 17, 1863—4 p. m.

All my cavalry is after Morgan. I have one brigade of infantry and some artillery on boats to prevent his crossing, and if he does not go too high up for our boats to go, we can probably prevent his crossing. This morning he was at Jackson, with Hobson following him closely. I succeeded last night in getting a militia force in his front at Berlin, within 6 miles of Jackson, and a cavalry force, under Judah, between him and Gallipolis. Gunboats have arrived at Gallipolis. I am organizing troops in Kentucky for a move into East Tennessee as soon as this raid is over. When will the draft be made here? Please answer in cipher.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

—

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *July* 20, 1863—11.25 p. m.

I telegraphed you on the 17th that our forces were closing around Morgan, with a fair prospect of finally capturing or destroying the entire force. During the last three days he has been trying to cross the river between Marietta and Portsmouth; but our forces have been harassing him, and up to the last advices we have captured more than half of his force, all of his artillery, destroyed all his wagon trains, and killed some 200. Among the prisoners are Basil [W.] Duke, Col. Dick [R. C.] Morgan (brother of the general), and some 48 commissioned officers. His command is completely broken up and scattered, and constantly surrendering in small bodies. Not over 20 or 30 have succeeded in crossing the river thus far. We hope to capture the whole remaining force within the next twenty-four hours.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

(Copy to Governor Tod, Columbus, Ohio.)

JULY 22, 1863.

GENERAL: General Shackelford is in close pursuit of the remainder of Morgan's force, not far from 400 men. There is a fair prospect of capturing them. It is now thought that Morgan has deserted his men, leaving this force under command of Colonel [R. S.] Cluke. We have all his other colonels, including Duke, who has been the managing man of all Morgan's raids; 2,321 prisoners thus far captured, with all the artillery, transportation, camp equipage, horses, small-arms, and equipments, and all on their way to this city. The number of killed and wounded by gunboats and our own force will not fall short of 150. Morgan's force when he entered Indiana did not vary far from 3,000 men, so that his band is completely destroyed, and the circumstances under which he left his command have ruined his reputation as a leader.

It is with deep sorrow that I have to announce the death of Maj. Daniel McCook, paymaster U. S. Army, whose gallantry and devotion to the cause have been so conspicuous from the commencement of the rebellion. He fell, mortally wounded, whilst reconnoitering the enemy's force at Buffington Island.

I shall in a few days take pleasure in sending you a more detailed report of the endurance and gallantry of these pursuers and conquerors of Morgan's band, as well as an acknowledgment of the efficient service of the gunboats.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.

—

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *July* 26, 1863.

The following dispatches just received from Major Way, Ninth Michigan Cavalry:

SALINEVILLE.

After a forced march yesterday and last night, with almost continual skirmishing, we succeeded this morning about 8 o'clock in forcing Morgan to an engagement about 1½ miles from this town. After more than an hour of severe fighting, we scattered his force in all directions. The following is the result of our engagement: From 20 to 30 killed, about 50 wounded, 200 prisoners, and 150 horses. Our loss is slight. Our horses are very much jaded, but I shall follow as rapidly as possible. My command was 250 strong.

SALINEVILLE.

We have just captured 55 more prisoners.

It is more than likely that the fight has broken up the remnant of Morgan's forces.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK.

(Same to Governor Tod.)

—

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *July* 26, 1863—2 p. m.

Morgan was attacked, with the remnant of his command, at 8 o'clock this morning at Salineville, by Major Way, of the Ninth Michigan, who,

after a severe fight, routed the enemy, killed about 30, wounded some 50, and took 200 prisoners, together with 150 horses and 150 stand of small-arms. We have a strong force after him, and there is a fair prospect of capturing the balance of his force.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

—

HEADQUARTERS,
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 26, 1863.

Following just received from General Brooks:

WELLSVILLE.

Morgan has surrendered with the balance of his men to General Shackelford.

I can now look after the other work you desire done.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

—

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *July* 26, 1863.

The following just received at the headquarters from General Shackelford:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
In the Field, three miles south of New Lisbon, via Salineville—3.20 p. m.

By the blessing of Almighty God, I have succeeded in capturing General John H. Morgan, Colonel Cluke, and the balance of the command, amounting to about 400 prisoners. I will start with Morgan and staff in first train for Cincinnati, and await the general's order for transportation for the balance.

I have given the directions for the return of the command.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

ADDENDA.

JULY 27, 1863.

General J. M. SHACKELFORD:

Your dispatch received. The whole country will thank you for your good work. I cannot tell you how thankful I am to you and your command. Come on at once in first train, with all the officers under a strong guard. Leave next officer in command. I have requested General Brooks to help about getting the balance down.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces engaged in the Morgan raid in Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio, July 2–26, 1863.

[Compiled from nominal list of casualties, returns, &c.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Staff			2				2
14th Illinois Cavalry		1					1
5th Indiana Cavalry		1				1	2
63d Indiana Infantry		1				2	3
1st Kentucky Cavalry	1						1
20th Kentucky Infantry		5		16			21
8th Michigan Cavalry				2		1	3
9th Michigan Cavalry				1			1
25th Michigan Infantry		6	1	22			29
2d Ohio Cavalry		1		2			3
23d Ohio Infantry				1			1
45th Ohio Infantry		1					1
4th U. S. Cavalry		1					1
Garrison, Camp Dennison, Ohio		1				4	5
Total	1	18	3	44		8	74

OFFICERS KILLED.—Capt. Jesse M. Carter, First Kentucky Cavalry.
OFFICERS MORTALLY WOUNDED.—Maj. Daniel McCook, paymaster.

No. 2.

Reports of Brig. Gen. James M. Shackelford, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, &c.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Geiger's Creek, July 20, 1863—9 p. m.

COLONEL: We chased John [H.] Morgan and his command over 50 miles to-day, after heavy skirmishing for 6 or 7 miles between the Forty-fifth Ohio, of Colonel Wolford's brigade, which was in the advance of the enemy.

We succeeded in bringing the enemy to a stand about 3 o'clock this p. m., when a fight ensued, which lasted an hour, when the rebels fled, taking refuge upon a very high bluff. I sent a flag of truce demanding the immediate and unconditional surrender of Morgan and his command. The flag was received by Colonel [Cicero] Coleman and other officers, who came down and asked a personal interview. They asked an hour for consultation amongst their officers. I granted forty minutes, in which time the command, excepting Morgan, who deserted his command, taking with him a very small squad, surrendered. It was my understanding that Morgan himself had surrendered; learned it was the understanding of Morgan's officers and men. The number of killed and wounded is inconsiderable. The number of prisoners is between 1,000 and 1,500, including a large number of colonels, majors, and line officers.

I captured between 600 and 700 prisoners yesterday. I think I will capture Morgan himself to-morrow. I had Colonels Wolford's and

Jacob's brigades. The conduct and bearing of officers and men, without an exception, evinced the greatest gallantry and a large degree of skill and discipline.

SHACKELFORD,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND.

[Inclosure.]

All the prisoners (2,500), with Basil [W.] Duke, are at and near Pomeroy, and are expected here to-morrow. About 200 of Morgan's men were killed and drowned in their efforts to cross the Ohio at Buffington.

OSBORN.

—

CHESHIRE, OHIO, *July* 21, 1863.

COLONEL: I am at this place with my command and about 1,000 prisoners. The command will remain here for a few days to collect up the stragglers. I want transports sent here to convey the prisoners off; also send rations. I start with 1,000 picked men after John [H]. Morgan, who is said to be close by with a squad of men. Send transports for all my men.

J. M. SHACKELFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

Col. LEWIS RICHMOND.

—

HEADQUARTERS TWELVE MILES FROM LOGAN,
ELEVEN AND A HALF MILES FROM PLYMOUTH,
July 22, 1863—12.30 p. m.

GENERAL: Your telegram just received. The enemy passed this point this morning at 7 o'clock, led by Morgan himself, with force variously estimated from 400 to 2,000; I think he has about 600 men. From the absolute want of horses, we are forced to pursue him with a little [over] 400 men. The enemy is going in direction of Nelsonville. I think he is trying to cross the Muskingum River and reach the Ohio at a point above navigation for gunboats. Our horses are terribly jaded; yet we will pursue the enemy to the utmost capacity of men and horses. No horses upon this road to get.

Very respectfully,

J. M. SHACKELFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.

—

CAMPBELL STATION, CENTRAL OHIO RAILROAD,
Guernsey County, Ohio, July 24, 1863—9.30 a. m.

GENERAL: We have just reached this point. The enemy destroyed four car-loads of tobacco and all the railroad buildings and bridges. We are nearly 5 miles in his rear. Our horses are greatly fagged, and the men fatigued with night and day marching, but in fine spirits and eager for the chase. We will press on with all possible dispatch. The enemy has gone to Washington.

Very respectfully,

J. M. SHACKELFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., TWENTY-THIRD A. C.,
Russellville, Ky., August 1, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the pursuit and capture of General John H. Morgan and his command:

In pursuance of orders from Major-General Hartsuff, on the 27th of June, 1863, I moved my brigade, with the exception of the Sixty-fifth Indiana and two battalions of the Third Kentucky Cavalry, from Russellville to Glasgow, Ky.

On the 30th of June, we moved from Glasgow to Ray's Cross-Roads.

At 5 p. m. the 1st day of July, a dispatch from General Hobson, then at Marrowbone, stated that 300 of his cavalry had been driven in, and that the enemy was moving upon him. I put my brigade in motion, and marched to Marrowbone, a distance of 12 miles, by 10 o'clock that evening. General Hobson being the senior officer, I reported to him for orders.

On the 2d day of July, I asked to be permitted to make a reconnaissance with my brigade in the direction of Burkesville. My request was readily granted by General Hobson, he concurring with and in the opinion that the enemy had not concentrated his forces, a part having crossed at Burkesville, a part above, and a part at Turkey Neck Bend, below. The extreme advance was given to Lieutenant-Colonel Holloway, with a detachment of the Eighth and Third Kentucky Cavalry; Col. B. H. Bristow, with the Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, followed, and then the Twelfth Kentucky Infantry, Colonel Hoskins; the Ninety-first Indiana Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Mehringer; the Twenty-second Indiana Battery, Captain Denning, and a section of artillery, Captain Hammond, and Company K, Sixty-fifth Indiana Regiment. We had proceeded 3 miles with the infantry and artillery, when orders came from General Judah for me to halt my command. I halted the infantry and artillery, and sent a messenger forward to halt the cavalry. Within a few minutes I received orders to march my command back to Marrowbone. The infantry and artillery were marched back, and couriers sent forward for the cavalry to return, but it having failed to receive the order to halt, had gone on beyond the Burkesville and Columbia road, on which the main force of the enemy had gone. The Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, Colonel Jacob, was sent forward to guard the road, to prevent the enemy falling back and cutting off Colonel Bristow. Colonel Jacob proceeded down the road until he came up with Colonel Bristow, and they were making arrangements to cut off and capture a rebel regiment, when General Judah's orders to march back to Marrowbone reached them. The Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry was then attached to my brigade, and I was ordered to proceed to Columbia via Edmonton. I reached Columbia on Sabbath morning, the 5th of July, and learned of the fight at that place between Captain Carter, of the First Kentucky Cavalry, with a detachment of his regiment, and the enemy; the death of that gallant officer, and also of the gallant defense made by Colonel Moore and his little band of veterans at Green River Bridge.

At Columbia I learned that I would be re-enforced with 1,500 cavalry at Campbellsville. We reached Campbellsville on Sabbath evening, with the cavalry and Captain Hammond's section of artillery. I there heard of the noble defense of Lebanon by Colonel Hanson and his regiment, and his surrender to the overwhelming numbers of the enemy. General Hobson, then at Greensburg, was dispatched to send forward his cavalry or come forward with it. He reached Campbellsville at daylight on the morning of the 6th with the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry,

leaving his infantry and artillery behind. We pressed on to Lebanon, at which point we found Colonel Wolford with his brigade. My infantry and artillery were ordered from that point to report to General Judah, at Vaughn's Ferry, on Green River. I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficiency and great powers of endurance of the Twelfth Kentucky Regiment (infantry) and the Ninety-first Indiana Regiment in the march from Russellville to Marrowbone and back to Green River Bridge. These regiments kept pace with the cavalry and artillery. Colonel Hoskins, of the Twelfth Kentucky, and Lieutenant-Colonel Mehringer, of the Ninety-first Indiana, deserve the thanks and gratitude of the country for their promptness and efficiency in the management of their regiments. Captain Denning, of the Twenty-second Indiana Battery, was in command of all my artillery, and I feel no hesitancy in pronouncing him one of the best and most efficient officers in the army. At Lebanon, General Hobson turned his brigade over to me, and assumed command of all the forces. We marched from Lebanon to Springfield; thence to Bardstown and Brandenburg. When we came within 2 miles of Brandenburg, we discovered the smoke rising from the burning transports that had set the enemy across the river, and heard his shouts of triumph. We were twenty-four hours in obtaining transports and crossing the river. When once across the river, the pursuit was resumed. We pursued him through the State of Indiana to Harrison, Ohio.

At Corydon, and other points in Indiana, the enemy was met by the militia. The kindness, hospitality, and patriotism of that noble State, as exhibited on the passage of the Federal forces, was sufficient to convince the most consummate traitor of the impossibility of severing this great Union. Ohio seemed to vie with her sister Indiana in facilitating our pursuit after the great rebel raider. In each of these two great States our troops were fed and furnished with water from the hands of men, women, and children; from the palace and hut alike we shared their hospitality. He who witnessed the great exhibition of patriotism and love of country in those mighty States on the passage of the Union army, and then could doubt the ability and purpose of the people to maintain the Government has certainly been "given over to hardness of heart, that he may believe a lie, and be damned." We continued our pursuit of the enemy day and night until Saturday night, the 18th of July, when, by traveling all night, we reached Chester at daylight on the morning of the 19th. Colonel Kautz, with his brigade, had the advance; Colonel Sanders' brigade followed; then my own and Colonel Wolford's in the rear. After proceeding 2 miles on Sabbath morning, the 19th, in the direction of Buffington Island, we heard the reports of artillery on the river; officers and men, notwithstanding the immense fatigue they had undergone, seemed to be inspired with new life and energy, and there was a general rush forward. After proceeding 2 miles farther, I met two couriers with orders; the first was that I should "take the first road leading up the river and cut off the enemy's retreat;" the second, that I should "press forward and let Colonel Wolford, with his brigade, take the road leading up the river." I had gone but a short distance, when I received a written order to reverse my column, and, with Colonel Wolford's brigade and my own, take the first road I could find in the direction of the river, in order to prevent the enemy's escape up the river. The column was at once reversed and moved back by the left flank. Upon reaching the road, I found the head of Colonel Wolford's column proceeding down the road. He was shown the order, and at once reported to me for orders. He was ordered to proceed with

his brigade. He had not proceeded more than 100 yards when a courier came from my rear and announced that the enemy had attacked it. Colonel Wolford was ordered to halt his column, leave the Second Tennessee Mounted Infantry to hold the road, and follow immediately with the First Kentucky Cavalry and Forty-fifth Ohio Mounted Infantry. I at once reversed my column, and, on arriving at the point near Bachum Church, I found the enemy in force. He occupied a dense woods, an old field, and the mouth of a lane through which the road ran.

Our lines were formed promptly; the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, Colonel Jacob, on the extreme right; the Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, Colonel Crittenden, on the extreme left; the First, Third, and Eighth Kentucky Cavalry in the center; the Forty-fifth Ohio held as a reserve. After fighting about an hour, the First, Third, and Eighth Kentucky Cavalry were ordered to charge the enemy. With drawn sabers gleaming in the bright sunlight, and a yell that filled the foe with terror, they rushed upon him, and he fled at their approach. The charge was led by Lieutenant-Colonel Holloway, with the Eighth Kentucky, followed by Major Wolfley, of the Third, with his battalion, and Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, of the First, with his regiment (Colonel Bristow, of the Eighth Kentucky, having been sent from Batavia, under orders, upon indispensable business). I do but simple justice to these brave and gallant officers and the veteran soldiers that followed them in that charge when I say that not in this or any other war have officers and men acquitted themselves with more credit or manifested more determination and valor. The charge caused the enemy to fly in wild consternation, and immediately a flag of truce came from Col. Dick [R. C.] Morgan, which was met by the officers of the Eighth and Third Kentucky Cavalry, proposing to surrender. They were apprised that no terms but an immediate and unconditional surrender would be considered, and Colonels Morgan, [W. W.] Ward, [D. H.] Smith, and their commands marched within our lines.

The casualties were inconsiderable on either side, the enemy losing nearly all the killed and wounded. The number of prisoners captured by my command on that day amounted to about 700, including their horses, arms, &c. Colonel Holloway was ordered, with his regiment and the battalion of the Third Kentucky, to take the prisoners, horses, arms, &c., to the river. The command was then moved a distance of 15 miles to Tupper's Plains, up the river. On reaching the Plains, the enemy was reported posted in a dense woods at the head of a deep ravine, between the forces of Generals Judah and Hobson and my own. The First Kentucky Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, and a part of the Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry [Infantry], under Captain Ham, had been ordered to pursue detachments of the enemy. Colonel Adams captured 80 and Colonel [Captain] Ham over 100. We had but about 600 men up, with four pieces of artillery. In company with Colonel Wolford, my adjutant-general, Captain Hoffman, and two other officers, and a citizen, we made a reconnaissance to within a few hundred yards of the enemy. We found that an attack from our side with artillery or cavalry was totally impracticable, and that it would be with great difficulty that he could be reached by the men on foot, but that Generals Judah and Hobson could move up the river upon him. We occupied the only road upon which he could retreat, unless he went directly to the river, which was strongly guarded. I communicated these facts to General Hobson, but it was late in the evening, and I am satisfied that he did not get them in time to make the move. He ordered Colonel Kautz to report to me that night with his brigade. During that night the enemy

passed out by a path, and in the morning he was reported 4 miles in my advance, and moving in the direction of Eight-mile Island. We at once gave him chase, and ran him 57 miles. The Forty-fifth Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Ross, having the advance, skirmished with him 6 or 7 miles, and brought him to a stand at 3 p. m. on the 20th, at Kuger Creek; a fight ensued which lasted an hour. Colonel Adams, with the First Kentucky, and Captain Ward, with a company of the Third Kentucky, were ordered to make a flank movement and take possession of the only road on which the enemy could retreat. This movement was accomplished with great rapidity and effectiveness, they having taken possession of the road after a severe skirmish.

The enemy, finding his way of retreat cut off, and being hotly pressed from the front, fled to an immense bluff for refuge. A flag of truce was sent up, demanding an immediate and unconditional surrender of Morgan and his command. The flag was met by Lieutenant-Colonel [Cicero] Coleman and other rebel officers with another flag. They came down and desired a personal interview with me. They asked for one hour for consultation among their officers. I granted forty minutes, within which time the whole command, excepting General Morgan, with a detachment of about 600 officers and men, who deserted the command, surrendered. It was my understanding, and, as I learned, the understanding of many of the rebel officers and men, that Morgan himself had surrendered. The number of prisoners captured by my command on that day was between 1,200 and 1,300, with their horses, arms, &c.

On the morning of the 20th, I called for 1,000 volunteers with the best horses, who would stay in their saddles as long as I would, without eating or sleeping until we captured Morgan. The entire command would have volunteered but for the want of horses. We could find but about 500 horses in the command fit for service. Colonel Capron, Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry, who had reported to me with his regiment on the night of the 20th, volunteered with 157 of his regiment; Colonel Wolford, with detachments of the First Kentucky, Second East Tennessee, Forty-fifth and Second Ohio. We also had small detachments from the other regiments in the command. Colonel Jacob was left in command of the forces and prisoners. With 500 men, on the morning of the 21st, we resumed the chase. Traveling day and night, we came up with the enemy on Friday morning, the 24th, at Washington. Captain Ward, of the Third Kentucky Cavalry, with his own company and a detachment of the First Kentucky, under Adjutant Carpenter, had command of the advance. He drove in the rebel pickets, and, by a flank movement, drove the entire rebel force out of the town of Washington, killing and wounding several of the enemy. One mile east of Washington the enemy made a stand, in a dense wood. We formed a line of battle, and soon drove him from his position. He fell back 2 miles, tore up a bridge over a rugged stream, and took a position in the woods on a high hill just beyond the bridge. The advance moved upon his left flank, while a portion of the Fourteenth Illinois crossed the stream just above the bridge, and moved up the hill in the face of a heavy fire from the enemy; steadily they moved up and drove him before them. Late Friday evening he burned two bridges over Stillwater, causing considerable delay. We succeeded in crossing, and pressed on all night.

At daylight on Saturday morning, the 25th, we came up with the enemy 1 mile from Athens, marching on a parallel road one-quarter of a mile from ours. One-half mile in advance the roads formed a junction. We pressed forward to it in time to see the enemy reversing his column and flying to the woods. We shelled him for thirty minutes.

Major Way, of the Michigan cavalry, with detachments of the Eighth Michigan and his own regiment, and Major Rue, of the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, with detachments of the Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry, the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, and other regiments, with fresh horses, had been sent forward by Major-General Burnside. After dispatching these troops, he issued an order placing me in command of all the troops in pursuit of Morgan. On Saturday, the 25th, Major Way had heavy skirmishing with the enemy, driving them before him. At dark on the 25th, the main column reached Richmond. Major Way was 2½ miles in my advance in the direction of Springfield. At 10 o'clock that night I received a note from him, stating that the enemy was moving from Springfield to Hammersville, and that I could save 5 miles by marching directly from Richmond to that place, and that he would follow the enemy up. The column was at once put in motion on the Hammersville road, almost midway between Richmond and Hammersville.

At 12 o'clock on the night of the 26th, I met Major Rue, feeding. He was traveling in the direction of Richmond. He at once reported to me for orders, remarking that he had about 375 fresh men and horses and three pieces of artillery; that he hoped I would give him the advance. I ordered him to finish feeding, reverse his column, and follow up immediately; that I would give him an opportunity. We reached Hammersville at daylight on Sabbath morning, the 26th. We could hear nothing of the enemy. I sent scouts on every road, but without awaiting their return I sent Major Rue (who had come up) to take the advance with the detachment, and also with a part of the Third Kentucky and First Kentucky, under Captain Ward and Adjutant Carpenter. We proceeded 5 miles in the direction of Salineville, when a courier rushed up from Hammondsville, stating that the enemy was moving upon that place. I ordered Major Rue to send a company of his command on the best horses back to ascertain the truth of the report. Within a few minutes an officer came up and announced the enemy at Salineville. We pressed on for that point. Before reaching there, I learned of the fight between Major Way and the enemy, resulting in the capture of 250 additional of the enemy. My advance, under Major Rue and Captain Ward, went into Salineville.

Learning that Morgan, with about 400 men, had crossed the railroad and was going in the direction of Smith's Ford, I ordered Major Rue to return, with the advance, to the head of the column, then on the New Lisbon road. We had gone about 7 miles when a courier from Major Rue announced that Morgan had run into the New Lisbon road ahead of him. Within a few minutes a second courier came from Major Rue, stating that he had come up with the enemy, and wished me to send forward re-enforcements immediately. The whole column was thrown forward at the utmost speed of the horses. We came to where the roads forked. The enemy had gone to the left, and was between the two roads. My advance had taken the right-hand road. I moved the column on the road the enemy had gone. On our approach, several of the enemy started to run. They were ordered to halt, and, refusing to do so, were fired upon. Just at this moment a flag came from the enemy, the bearer stating that General Morgan wanted a personal interview with me. I caused the firing to cease, and moved around to where Morgan and his staff were standing in the road. Morgan claimed that he had surrendered to a militia captain. Major Rue had very properly refused to take any action in the premises until I came up. I ordered Morgan and staff to ride forward with Colonel Wolford and myself, and ordered Major Rue to take charge of the balance of the prisoners. Morgan

stated to me, in the presence of Colonel Wolford and other officers, that he had become thoroughly satisfied that escape from me was impossible; that he himself might have escaped by deserting his men, but that he would not do so. He also stated, in the same conversation, that he did not care for the militia; that he could, with the command he then had, whip all the militia in Ohio; yet he said that since crossing the Ohio he had found every man, woman, and child his enemy; that every hill-top was a telegraph and every bush an ambush. After traveling back 2 miles, we halted, to have the prisoners dismounted and disarmed. General Morgan then desired a private interview. He called three or four of his staff and Colonel Cluke. I asked Colonel Wolford to attend the interview. He claimed that he had surrendered to a militia captain, and that the captain had agreed to parole him, his officers and men. I stated that we had followed him thirty days and nights; that we had met and defeated him a number of times; we had captured nearly all of his command; that he had acknowledged, in the presence of Colonel Wolford, that he knew I would capture him; that he himself might have escaped by deserting his men, but that he would not do so; that we were on the field; that Major Rue had gone to his right and Captain Ward to his left, and the main column was moving rapidly upon his rear; that he had acknowledged that the militia captain was no impediment in his way, showing, by his own statement, that he could, with the force he then had, whip all the militia in Ohio; that I regarded his surrender to the militia captain, under such circumstances, as not only absurd and ridiculous, but unfair and illegal, and that I would not recognize it at all. He then demanded to be placed back upon the field as I found him. I stated to him that his demand would not be considered for a moment; that he, together with his officers and men, would be delivered to Major-General Burnside, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and that he would take such action in the premises as he might think proper. The number of prisoners captured with Morgan was about 350.

Col. W. C. Lemert, of the Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, reported to me near the Muskingum River with his regiment; Colonel Wallace, with some militia, a small detachment of the Third Ohio Cavalry, and three pieces of artillery, reported at Washington. Colonel Wallace was sent to the river to prevent Morgan crossing; Colonel Lemert continued in the pursuit until the capture.

It is difficult for me to speak of individual officers or men without doing injustice to others. I unhesitatingly bear testimony to the uniformly good conduct and gallant bearing of the whole command, yet I cannot forbear mentioning the names of some of the officers. The noble, true, and gallant Wolford, who was in the entire pursuit, is one of the coolest, bravest, and most efficient officers in the army, and has fairly won, by his untiring energy and gallantry on the field, promotion at the hands of his Government. Colonel Kautz, who commanded the Seventh and Second Ohio; Colonel Jacob, of the Ninth Kentucky; Colonel Crittenden and Major Delfosse, of the Twelfth Kentucky [Cavalry]; Colonel Bristow, Lieutenant-Colonel Holloway, and Major Starling, of the Eighth Kentucky; Major Wolfley, of the Third Kentucky; Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, of the First Kentucky; Lieutenant-Colonel Melton, of the Second East Tennessee [Infantry]; Major Carpenter, Second East Tennessee [Infantry]; Colonel Capron, of the Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel Ross, of the Forty-fifth Ohio Mounted Infantry; Captain Powers and Lieutenant Longfellow, of the Fifth Indiana Cavalry; Captain [Albert B.] Dod, Fifteenth Regiment Infantry,

commanding company Third Ohio Cavalry; Captain Kinney, of the Third Ohio; Captain Ward, of the Third Kentucky, and Adjutant Carpenter, of the First Kentucky Cavalry, deserve the gratitude of the whole country for their energy and gallantry.

To my personal staff, Capt. J. E. Hoffman, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. J. H. Morton, assistant quartermaster; Dr. [W. H.] Mullins, brigade surgeon; Lieutenant [Ernest] Venillot, ordnance officer; Lieutenant Leavy, aide-de-camp; Capt. Frederick Pentecost, volunteer aide-de-camp; and my faithful orderlies, W. H. McDonald, Thomas Blakey, and James Richardson, of the Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, I tender my deep-felt gratitude, for their fidelity, indomitable energy, and valor.

Our pursuit was much retarded by the enemy's burning all the bridges in our front. He had every advantage. His system of horse-stealing was perfect. He would dispatch men from the head of each regiment, on each side of the road, to go 5 miles into the country, seizing every horse, and then fall in at the rear of the column. In this way he swept the country for 10 miles of all the horses.

His depredations on the property of citizens, his recklessness of the rights and lives of the people, while traveling in these two States, is without parallel in the war. In order to accomplish the capture of Morgan, it was indispensable that my command should have horses. We had orders to press the horses, giving receipts for them, to be settled by the Government; yet, in many instances, horses were taken when it was impossible to give receipts for them or leave with the owner any evidence of indebtedness on the part of the Government. In many other instances soldiers not authorized to take horses, whose horses had given out, yet, anxious to continue the pursuit, took horses. In this way, unless commissioners should be appointed to adjust these claims, great injustice will have been done to a great number of citizens.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SHACKELFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. G. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 3.

Report of Col. Orlando H. Moore, Twenty-fifth Michigan Infantry (District of Kentucky), of engagement at Green River Bridge, Ky.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIFTH MICHIGAN INFANTRY,
Battle-field of Tebb's Bend, Green River, July 4, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I have had a fight with the rebel General John [H.] Morgan.

I did not move my command from where it was encamped on the north side of the river until Morgan's advance had entered Columbia. I then moved forward to occupy the ground I had previously selected, and had the night before prepared for the fight, which was 1½ miles in advance, on the Columbia road, south side of the river. I did not at any time occupy the stockade, which was far in my rear, but gave battle on the narrows entering the bend.

I engaged the enemy's forces this morning at 3.30 o'clock. Early in the engagement he opened on our breastworks with a battery, and after

firing a shot, disabling 2 of my men, he sent a flag of truce with the following dispatch:

HEADQUARTERS MORGAN'S DIVISION,
In the Field, in front of Green River Stockade, July 4, 1863.

To the Officer commanding the Federal Forces at Stockade, near Green River Bridge, Ky.:

SIR: In the name of the Confederate States Government, I demand an immediate and unconditional surrender of the entire force under your command, together with the stockade.

I am, very respectfully, sir,

JOHN H. MORGAN,
Commanding Division of Cavalry, C. S. Army.

I sent a reply to General John [H.] Morgan that the Fourth of July was no day for me to entertain such a proposition. After receiving the reply, he opened fire with his artillery and musketry. My forces, which occupied the open field, were withdrawn to the woods, where they engaged the enemy with a determination not to be defeated. The battle raged for three and a half hours, when the enemy retreated, with a loss of over 50 killed and 200 wounded.

Among the killed were Colonel [D. W.] Chenault, Major [Thomas Y.] Brent, jr., another major, and 5 captains and 6 lieutenants, as near as can be estimated.

The conflict was fierce and bloody. At times the enemy occupied one side of the fallen timber, while my men held the other, in almost a hand-to-hand fight. The enemy's force consisted of the greater part of Morgan's division. My force was a fraction of my regiment, consisting of 200 men, who fought gallantly. I cannot say too much in their praise.

Our loss was 6 killed and 23 wounded.

After the battle, I received, under a flag of truce, a dispatch asking permission to bury their dead, which request I granted, proposing to deliver them in front of our lines.

The detachment of 40 men under command of Lieut. M. A. Hogan, Eighth Michigan Infantry, held the river at the ford near the bridge, and repulsed a cavalry charge, made by the enemy, in a very creditable and gallant manner.

The gallantry of my officers and men in the action was such that I cannot individualize. They all did their duty nobly, and the wounded were treated with the greatest care and attention by Asst. Surg. J. N. Gregg, of my regiment, whose fine abilities as a surgeon are highly appreciated.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ORLANDO H. MOORE,
Colonel Twenty-fifth Michigan Infantry.

Lieut. Col. G. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Lexington, Ky.

—

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 42. } HDQRS. 25TH MICHIGAN INFANTRY,
Battle-field, Tebb's Bend, Green River, July 4, 1863.

My brave, my noble men! It is with pride and pleasure that I congratulate you upon the great victory won to-day. While you numbered but 200 men, the enemy numbered thousands. Being advised of their strength, and of their advantage in having artillery bearing upon us, their demand for a surrender was answered with a response that echoed the feelings of the gallant little band of the Twenty-fifth Michigan Infantry, that was about to engage them.

The engagement was long and bloody; charge after charge was suc-

cessfully repelled, and, after three and a half hours' hard fighting, the enemy was defeated and victory crowned our efforts. Our brave companions who fell, fell gallantly fighting for their country and in defense of the starry flag; their names, deeply inscribed on the pages of memory, will be wreathed ever in bright laurels of fame, and though 'tis hard to part with our noble dead, we know 'tis sweet in the cause of our country to die. Although no marble-slab have we placed o'er their heads to mark their last resting-place, although no monumental pile have we erected o'er their graves, yet in the hearts of the people of our own peninsula State will be erected a monument that will perpetuate their names to all eternity.

By order of Col. O. H. Moore:

ED. M. PRUTZMAN,
Lieutenant and Adjutant.

CINCINNATI, *July* 10, 1863.

Colonel MOORE, *Lebanon, Ky.:*

I desire to thank you and your command for your gallant fight on Green River. I intrust to you the holding of your present position with your force and the mounted men now with you. Have you any artillery? Your position may be changed by orders from General Boyle.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

No. 4.

Report of Lieut. Col. Charles S. Hanson, Twentieth Kentucky Infantry, of skirmish at Lebanon, Ky.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS,
Camp Nelson, Ky., July 30, 1863.

SIR: As commander of the United States forces at Lebanon, Ky., on the 5th of July, 1863, I have the honor respectfully to submit the following report of the engagement with the enemy there on that day:

On the morning of the 4th instant, I received reliable information that a force, 5,000 strong, with six pieces of artillery, under the command of Brig. Gen. John H. Morgan, was approaching on the Columbia road, and that the advance was within 8 miles of town.

My force consisted of the Twentieth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, 360 in number, officers and men, a few recruits, under Col. B. J. Spaulding, and some other soldiers, who were accidentally present, aggregating about 380, and no artillery. Being without cavalry, I immediately pressed horses from the citizens, and sent out scouting parties under the command of Colonel Spaulding and Captains Glenn and Wolcott, with orders to reconnoiter all the roads in the direction of the enemy.

The enemy's scouts were soon engaged and gallantly driven back. Subsequently three other scouting parties were sent out, under Captain Glenn, Lieutenant Hale, and Sergeant [Nimrod] Herrill, of Company C, and remained out during the night. Lieutenant Hale came upon the enemy's scouts on the Columbia road and drove them back to Muldraugh's Hill. Captain Glenn encountered a superior force on the road leading from the Columbia road to the railroad, and made a desperate resistance, but, being overpowered, slowly fell back to the outpost pickets, where he kept the enemy in check till morning. Sergeant Herrill found the enemy's scouts on the road between the Columbia road and the

Bradfordsville road, and, after a sharp skirmish, put them to flight in the direction of Muldraugh's Hill. Having received information from the general commanding the corps, about 6 p. m., that a force had been ordered to re-enforce me, which would arrive in time, with directions "to select some defensible position and hold out if attacked until re-enforcements came, and not to let the enemy take me," and besides feeling it to be my duty not to surrender without a struggle, I determined to detain the enemy so long as possible, however overwhelming his force, in order that due notice might be given of his whereabouts, and that he might be captured before he got far from the place of the engagement. My command stood to arms, every officer and man at his post during the night, momentarily expecting the fight to commence. Nothing, however, occurred but skirmishing with the scouts until about 6.30 a. m., when the enemy took position in full view, about 1½ miles from town, their line about 2 miles in length, extending from the Bradfordsville road across the Columbia pike and the railroad to the Saint Mary's road. About 280 of my force were thrown out as skirmishers in a semicircle, covering the front of the enemy, and about 50 more, under Captain Wolcott, placed in the Bradfordsville road and to the left, with directions to hold that part of the town until overcome and driven back by the enemy; then to occupy two buildings on Main street prepared for defense, which best commanded that portion of Lebanon. At 7 o'clock the enemy opened the engagement by shelling the camp with three pieces of artillery; at the same time sending Lieutenant-Colonel [R. A.] Alston, with a flag of truce, to demand an immediate and unconditional surrender of the garrison. I complained of the firing during the pendency of the truce, for which he apologized. Shortly afterward the firing ceased. I refused to surrender. Whereupon he requested me to notify the women and children to leave immediately, as the town would be shelled. This information was immediately given, but before the citizens had reasonable time to make their escape, the enemy advanced and commenced shelling the town with four pieces of artillery, at the same time extending his right and left, surrounding and closing in upon it. The engagement now commenced in earnest. My skirmishers fought desperately for two hours in the open field, protected by fences and wagons and other temporary obstructions. Being overpowered, they fell back, firmly contesting every inch of ground, to the depot building, it being the most eligible point of defense. At this time I had the ordnance and commissary stores destroyed. Captain Wolcott, with Lieutenants Hale, Guess, and Young, of the Twentieth Kentucky, and Lieutenant Bratton, of the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, and the men under his command, held Main street and that portion of the town, skirmishing with the enemy upon the open streets and in the suburbs, until a short time before the surrender, when they were overpowered and compelled to take refuge in the houses.

The firing was kept up very rapidly on both sides, the enemy during most of the time using four pieces of artillery, two of which were constantly playing upon the depot, the other two upon other buildings in the town. Twenty-six solid shot and shell penetrated the depot building, setting the roof on fire in two places.

The calmness and business-like composure of my men, added to their superior skill in the use of the Enfield and Springfield rifles at long range, saved the building in which we had taken refuge, by keeping the enemy's artillery at least 1,000 yards off. Many of the enemy were killed at a distance of 400 and a few as far as 900 yards.

While things were in this condition, my force occupying at least two-

thirds of the town, about 12 m. the enemy sent in a flag of truce in charge of Mr. Littlefield and Rev. T. Clellan, citizens of Lebanon, with the express promise that the flag should be respected, with a message to me, that unless I surrendered in ten minutes the town would be burned and no quarter shown. These messengers approaching Captain Wolcott, he ordered his men to cease firing, and came with the flag in the direction of the depot. On discovering them, I ordered the firing to cease, supposing the enemy would regard the flag of truce, but in a few minutes I discovered that they were taking advantage of it by moving up their men and occupying houses immediately around the houses where my forces were, and also moving their artillery to within 300 yards of the depot. I ordered my men to commence firing again, and the bearers of the flag returned without delivering their message.

The battle raged with increased fury until 1.20 o'clock, when my forces being very much fatigued and scarce of ammunition, having fired over 125 rounds to the man, the guns being so foul as to be almost useless, and the enemy by base deception having gotten into a position where further resistance would be unavailing, and having despaired of being re-enforced, I reluctantly surrendered to save my gallant command and the further destruction of the town, a considerable portion of which was then in flames, including the depot building. After the surrender, the officers and men were grossly mistreated, some with personal violence and indignity, and nearly all were robbed of their money, clothing, and other property. Capt. Charlton [H.] Morgan, a brother of the general, seized Captains McLeod and Parrish, of the Twentieth Kentucky, and attempted to shoot them, and was with difficulty prevented. Upon my interposition in behalf of those officers, he seized me by the beard, denouncing and abusing me, but was prevented from doing me any bodily injury. For the offense to myself he afterward apologized. After these and similar gallant exploits to a surrendered and disarmed, but gallant, foe, order was partially restored, and they commenced paroling the prisoners.

Twenty buildings, public and private, were destroyed by the enemy's torch and not one by his shell.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock the most of the prisoners were started on the double-quick to Springfield, a distance of 9 miles, and were required to move so rapidly that but for the generous showers of rain which fell a great number of them would have died from exhaustion. Sergt. Joseph Slaughter, of Company B, gave out on the way, and was brutally knocked on the head and killed by the enemy. Private Samuel Ferguson, of Company I, was knocked down and recklessly run over by their artillery, and so injured that he died in a few hours. Private Martin W. Cure, of Company A, was also severely injured by the enemy's caissons running over him, but is now recovering.

The enemy's force consisted of ten regiments of cavalry and mounted infantry, amounting to about 3,500 men and six pieces of artillery.

My loss in the action was 3 killed and 16 wounded, one of whom has since died.

It is impossible to give the exact loss of the enemy, their superior force enabling them to remove or otherwise dispose of many of their killed and wounded; 29 of their dead were found upon the field, and the citizens gave information of 22 others, who were removed. Their wounded could not have been less than 120, thirty of whom were left in the hospitals. The remainder were sent to their homes or left at the houses of Southern sympathizers, in the adjoining counties, many of whom have since been found.

I do not feel at liberty to close this report without some allusion to

the gallant conduct of the officers and men under my command on that trying occasion.

Maj. T. B. Waller, who has been for some time past in command of the Twentieth Kentucky, deserves great credit for his prompt and faithful execution of orders, and his officerlike and skillful management of the men under his command has added new laurels to those already won upon other fields of battle.

I would also commend Captain Parrish, of Company A; Lieutenant Denny, commanding Company B (Captain Trebein being absent under orders); Captain Musselman, of Company D; Captain Brennan, of Company E; Captain Dunn, of Company F; Captain Gapen, of Company G; Captain Glenn, of Company H; Captain McLeod, of Company I; Captain West, of Company K, and Lieutenants Attersall, Northcutt, Cole, Thornbrough, and Sternberg, all of the Twentieth Kentucky Infantry, for their soldierly conduct. They were constantly at their posts, calmly directing and controlling their men, and by their examples of courage and daring stimulated them to deeds of desperate heroism. Captain Wolcott, Lieutenants Hale and Young, of the Twentieth Kentucky, and Lieutenant Bratton, of the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, who defended a portion of the town; Lieutenant [D. T.] Buckner, acting quartermaster, and who acted as my aide on the occasion, and Lieutenant Lloyd, in charge of a scouting party, acted nobly, and gave another proof that they could be trusted as soldiers under the severest ordeal. Lieutenant-Colonel Spaulding, of the Thirty-seventh Kentucky; Captain [J. F.] Huber, commissary of subsistence, and Lieutenant Hammer, of the Sixteenth Kentucky Infantry, voluntarily entered the conflict, fought gallantly, and shared the fate of the little garrison.

I am under obligations to Adjutant McCampbell, acting post adjutant, for his valuable assistance and gallant conduct. For twenty hours previous to the engagement he was almost constantly in his saddle, and discharged the arduous duties of his position with fearless bravery and an intelligence that shows him an officer of high merit, and destined to gain honor and distinction with his countrymen.

Dr. [John C.] Welch, surgeon, and Dr. [Prior N.] Norton, assistant surgeon, of the Twentieth Kentucky, not only discharged the duties of their positions, but also rendered great assistance to me by fearlessly bearing orders over the field, exposing themselves without hesitation in the thickest of the fight. But while credit is due to the officers, the non-commissioned officers and privates deserve greater praise for their meritorious behavior throughout the engagement. The position of the private soldier upon the field of battle is one of greatest danger, with far less assurance of reward; and the display of such obstinate courage and daring is truly an evidence of real bravery and the highest patriotism. That less than 400 men, seeing a desperate and cruel enemy advancing upon them with more than ten times their number, should have awaited the attack, and with such calmness for seven hours resisted the serried host, with such obstinate determination never to yield, is an exhibition of heroism rarely equaled and never surpassed in the world's history. To them especially do I tender my thanks for their chivalrous conduct and my sympathy for the loss and sufferings of their brave comrades who fell in that trying conflict or were cowardly murdered after the surrender.

Be of good cheer, brave soldiers! a great and just people will surely reward you, and upon other fields the remembrance of Lebanon will encourage you to even greater deeds of valor. After this little force had held out so long against such overwhelming numbers, and so richly deserved to be relieved and saved the humiliation of surrendering to a

marauding band, it is a sad misfortune that re-enforcements did not arrive.

The Eighth and Ninth Michigan Cavalry and the Eleventh Michigan Battery, under the command of Col. James I. David, were ordered, at 6 p. m. on the 4th instant, by forced marches, to re-enforce the garrison. That command passed through Danville, 28 miles from Lebanon, before 11 at night, and went 7 miles farther on the Lebanon road, where it halted and remained until 7 o'clock next morning, when it resumed the march, and arrived at 3 p. m., showing this force was twenty-one hours in going from Hickman's Bridge and Stanford to Lebanon, neither place being over 42 miles distant; at least sixteen hours in going from Danville to Lebanon, and eight hours in making Lebanon from where they last halted, a distance of 21 miles, and that, after this, had rested six or seven hours. As the roads were good and the weather propitious, this force ought to have reached Lebanon by 5 o'clock on the morning of the 5th instant. But, allowing for accident, it should have arrived by 8 o'clock at farthest. Why this splendid body of soldiers, so well mounted and so much needed, did not arrive at Lebanon sooner I cannot tell. Lieutenant Bachus, of the Twentieth Kentucky, being unfit for active duty on account of wounds received at Shiloh, was sent out the night before to hurry forward the re-enforcements. He met Colonel David at 8 o'clock in the morning, 19 miles from Lebanon, delivered my message, and implored him to hurry on.

Lieutenant Lloyd, of the Twentieth Kentucky, in charge of a small scouting party, who had been cut off from Lebanon, saw Colonel David 3 miles from town, between 10 and 11 o'clock, and urged him to go forward and relieve the garrison. Some of his own brave officers and men also entreated him to attack the enemy, yet, with all this pressing upon him, within the sound of the firing, and almost within view of the smoking ruins of the town, he refused to engage the enemy or to render me any assistance.

Had he arrived there at any time prior to 12 o'clock, everything would have been saved, and at any time prior to the surrender he could have saved my command. By his refusal to come up and co-operate with me, he allowed a brave little force to be crushed by superior numbers, and denied his own gallant officers and men the privilege of engaging in a conflict which would have resulted in the brightest achievements of the war. Colonel David's command finally entered the town just as the enemy was leaving in great haste and confusion, and by a judicious pursuit, for which the roads and country were remarkably favorable, many of Morgan's command might have been captured, his forces cut to pieces, and the prisoners he had taken at Lebanon been recaptured. Instead of that, he was permitted to retire unmolested except by a few shells which were thrown at his rear guard. I have labored in vain to find a reason or even an apology for this strange conduct on the part of Colonel David, and after thoroughly examining all the facts in the premises, I am forced to the conclusion that he was actuated by some unworthy motive, and that justice to myself and command, as well as to him and his command, demand an investigation of the causes which produced this disaster to our arms. At the same time no one would be happier than myself to see Colonel David vindicated before the public, and the reproach to our arms wiped out.

Respectfully,

CHAS. S. HANSON,

Lieutenant-Colonel Twentieth Kentucky Infantry, Commanding.

Capt. A. C. SEMPLE, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Louisville, Ky.*

No. 5.

Report of Lieut. Thomas W. Sullivan, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, of skirmish at Bardstown, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *July* 9, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in pursuance of instructions received from district headquarters, dated July 4, 1863, I started *en route* to Bardstown, Ky., at 7.30 p. m. same evening, with 25 men of the Fourth U. S. Cavalry. I traveled all that night, and struck the enemy's advance guard 6 miles this side of Bardstown at 6.30 a. m. next morning. Not being aware of the close proximity of the main body of Morgan's forces, I immediately dashed at this body of cavalry, judging from their numbers that they would stand and give me battle; but in this I was mistaken, for, after chasing them through Bardstown, I was compelled to abandon the pursuit on account of the jaded state of my animals, two of which dropped dead. On my arrival in town, I was informed by loyal citizens (Newman, Watts, and others) that the place was completely surrounded by from 300 to 400 mounted rebels. I immediately took possession of a large livery stable belonging to a notorious secessionist (Humphreys), and purchased provisions for my men, to last as long as their ammunition would hold out. I then erected a small breastwork of plank and manure within the stable to command the gate. I then threw out pickets on the corners of the main streets, and awaited the attack, which soon came, the first being made at about 11.30 a. m., the enemy advancing in three columns and from three different directions. They were gallantly met and repulsed, with a loss of 2 killed. One of my gallant fellows (Private [Bartholomew] Burke, Company H, Fourth U. S. Cavalry) fell here, shouting to me as he fell, "Lieutenant, did I fall like a soldier?" These were the last words he uttered. Immediately after this repulse, the enemy sent a flag of truce, demanding my immediate surrender, to which I replied that I hoped to gain the esteem of General Morgan by a gallant defense. The firing commenced ten minutes afterward, and continued all the evening and very nearly all night, the enemy occupying every available spot in the vicinity of the stables, behind which they could find shelter from our fire. During the night they succeeded in stretching ropes across the streets, to prevent our sallying out on horseback. They also attempted to fire the stable, but, after losing 2 men and a negro in the attempt, gave up the project.

On the following morning (Monday) at daylight, General Morgan sent me a flag of truce by Captain [Ralph] Sheldon, C. S. Army, demanding my immediate surrender, telling me at the same time that if I refused he would "blow me to hell with his artillery." To this I replied that I was obliged to the general for his kind intentions, and felt sorry that it became my duty to trouble him a little longer. Rapid firing commenced a few minutes afterward, and was kept up until the sentinel on top of the stable reported four pieces of artillery "in place," about 100 yards from the stable; that every street he could see was crowded with troops. Deeming it useless to resist any longer, I took a flag of truce and left the stable. When asked by Colonel R. C. Morgan what I wanted, I told him I accepted his terms of surrender, viz, to be treated as prisoners of war. To which he replied, "Go back; you have refused these terms twice; you have no right to demand them now;" at the same time ordering the guard to drive me back. On my way, while returning under a flag of truce, in the open street, I was fired upon several times, the

citizens (secessionists even) crying "Shame! shame!" I had scarcely arrived at the stables, however, ere a flag of truce was sent me demanding an unconditional surrender. I told the bearer of the flag I had laid down my arms; General Morgan could treat me as a prisoner of war or satisfy his thirst for slaughter, just as he chose. Colonel [R. C.] Morgan then told me I should be treated as a prisoner of war, although I did not deserve it on account of my foolish and stubborn resistance. This promise was fulfilled by taking the hats and boots of my men while following the body of their dead comrade to the grave, and making prisoners of Lieutenants Watts and Hines, after being properly paroled. Even my own belt was demanded of me by Morgan's assistant adjutant-general, Capt. J. H. Green.

The gallant Lieutenant Hines is yet in the hands of the enemy, who threaten to hang him, his only offense being devotedly attached to the Union, and having acted in the capacity of a grand muzzle for loud-mouthed secessionists in and about Bardstown, his home.

To the loyal ladies and gentlemen of Bardstown I am under a great many obligations for their kindness to my jaded and worn-out soldiers. The presence of rebel hordes could not keep them from waving their handkerchiefs at my brave fellows in appreciation of their long resistance, and the latter, particularly Drs. Newman and McCown, furnished me by signs with all the information it was possible to convey.

As for my men, all I have to say is that having myself met the Confederate forces in eight fields, never did I witness such excellent dash in the field, such coolness under fire, nor such patience during the weary twenty-four hours that every man of my little band displayed while cooped up in that stable, surrounded as they were by yelling hosts of rebels. Even the marauding chief himself (Morgan) could not help complimenting the 25 "damned Yankees," who detained him twenty-four hours.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. SULLIVAN,
Lieutenant Fourth U. S. Cavalry, Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
District of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.

No. 6.

Report of Maj. Israel N. Stiles, Sixty-third Indiana Infantry, of skirmish at Shepherdsville, Ky.

STOCKADE AT SALT RIVER BRIDGE,
Shepherdsville, Ky., July 20, 1863.

SIR: I deem it proper to submit the following report:

On the 6th instant the enemy in force, under John [H.] Morgan, appeared at Bardstown, moving in the direction of this place. Having no doubt of his intention to attempt the destruction of the bridge over Salt River at this place, and desiring to make every arrangement possible for a successful defense of the same, and having no means of communicating within the necessary time with the lieutenant-colonel commanding the regiment, who was at New Haven, I applied by telegraph directly to General Boyle for artillerists enough to work the 12 pounder gun here, and also for leave to order Captain [D.] Morris, with his company, which

was at the stockade above, to join me at once. General Boyle responded to my request by sending Lieutenant [W. H.] Brown, Sixth Michigan Battery, with 10 men, to work the artillery, and by ordering Captain Morris by telegraph to join me immediately, which he did with one-half his company, the other half, under command of Lieutenant [W. F.] Henderson, being at another stockade, some 3 miles above. Captain Morris was closely followed by the enemy, and kept up a running fight with him for nearly 1½ miles, with what results to the enemy is not known. He reached me about dark, with a loss of 2 men taken prisoners. This force, added to that already with me, gave me about 115 men and 4 commissioned officers. With this force, and the advantage of my position, I felt confident of my ability to at least occupy the attention of the enemy sufficiently long for our forces, which I felt sure must be close upon his rear, to engage him. During the night he was near enough for us to hear the shouts of his men. Morning found General Hobson's force so close upon his rear that he left precipitately in the direction of Brandenburg without making an attack upon us.

In the mean time Lieutenant Henderson placed his men on the train on his way to join me near Bardstown Junction. The train was surrounded and stopped by the enemy, and a general system of plundering and pillage commenced. Lieutenant Henderson formed his little band (about 30 men) in line of battle, and boldly charged through the enemy's ranks, killing 2 (whose bodies have since been found), wounding several, and reached me the next morning, with a loss of only 3 men prisoners Several officers, passengers on the train, failed to make their escape, and were taken prisoners.

I deem the conduct of Lieutenant Henderson and his men on this occasion as very praiseworthy, and that of the lieutenant especially as worthy of special mention, as a brave boy and good officer.

The conduct of Lieutenant Brown, and the other officers and men under my command, was such as gave me confidence in my ability to do what you expected me to do, to defend the bridge "though attacked by Morgan's whole force."

Very respectfully,

I. N. STILES,
Major Sixty-third Indiana, Commanding Salt River Bridge.

Capt. A. C. SEMPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 7.

Report of Brig. Gen. Henry M. Judah, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps.

HDQRS. JUDAH'S (3D) DIVISION, 23D ARMY CORPS,
Glasgow, Ky., July 30, 1863.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Ohio:

COLONEL: I inclose herewith, direct, a copy of my official report of the operations of the forces under my immediate command, recently opposed to those under the rebel General John H. Morgan.

I send this copy direct, as the major-general commanding the department desired me to forward it as expeditiously as possible. I also trans-

mit by same mail the original report, through the proper channel, corps headquarters.

Having been maliciously and falsely charged with neglect of duty by some writer, in an article which appeared in a Louisville newspaper, I respectfully request permission to place my report in the hands of the journal referred to, for publication, whenever the major-general commanding the department can accord me the privilege.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. JUDAH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. JUDAH'S (3D) DIVISION, 23D ARMY CORPS,
Glasgow, Ky., July 29, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my division, and a portion of it under my immediate personal command, resulting in the defeat, dispersion, and capture of the rebel forces under Maj. Gen. John H. Morgan:

Learning on the 22d of June that the enemy was approaching Carthage, Tenn. (the United States forces at that point constituting a portion of my command), I moved from Glasgow, Ky., with the First Brigade of my division, to Scottsville, for the purpose of checking his advance into Kentucky, or of attacking him, if he afforded me an opportunity, in the vicinity of Carthage or Gallatin. The enemy suddenly fell back, and, from the best information I could derive, was moving toward Celina and Burkesville. I immediately moved my First Brigade to Tompkinsville, and my Second Brigade to Marrowbone, two points which effectually covered all the approaches into any portion of Kentucky lying south and west of Columbia. General Shackelford's brigade, which had reported to me by your orders, I posted at Ray's Cross-Roads or Paces, a point from which it could readily re-enforce either of the brigades of my division, as might be necessary. The road to Columbia was necessarily left to other forces to protect, as I advised you by telegraph, and my dispositions were approved by yourself.

On the 3d instant, a portion of General Morgan's forces attempted to force the position at Marrowbone, held by my Second Brigade, under Brigadier-General Hobson, and were handsomely repulsed. I reached that point early on the succeeding day, and determined to attack the enemy at Burkesville with my entire division on the succeeding morning, moving up my First Brigade, under Brigadier-General Manson, during the night for that purpose. Before the necessary orders could be given, word was received from the front that the enemy had disappeared and taken the Columbia road. Although I had every reason to apprehend resistance to his advance at Columbia, from other United States forces from Jamestown or other points, I dispatched General Shackelford with his brigade within half an hour in the direction of Columbia, having previously re-enforced him by the Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry from my division.

On the ensuing morning, and as soon as it could possibly move, I started General Hobson's brigade in the same direction, with discretion to move according to circumstances. From this period these two forces were merged into an independent command, under Brig. Gen. E. H. Hobson, whose report will cover its operations up to the 19th instant.

Before leaving Marrowbone, I ordered the First Brigade, under Brigadier-General Manson, from Tompkinsville to Glasgow, proceeding there

myself. Upon its arrival there, I took command in person of its cavalry, consisting of the Fifth Indiana, Lieutenant-Colonel Butler; the Fourteenth Illinois, Colonel Capron, and the Eleventh Kentucky, Major ———, including two (attached) 3-inch Rodman guns and four mountain howitzers; in all, 1,200 men, and marched for Greensburg.

Unprecedentedly high water at Green River compelled me to ferry my whole force at Vaughn's Ferry on that stream, involving a detention of thirty-six hours. Deeming it useless after crossing to attempt to join the pursuing force, I directed my march upon the left flank of the enemy, for the purpose of intercepting him upon his attempt to return after crossing the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. I therefore moved to Elizabethtown, and thence to Litchfield, a position from which it was in my power to anticipate the enemy at any possible point upon Green River he might attempt to cross at, and force him to fight. To my surprise, I there learned that he crossed the Ohio; forced to do so, as I have since learned from prisoners of high rank, by the interposition of my force between him and Green River. I left at once for Elizabethtown, and thence by rail to Louisville as rapidly as railroad facilities would permit. From Louisville I moved by steamboat, by order of Major-General Burnside, to Cincinnati, where I was supplied with fresh horses, involving an unavoidable delay of over a day. I left Cincinnati on the afternoon of the 15th instant, leaving behind the Eleventh Kentucky, yet unsupplied with horses, with orders to follow on as rapidly as possible. This force, excepting one company, never reached me, and was subsequently detached from my command. I reached Portsmouth, on the Ohio River, on the afternoon of the 16th instant, disembarked, procured supplies for men and horses, and transportation, and at 9 p. m. I marched for Fair Oaks and Portland, 30 miles distant. At the latter point I was positively informed that the enemy was advancing upon Centreville. I rested a couple of hours and pushed on to that point, where I took an admirable position for defense, and sent out reconnoitering parties, who reported to me a retrograde movement of the enemy in the direction of Keystone Furnace. Early on the ensuing morning I continued my march toward Pomeroy, on the enemy's right flank, and between him and the river, with the intention of consummating on the banks of the Ohio what his sudden change of direction prevented me from doing on those of Green River. I remained at Pomeroy long enough to feed my animals and men, and ascertain definitely that the enemy was making (via Chester) for Buffington Bar, on the Ohio River. I then regarded his defeat as so certain that I announced to General Burnside its probability on the ensuing morning, and at 10 p. m. resumed my march for Buffington Bar, via Racine. I adopted this route against the advice of citizens whom I was compelled to consult for information. It was the only practicable one the enemy could have retreated upon from an attack by General Hobson's forces in his rear.

Before leaving Pomeroy, I dispatched a courier to General Hobson, apprising him of my direction, and requesting him to press the enemy's rear with all the forces he could bring up. Traveling all night, I reached the last descent to the river bottom at Buffington Bar at 5.30 a. m. on the 19th. Here, halting my force and placing my artillery in a commanding position, I determined to make a reconnaissance in person, for the purpose of ascertaining if a report just made to me—that the gunboats had left on a previous evening, the Home Guards had retreated, and that the enemy had been crossing all night—was true. A very dense fog enveloped everything, confining the view of surrounding objects to a radius of about 50 yards. I was accompanied by a small ad-

vance guard, my escort, and one piece of Henshaw's battery, a section of which, under Captain Henshaw, I had ordered to join my force. I advanced slowly and cautiously along a road leading toward the river, inclosed on each side by a fence, upon each side of which were inclosed fields for about 400 yards, when my little force found itself enveloped on three sides—front and both flanks—by three regiments, dismounted, and led by Col. Basil [W.] Duke, just discernible through the fog, at a distance of from 50 to 100 yards. This force, as I afterward learned, had been disposed for the capture of the Home Guards, intrenched on the bank of the river. To use Colonel Duke's own expression after his capture, "He could not have been more surprised at the presence of my force had it dropped from the clouds." As soon as discovered, the enemy opened a heavy fire, advancing so rapidly that before the piece of artillery could be brought into battery it was captured, as were also Capt. R. C. Kise, my assistant adjutant-general, Captain Grafton, volunteer aide-de-camp, and between 20 and 30 of my men. Two privates were killed. Major McCook (since dead), paymaster and volunteer aide-de-camp, Lieut. F. G. Price, aide-de-camp, and 10 men were wounded.

Searching in vain for an opening through which to charge and temporarily beat back the enemy, I was compelled to fall back upon the main body, which I rapidly brought up into position, and opened a rapid and beautifully accurate artillery fire from the pieces of the Fifth Indiana upon a battery of two pieces, which the enemy had opened upon me, as well as upon his deployed dismounted force in line. Obstructing fences prevented a charge by my cavalry. In less than half an hour the enemy's lines were broken and in retreat. The advance of my artillery, and a charge of cavalry, made by Lieutenant O'Neil, Fifth Indiana Cavalry, with only 50 men, converted his retreat into a rout, and drove him upon General Hobson's forces, which had engaged him upon the other road. His prisoners, the piece of artillery lost by me, all of his own artillery (five pieces), his camp equipage, and transportation and plunder of all kinds, were abandoned and captured. We also captured large numbers of prisoners, including Colonels Basil [W.] Duke, Dick [R. C.] Morgan, and Allen [Ward?], and the most of General Morgan's staff.

I have not discriminated between the prisoners captured by the regiments under my own immediate command and those under General Hobson, the position of the latter being more favorable for the purpose, while the position and share of the former in the attack entitle it to a corresponding one in its general results, which are the defeat, dispersion, and almost entire capture of the enemy's forces, a portion of those under my own immediate command participating in the subsequent pursuit down to the latest date.

After the attack upon my advance had been made, the gunboats came up and opened a fire upon the retreating enemy.

Through the persevering and patient endurance of the officers and men of my command, who had been almost constantly in the saddle for a period of more than thirty days, results have been acquired which challenge those of any known cavalry achievements; few, if any, during the present war, have been characterized by such an entire discomfiture of a homogeneous enemy.

All did well, from the bugler to the colonel; none could have done better. My obligations are also due to the members of my staff, both regular and volunteer; among the latter, Major McCook, paymaster (since dead from wounds received in action); Captains Edgar, Grafton,

Kise, [D. W. H.] Day, and [John E.] McGowan; Lieutenants [Henry T.] Bissell and Price, and medical director, Surgeon [John T.] Kimbly, of my regular staff, were all active in the performance of their appropriate staff duties.

I cannot close this report without adverting to the gallant conduct of the Home Guards of Meigs County, under Captains Smith and Hoston. They persistently annoyed the enemy for a distance of from 8 to 10 miles by a desultory fire, which harassed him much and materially interfered with his procurement of supplies.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. JUDAH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. G. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Twenty-third Army Corps.

No. 8.

Report of Brig. Gen. Edward H. Hobson, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, &c.

GREENSBURG, *September* —, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the pursuit and capture of the rebel forces under command of Brig. Gen. John [H.] Morgan:

On the 6th day of July, at 1.30 p. m., I arrived at Lebanon, Ky., with my command, the Ninth and Twelfth Regiments of Kentucky Cavalry; also the command of Brigadier-General Shackelford, consisting of the Eighth Regiment and a battalion of the Third Kentucky Cavalry and one section of the Twenty-second Indiana Battery. Soon after my arrival, the First Kentucky Cavalry, Second East Tennessee Mounted Infantry, Second Ohio Cavalry, Seventh Ohio Mounted Infantry, and a battery of four mountain howitzers, under the command of Col. F. Wolford, entered the place, having marched from Somerset.

Immediately after my arrival, I received the following dispatch:

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *July* 6—4.30 p. m.

General HOBSON:

It is reported that a small portion of Morgan's command was at Harrodsburg this morning, but the main body went from Springfield in the direction of Bardstown. You will combine the commands of General Shackelford and Colonel Wolford, and, after ascertaining as near as possible the direction of General Morgan's route, you will endeavor to overtake him or cut him off. Please telegraph at once the composition of your own brigade, and also that of Shackelford and Wolford. You are authorized to subsist your command upon the country, and impress the necessary horses to replace the broken-down ones. This should be done in a regular way. Morgan ought to be broken to pieces before he gets out of the State. Answer at once.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

In compliance with the above order, I assumed command of all the forces, numbering about 2,500 men. The rebels, after destroying the depot and many other public and private buildings, left in the direction of Bardstown on the evening of the 5th instant. I left in pursuit at 5 p. m. of the 6th, reaching Bardstown about 7 a. m. of the 7th. From Bardstown the enemy took the Shepherdsville road. I followed

without halting. At Brown's tan-yard, I ascertained that Morgan had gone to Bardstown Junction, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. I took a road leading to that place, arriving about 5 p. m. Here I was obliged to halt for the purpose of obtaining rations for my command, as it was impossible to find subsistence in the country. During the night a train was sent from Louisville with supplies. At this place the enemy captured a train of cars, destroying the United States mail and robbing the express company's safe, after which the train was allowed to return to Elizabethtown. They also attempted to destroy a bridge over a small stream, but were unsuccessful. From this point I communicated with Brigadier-General Boyle, commanding District of Kentucky, advising him of the move of Morgan toward Brandenburg, and requested that a gunboat be sent to that place to prevent him crossing the river into Indiana. As soon as rations were issued, the pursuit was continued. About 7 p. m. of the 8th, I received information that Morgan had captured two boats, and was crossing his command into Indiana; also that a gunboat and transports with troops were at Rock Haven. I halted my command at the forks of the road leading to Brandenburg and Rock Haven, 12 miles distant from the former and 3 miles from the latter, and went to Rock Haven to communicate with the officers in command, intending, if I could receive the co-operation of the gunboat and troops, to make a night attack upon the enemy; but upon my arrival I found that the boats had gone to the mouth of Salt River, distant 20 miles. The night being very dark, and my troops very much fatigued, I did not deem it prudent to attack the enemy with my force alone, as this point is capable of defense by a small force against vastly superior numbers. At an early hour of the morning, I moved forward, entering the place about 7 o'clock, the enemy having succeeded in crossing the river the night before. I found the steamer John T. McCombs, which I immediately dispatched to Louisville for transports. The steamer Alice Dean was upon the opposite side, in flames, having been fired by the enemy. In the evening transports arrived, and I succeeded in crossing my command by 2 o'clock Friday morning, the 10th instant. At daylight I followed in the direction of Corydon. On the way I passed the ruins of a farm-house and flouring-mill, which were burned by the rebels. Passing Corydon, I arrived at Salem on the morning of Saturday, July 11. After destroying the railroad depot and robbing the stores, the enemy left, moving toward Madison, via Lexington, which latter place my advance reached about 8 o'clock in the evening. Here he again changed his course, moving north toward Vernon. Upon consultation with the brigade commanders, it was deemed best to halt for the night for feed and rest. The enemy, learning of the Federal force at Vernon, threatened the place with a small portion of his command, while the balance were moving on Versailles. On Sunday, I moved to within a mile of Versailles, and halted to feed. From Versailles I marched to Harrison, on the State line between Indiana and Ohio, my advance arriving about dark. The enemy crossed the Whitewater River at this place, burning the bridge, about an hour before my advance arrived. The rear of my command did not arrive until nearly morning, being detained in getting the artillery over the hills and fording the river. I pushed forward the next morning, arriving at Glendale about noon, where I received an order from headquarters to await further orders at that place. About 3 p. m. I received an order to move forward. The column was immediately put in motion, halting for the night at Newberry, to feed and rest.

Early in the morning marched to Batavia, entering the town about 9 a. m. Through the ignorance of my guide, I was taken 5 miles out of

my way. From Batavia the enemy took the road leading to Portsmouth, but changed his direction toward Piketon.

July 14, Colonel Sanders, commanding brigade, composed of parts of the Eighth and Ninth Michigan Cavalry and one section of the Eleventh Michigan Battery, reported to me. As I found great difficulty in bringing my artillery forward, owing to the horses having broken down, and the impossibility of procuring fresh ones on the road, I separated my command, ordering Colonel Kautz to move forward with his brigade, composed of the Second and Seventh Ohio Regiments, and to make every endeavor to overtake Morgan, attack, and compel him to make a stand, and I would support him with Colonel Sanders' brigade, while the balance of my command would follow as fast as their jaded condition would permit. In some places the road had been partially obstructed, but not so as to cause the enemy any serious delay. At Jasper, Morgan burned the bridge over the canal, causing some delay to my advance, but it was speedily rebuilt, under the direction of Colonel Kautz.

On the night of the 17th instant, I halted my command at Jackson. The enemy, after burning the railroad depot here, moved toward Pomeroy.

At 3 a. m. July 18, I continued the pursuit. I soon ascertained that Morgan had changed his course, moving toward Buffington Island. About 5 p. m. I received the following dispatch from Colonel Kautz:

RUTLAND, OHIO—4.30 p. m.

General HOBSON:

The rebels tried to force an entrance into Pomeroy, and have been repulsed. Captain Higley, Seventh Ohio Cavalry, left Morgan's rear an hour ago on Chester road, between 7 and 10 miles from here. They are supposed to be marching for Buffington Island, about 25 miles from here, where they will try to ford the river. It is too high, however, and the gunboats are on the alert. General Scammon commanded at Pomeroy. No serious damage done. I have stopped to feed and rest, and shall push on to-night. An intelligent lady, at whose house Morgan was this afternoon, thinks they consider their case hopeless unless they can cross at Buffington Island to-night.

AUGUST V. KAUTZ,
Colonel Second Ohio Cavalry.

P. S.—I have had no communication with General Judah, but the country people saw him to-day marching on Pomeroy. He could have been in Morgan's front to-day (this morning) by marching about 25 miles last night. The rebels are bent on crossing to-night, but they cannot do it.

I sent the above dispatch to General Shackelford and Colonel Wolford, with orders for them to feed and move forward that night. The advance, under Colonel Kautz, drove in the pickets of the enemy about 5 a. m. July 19. It soon became evident that the enemy would not make a stand, but were retreating up the river bank. I had been informed by citizens that there was no road up the river, and that the hills were impassable, and I supposed that General Judah was on the river road below. As soon as I found the enemy were retreating up the river, I dispatched my aide to General Shackelford, who was about 5 miles in the rear, with orders for him to halt his and Wolford's brigade at forks of road, 3 miles from Buffington, to intercept and prevent Morgan from getting to my rear, a move I had for several days believed that he would attempt as soon as I could get an opportunity to attack him. Soon after General Shackelford had taken position, as ordered, the rebel Colonels [W. W.] Ward and [R. C.] Morgan surrendered their commands, numbering about 400 men and officers, to Lieutenant-Colonel Holloway, Eighth Kentucky Cavalry. Colonels Sanders and Kautz and Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, First Kentucky Cavalry, were ordered to

pursue the enemy up the river, and by that means drive them toward General Shackelford and Colonel Wolford.

Soon after making the disposition of my forces as above stated, I received a dispatch from General Shackelford, asking for re-enforcements. In compliance, I directed Colonel Kautz to report, with his brigade, to him. Learning from one of my orderlies that a column of cavalry was coming up the river, to my right and rear, I immediately sent orders for Colonel Sanders to return to the place of attack with his brigade. As there had been no communication between General Judah and myself, I deemed it prudent to find out whether the force approaching did not belong to his command. This I found to be the case. General Judah immediately assumed command of the whole force, I protesting against it. I told him it was true he was my superior officer, and could do so, but that I had been placed in command at Lebanon, Ky., by a special order from General Burnside, and, from the disposition of my forces, it was impossible to give him my plans, and the matter should be referred for adjustment to department headquarters; that, fortunately for the country, but a small portion of my command was here; that most of it was following Morgan, under orders from me. Thus I became separated from my command, which had gone in pursuit of the fleeing rebels, I, with my staff, being detained awaiting orders from General Judah. About 12 m. Col. Basil [W.] Duke and command were brought in, having surrendered to Sergeant [Charles F.] Doke, of the Ninth Michigan Cavalry. Soon after, Colonels [D. H.] Smith, [R. C.] Morgan, [J. M.] Huffman, and many other officers, together with a large number of enlisted men, were brought in, having surrendered to different officers of my command.

Not having received a report from the brigade commanders, it is impossible for me to give the exact number of prisoners taken or the amount of stores captured. The casualties in my command did not exceed 5 or 6, while the enemy lost in killed (according to a report made to me by Dr. D. K. Scriver, of the Ohio militia) 57, with quite a large number of wounded. The rout was complete; the enemy abandoned everything, and fled in the wildest confusion. I take this opportunity to return my thanks to General Shackelford, Colonels Wolford, Kautz, Jacob, and Sanders for their kind and valuable assistance and prompt obedience to orders at all times, and to all the officers of my command I am indebted for their courtesy and officerlike bearing throughout the entire pursuit. Lieut. George Holbrook, First Michigan Battery, and Lieutenant Weaver, Sixteenth Kentucky Volunteers, as my aides, rendered willing and valuable aid in carrying orders, and deserve the warmest praise. James May, Fourth Indiana Cavalry, George Harbison, Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, and Thomas Parmer, Twenty-first Kentucky Infantry, my orderlies, deserve especial mention for their prompt and intelligent obedience to orders; and to the enlisted men of the command am I especially under obligation for their untiring energy and cheerfulness during the long and tedious march of over 800 miles, being in the saddle most of the time for twenty-one days and nights, deprived of sleep, and often on short rations, yet they were ever eager to be moving. They will deserve and will receive the thanks of a grateful people. And to the citizens of Indiana and Ohio who so nobly came to our assistance, and so generously provided for our wants, I return my thanks, and I assure them they will ever be held in grateful remembrance by all the command.

I would respectfully call your attention to the accompanying report of Colonel Hixon, commanding Ohio militia, who rendered great assist-

ance from the time he reported to me for orders to the close of the expedition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry Expedition.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Cincinnati.

No. 9.

Report of Col. August V. Kautz, Second Ohio Cavalry, commanding Cavalry Brigade.

HDQRS. 1ST CAV. BRIG., 3D DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Lexington, Ky., August 11, 1863.

I have the honor to report the part taken by my command, consisting of the Second and Seventh Ohio Cavalry, in the pursuit and capture of General Morgan's forces, recently in Ohio.

At Winchester, Adams County, Ohio, on the morning of the 16th of July, I was directed by General Hobson to press on with my command as fast as possible, and crowd the enemy as much as possible, without reference to the other forces engaged in the pursuit. I reached Jasper at 11 p. m., and there found my progress obstructed by the destruction of the bridges across the Scioto Canal. Five or six hours were required to construct a bridge sufficient for the command to cross on the following morning, and it was therefore after night, on the 17th, when I reached Jackson. Anticipating an all-night march on the following night, I rested at Jackson until 3 a. m. on the 18th. I was joined at Jackson by Colonel Sanders, with detachments of the Eighth and Ninth Michigan Cavalry and two pieces of artillery. At Rutland I got reliable information that Morgan intended to cross the Ohio River at Buffington Island, and, halting only to feed and refresh the men, I pushed on through Chester, and followed the enemy on the Chester and Portland road. Soon after daylight the enemy's pickets fired on our advance about 2 miles from Portland. Believing the enemy to be crossing the Ohio, I decided to attack immediately, hoping to disconcert the enemy thereby, though I could not parade more than 200 men.

Colonel Sanders was an hour behind with the artillery, and General Shackelford could not be much nearer than Chester, 12 or 14 miles distant. I had reason to believe that General Judah was not far off, and that the gunboats must be near on the river, but I had no reliable information when either would be on hand.

The Second and Seventh were dismounted and deployed as skirmishers, and the enemy driven out of the woods, when the artillery and Colonel Sanders' command came up. The artillery was immediately opened, and the enemy soon began a precipitate retreat, as, about the same time, we heard artillery on the right, and soon after the heavier guns of the gunboats, and the retreat soon degenerated into a general rout.

Colonel Sanders was directed to pursue with the Eighth and Ninth Michigan Cavalry, whilst I sent a dispatch to the rear that the enemy had retreated up the river, and recommended that they be intercepted on some cross-roads, as the Chester and Portland road runs nearly par-

allel to the river. The necessity of rest and refreshment prevented immediate pursuit by my command.

In the afternoon I was directed to report to General Shackelford, who had moved to intercept Morgan, but did not reach his command until the next evening, near Cheshire, about 60 miles distant by the route we traveled, just as the main body of General Morgan's forces were surrendering. Here the pursuit with my command closed, except about 40 men of the Second, under Captain Ulrey, that were present in the pursuit and capture of General Morgan himself, a week later.

The particular work accomplished by my command in this affair was the continuous march from Jackson to Portland, a distance of nearly 70 miles, in less than thirty hours, and coming upon the enemy in time to prevent his orderly retreat from the river if molested by other forces, and the spirited attack of the men that induced the enemy to believe that General Hobson's entire force was at hand, thus causing in a great measure their disorderly retreat.

Colonel Sanders will make a report direct to you of his spirited pursuit of the rebels and the capture of their artillery.

Colonel Garrard commanded the Seventh and Lieutenant-Colonel Purington commanded the Second Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. The conduct of both these officers was without reproach, and they aided me materially by their advice.

Lieutenant Long, of the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, performed valuable service by blockading the Hocking River roads, which compelled Morgan to turn back toward Cheshire. He had been dispatched on the 16th with some men to Chillicothe to take the railroad and get in advance of the raiders.

Our loss was 1 man killed, accidentally, by the only militiaman present with my command, and another severely wounded, both of the Second Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

The enemy made no opposition or defense, except a few shots from skirmishers, but fled precipitately when the artillery opened.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUGUST V. KAUTZ,
Colonel Second Ohio Volunteer Cavalry,
Comdg. First Cav. Brig., Third Div., Twenty-third Army Corps.

Lieutenant BUTLER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 10.

Report of Col. William P. Sanders, Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, commanding Provisional Cavalry Brigade.

LEXINGTON, KY., *August* 10, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Eighth and Ninth Michigan Cavalry and the Eleventh Michigan Battery, under my command, during the late pursuit of the rebels, under General John H. Morgan:

In obedience to instructions, I assumed command of the Eighth and Ninth [Regiments] and Eleventh Michigan Battery, at Danville, Ky., on the evening of the 6th of July, and marched the same night toward Lawrenceburg and Frankfort, to prevent the enemy from crossing the

Kentucky River in that vicinity. Reports of small parties of rebels reached me at various points, but I could learn nothing of any force until, the 8th, I learned that a party of some 200 were moving toward Cumming's Ferry. I immediately sent a detachment, under Major [M. F.] Gallagher, in pursuit, and one, under Major Way, across the river below to intercept any that might cross. Major Gallagher overtook and routed the enemy near Cumming's Ferry, captured 20 prisoners, 40 horses, a number of arms, equipments, &c., and followed them beyond Harrodsburg, and until they were divided in small parties.

On the 9th, I marched, in obedience to the orders of the general commanding department, to Eminence, on the Lexington and Louisville Railroad, reaching there about 8 a. m. on the 10th; and on the same day marched to Westport, on the Ohio River, in obedience to orders from Brigadier-General Boyle, whose orders I had been instructed to obey.

I reached Westport before daylight on the 11th. The distance from Lawrenceburg to Westport is about 55 miles. I was ordered to put my command on transports at this place and proceed up the river to Madison, or to such other point as I should select, and to report to General Manson, if I should find him. I reported to General Manson near Vevay, Ind., and, under his instructions, proceeded to Cincinnati, Ohio, where I was directed to send out scouting parties toward Camp Dennison, and to move my command to Avondale; and on the same day (13th) I was ordered with all the command to join General Hobson's force and aid in the pursuit of the enemy. I reported to General Hobson on the morning of the 14th, and remained with his command until after the capture of Morgan's command.

In the skirmish at Buffington Island, my command (one battalion of the Ninth, two companies of the Eighth, and four guns of the battery had been left at Westport, for the want of transportation, and on duty at Cincinnati) was next to the advance, under Colonel Kautz. On arriving on the field, Colonel Kautz's command was deployed on foot as skirmishers. I found the enemy were retreating soon after my artillery opened, and followed with the Eighth and Ninth. These were the first regiments in the pursuit, and, after a short skirmish with the rear guard, it became a race. The enemy left three guns, all their wagons, &c., which were first captured by my command. We followed that portion of the rebels that took up a ravine to the left, leading back toward the road we had followed during the night. We captured between 200 and 300 prisoners and horses. Colonel [R. C.] Morgan's regiment and Col. Basil [W.] Duke surrendered to my command. Colonel Morgan himself and a portion of his regiment fell into the hands of a part of our forces that had been sent back on the road to intercept them.

My command was shelled by the gunboats, so that I had to send a portion of it into a ravine for protection. I had but little fighting, but the officers and men showed the greatest willingness to engage the enemy, and underwent the fatigue and hardships of a long and forced march with the utmost cheerfulness, and were at all times ready to march or for any emergency.

Loss, 3 wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. SANDERS,
Colonel, Commanding Eighth and Ninth Michigan.

Lieut. Col. G. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Twenty-third Corps.

No. 11.

Report of Lieut. Col. Grover S. Wormer, Eighth Michigan Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
In the Field, July 20, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the marches, &c., of the Eighth Michigan Cavalry, under my command, since leaving Hickman Bridge, Ky., July 4, 1863, to this time:

Receiving orders on the evening of July 4 to make a forced march with my command to Lebanon, Ky., and there support the garrison threatened by John [H.] Morgan, I broke camp at 9 o'clock, pursuant to said orders. I ordered all tents and baggage left behind, and but two days' rations in the men's haversacks.

At 2 a. m. of the 5th, I halted my command for two hours, 4 miles beyond Danville, having marched 24 miles. At this place I fell in with the Eleventh Michigan Battery and Ninth Michigan Cavalry, in command of Col. James I. David, and he being the senior officer I came under his orders. At Parksville I halted for feed and water, and was here ordered to follow the Ninth Cavalry and Eleventh Battery, which I did. We reached Lebanon at 2 p. m., when the Eleventh Battery immediately opened upon the rear guard of the enemy, then leaving town on the Lexington pike. My desire to charge into the town, or cut off the enemy by a cross-road, not being concurred in by Colonel David, they were permitted to escape without molestation, much to the disappointment of my whole command. The Twentieth Kentucky Infantry, Colonel Hanson, had surrendered an hour before our arrival, after a most gallant fight against vastly superior numbers. The enemy had burned the railroad depot and station-house, with several private dwellings, and pillaged the principal stores in the town. At 8 o'clock the same day I was ordered to countermarch with the Ninth Cavalry and the Eleventh Battery to Danville, which place we reached at 4 p. m. of the 6th, making the march without halt, except for feed and water. At Danville, Col. W. P. Sanders, Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, took command of the whole force, constituting the Eighth and Ninth Michigan Cavalry Brigade.

At 12.30 a. m of the 7th, we took up our line of march for Lawrenceburg, Ky., 43 miles distant from Danville. Halting at Harrodsburg for breakfast, feed, and water, we pushed on, reaching Lawrenceburg at 4 p. m. From Lawrenceburg I sent out Lieut. J. E. Babbitt, with 50 men, to scout between the Kentucky and Salt Rivers. On the Salt River, near Salvisa, Lieutenant Babbitt came upon Captain [G. S.] Alexander's company, of Morgan's division, and captured 30, killing 14.

The command remained at Lawrenceburg awaiting orders until 9 p. m. on the 11th instant, when we took up our line of march for Westport, via Eminence and La Grange, reaching Westport at 12 midnight, having marched 73 miles over a very rough and hilly road, with but four hours' halt at Eminence for rest, feed, and water.

At Westport, Charles Laturner, private Company G, was accidentally shot through the body, and was left at that place, under proper care.

Morgan having crossed the Ohio River into Indiana, we took transports on Sunday morning, the 12th instant, for Madison, Ind., in order to cut him off, leaving behind Company I, of my command, a portion of the Ninth, with all our extra baggage, wagons, &c., in command of Colonel David, not having transportation sufficient for the entire com-

mand. At Madison we found Morgan had got ahead of us; so we moved on to Lawrenceburg, Ind., where Major Mix was sent out to reconnoiter the enemy, learn his force, &c. He proceeded to Guilford, 10 miles, and reported again in three hours, to the entire satisfaction of General Manson, commanding forces on transports.

From Lawrenceburg we moved on to Cincinnati, reaching that city at 5.30 p. m. on the 13th instant.

At Cincinnati, Major Edgerly was sent out with his battalion, by Colonel Sanders, on a scout, joining us again at Batavia, Ohio, on the 15th, having accomplished his mission with success. Lieutenant Babbitt was also sent out 2 miles from the city to guard a bridge. I have not heard from him since that time.

At 4 p. m. the 14th, Colonel Sanders, with the balance of his command, moved out to Evendale, 3 miles from the city, remaining there until 3.30 p. m. of the same day, when he received orders to join Brigadier-General Hobson's command, in pursuit of Morgan, which command we reached 16 miles north of Cincinnati.

From this time we continued the pursuit, with but short halts for feed and rest for our horses, until Sunday morning, the 19th instant. After marching all the previous night, we came upon the enemy at Buffington Island Ford, near Portland, Ohio, some 250 miles east of Cincinnati.

In coming upon the enemy, the Second and Seventh Ohio Cavalry, being in our front, were dismounted and deployed as skirmishers. Our brigade then came up, when Colonel Sanders ordered the Eleventh Michigan Battery to open upon the rebels and the Eighth and Ninth to charge. This was done with alacrity and spirit, when the enemy, already slowly retiring, took to flight in great disorder, strewing the ground over which they fled with the plunder which they had accumulated all along their line of march. On reaching the woods, I deployed Major Edgerly, with his battalion, to the right, and Major Mix to the left. The pursuit was continued until I had driven them into a cot-hole in the woods and surrounded them with my regiment, when Col. G. Springer [?], of Morgan's command, surrendered 573 prisoners, with their horses and equipments, which I turned over to the provost-marshal at Buffington Island Ford.

Not any of my command were killed, and but 2 wounded, namely, E. A. Kesler, sergeant Company A, and James Reed, corporal Company A. First Sergt. G. Warner, Company A, received a severe wound in the leg by the accidental discharge of his pistol while on the march.

I cannot speak in terms of too strong praise of my command since breaking camp at Hickman. During the long, tedious march of 578 miles, which took sixteen days, much of the time night and day, and that with short rations, they have endured it as Michigan soldiers through this ungodly war have done, without complaint. With cheerfulness and alacrity have my orders been responded to by both officers and men. I was obliged to leave several along the line of march, either sick or worn out; some on account of their horses giving out, with no fresh ones to be procured at that time. Our arms (the Spencer rifles) proved, as before, a terror to the rebels. They thought us in much stronger force than we were, when each man could pour seven shots into them so rapidly. This is the first instance during the war, I think, where the proportion of killed was greater than the wounded. As far as reports have come in, it is at least 3 killed to 1 wounded, and this fact is owing to the terrible execution of our rifles.

We remain here a short time to gather up captured property, arms, &c., and then expect to be ordered back to Hickman. Capt. S. Wells,

Lieutenant Tubbs, and Lieut. W. B. Smith represent my command on Colonel Sanders' staff.

With much respect,

G. S. WORMER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Eighth Michigan Cavalry.

Col. JOHN STOCKTON,
Eighth Michigan Cavalry.

No. 12.

Reports of Maj. George W. Rue, Ninth Kentucky Cavalry.

SALINEVILLE, OHIO, *July* 26, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to give you the following report:

I carried out your order to the letter last night—fed my horses at Knoxville. General Shackelford came up; agreed to go with him provided he would give me the advance to intercept Morgan, who was moving north. I joined General Shackelford at Hammondsville at 7 a. m. We learned that Morgan was going in the direction of Salineville. His forces were turned here this morning, and then took a northeastern direction, making toward Smith's Ferry. I was ordered forward by General Shackelford to intercept him, leading down the North Fork of Little Beaver, where I captured him about 8 miles east of Salineville and 4 miles south of New Lisbon, at about 2 o'clock this p. m.; took him with the forces I left Gallagher with, no other forces being nearer than 2 miles. I demanded an unconditional surrender, and held him until General Shackelford came up, which was about thirty minutes after Morgan's surrender, with 336 prisoners, including officers, and 400 horses.

G. W. RUE,
Major Ninth Kentucky Cavalry.

Maj. Gen. W. T. H. BROOKS, *Wellsville, Ohio.*

CINCINNATI, *July* 29, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report:

On the evening of Thursday, the 23d instant, by your order, I left barracks at Covington, Ky., at 7 p. m., with a command of 375 cavalrymen, being detachments from different regiments, as follows: One hundred and twenty from the Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry, under Major Graham; 75 from the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry; 50 from the Eighth Michigan Cavalry; also small detachments from the First and Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, and a number of men from various other regiments left behind from different commands; also three pieces of artillery from the Fifteenth Indiana Battery, under Lieutenant Torr.

The command left the Little Miami Railroad Depot, in Cincinnati, at 10 p. m., for Bellaire, via Columbus, the train losing no time on the transit, and arrived at that point at 1 p. m. of Friday, the 24th instant. I disembarked the horses and men, and encamped at Bellaire for the remainder of the night.

On the following day we patroled both up and down the bank of the Ohio River for a considerable distance. At 1 p. m of that day I was

notified by Major-General Brooks to load my force upon the cars, and proceed with the greatest possible haste to Steubenville. However, I did not stop at that point, but passed on to Shanghai, when I again disembarked my command at 7 p. m. Saturday. From thence I proceeded by road to Knoxville, 5 miles westwardly, arriving at 12 p. m. I there learned that Morgan had already passed through Richmond (west of Knoxville), heading northeast, at 4 a. m. that day (25th instant). I left Knoxville at 4 a. m. Sunday morning, going northwardly, and joined General Shackelford at 8 a. m. at Hammondsville. From thence we left for Salineville, my command taking the advance. At that place we ascertained that Morgan had been last seen at Monroeville, going eastwardly (toward Smith's Ford upon the Ohio River), upon the Beaver Creek road. I was sent in the advance by General Shackelford to intercept Morgan, if possible, at the junction of the roads. I started forward at the rate of 7 miles an hour, with my command, which was then reduced to 300 men, by detachments going off to their respective regiments. On coming within half a mile of the junction of the Beaver Creek road, I was surprised to find that Morgan was already passing the intersection of the roads on a gallop. I considered the chances of getting up with Morgan at that moment rather desperate, but I learned from the citizens that a private road led off to the right from the road upon which we were moving, and intersected the Beaver Creek road at a distance of something over a mile, while Morgan would have a couple of miles to go upon the main road to reach the same point. As Morgan had a half mile the start, we had about equal chances as to distance. Finding that by letting down some fences the road was practicable (though rather a rough road for the purpose), I ordered my command to move forward on the double-quick, and carried out the order vigorously, going at the highest possible speed. I took the advance, accompanied by Captain Pond and Adjutant Pierce, with about 20 men from Company A, Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry. We dashed forward over a rough, hilly road, the advance reaching the Beaver Creek road about 150 yards in advance of the rebels, where I formed them in line across the road. Major Graham rapidly closed up the columns, threw down the intervening fences, and a line of battle was soon formed and ready for action on the enemy's front and flank. I had previously ordered Lieutenant Burton, of the Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry, with 30 men, to annoy the rear of the enemy by following him upon the main road, and, if possible, prevent him from retreating that way. He was thus completely surrounded. Morgan promptly dispatched a flag of truce, which met me in the advance, with the demand that I should surrender my force to him. I told the bearer to return at once to his commander and notify him that I demanded the instant and unconditional surrender of his entire force or I would forthwith open fire upon them. The rebel bearing the flag of truce left with this demand, and in a few minutes Major [Theophilus] Steele, of the Confederate cavalry, was brought to me by Captain [John L.] Neal, of the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, who informed me that Morgan had already surrendered. I then rode forward to Morgan, and notified him that matters must remain as they were until General Shackelford arrived. It was soon after observed by some one that the surrender of Morgan had been first made to a Captain Burbick, and that Morgan claimed to have been paroled under a special understanding with that officer. Morgan had simply stated the fact that he had surrendered, but did not say anything about terms, nor to whom he considered the surrender made. I was then informed on inquiry that Captain Burbick was a militia officer, a prisoner in the hands

of Morgan at the time when this pretended surrender and parole was claimed to have been made, and, upon inquiry of Captain Burbick himself, I was informed that the affair took place at the identical time when Morgan found himself intercepted by my command, and while Morgan was hurrying this Burbick, alone and unarmed, along the road as a prisoner. I therefore treated this absurd claim with no notice whatever, and held the prisoners until General Shackelford came up some three-quarters of an hour afterward, when I placed them at his disposal. The number of rebels captured was 364 men, rank and file, and about 400 horses. The arms and horses I turned over to Major-General Brooks at Wellsville. I take great pleasure in reporting that my entire command acted with the greatest promptness and alacrity, and Major Graham, Lieutenant Boynton, and the other gallant officers and men who composed it for the time being, are worthy of all the praise that can be bestowed upon them. I would especially return my thanks to Captain Pond, Adjutant Pierce, and the 20 private soldiers in the advance guard, who, by their boldness, merited the position to which they were assigned. Lieutenant Torr also deserves praise for the energetic efforts he made to forward his artillery during the various changes of the command until he was placed in the rear at Adamsville.

G. W. RUE,
Major Ninth Kentucky Cavalry.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.

No. 13.

Report of Lieut. Col. Noah H. Hixon, Thirteenth Ohio Cavalry, commanding militia.

HILLSBOROUGH, *July* 28, 1863.

GENERAL: In obedience to your order, I have the honor to make this my official report of the service rendered by the Highland County militia under my command, in your pursuit and final defeat of the rebel General Morgan, near Buffington Island.

July 16 (11 a. m.), I received the following order:

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL, SIXTH DISTRICT, *Hillsborough, Ohio, July* 16, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel HIXON:

I place at your command the mounted militiamen of this place. With these you will proceed at once to Belfast, in this county, where you will be joined by forces ordered to rendezvous there, which will make your command in all 350 mounted men. With this force you will overtake and attach yourself to General Hobson's command, and be with him at the defeat and capture of the rebel robber, Morgan.

JOSEPH K. MARLEY,
Provost-Marshal.

Without unnecessary delay, I was on the march. On arriving at Belfast, and while organizing my forces as best I could, information was brought in that the rebels had passed through Locust Grove, and were moving toward Sinking Spring. My column was soon in motion for that place. On my arrival there at 9 p. m., the report proved false, and the fact ascertained that they were moving toward Piketon, in Pike County. I went into camp for the night.

Early in the morning of the 17th, my column was in motion in pur-

suit of Morgan. Came up with the rear of your army, at Jasper, about 2 p. m. Continued in the rear until we arrived at Jackson, at which place I reported 320 men for duty, and was, by your order, assigned to Colonel Wolford's brigade.

On Sunday morning, July 19, while your advance was engaged with the enemy, I was ordered with my force to Adams' Mills, to head off Morgan's advance. I went on double-quick; arrived in time to secure a good position; threw my force in line of battle, and then awaited their approach. Soon their advance guard appeared in the hills in the direction of the river. On discovering our position they halted, and in a few minutes retired. Soon after, I received orders to proceed, with my command, as rapidly as I could, to Tupper's Plains, where, by General Shackelford's order, I supported ——— Kentucky Battery. After remaining in this position for an hour, information was received that the enemy were moving up the river. I was then ordered by General Shackelford on double quick to ——— Ford, on the Hocking River, to obstruct and dispute their passage at that place and in all possible ways. Before I arrived at this ford, Morgan had passed. I received the information from my scouts that the enemy's force was 2,000, which I reported to General Shackelford. At this place I captured Surg. Henry F. Fox, of Duke's Second Kentucky Regiment. We returned to camp.

Monday morning (5 o'clock), I started, with Colonel Wolford, in pursuit of the retreating enemy. After a march of 4 miles, I was ordered by General Shackelford to take charge of a lot of prisoners, among whom was Colonel [J. M.] Huffman, and conduct them safely to Buffington Island, which I did, and turned them over to yourself. I was then ordered to report my command to Camp Dennison, where I reported 200 men.

I feel it my duty to say, although my command was composed of raw militia, their promptness in obeying orders on the march and on the battle-field gave them more the bearing of veterans than of raw militia.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. H. HIXON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Militia.

Brig. Gen. E. H. HOBSON,
Louisville, Ky.

No. 14.

Report of Lieut. Col. George W. Neff, Second Kentucky Infantry (District of Ohio), of skirmish at Camp Dennison, Ohio.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp Dennison, Ohio, July 18, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report of the skirmish at this point on Tuesday, 13th [14th] instant:

Sunday afternoon, the 11th [12th], I received news of Morgan's forces being in Indiana, and that very probably he would march through Ohio, near Camp Dennison. Sunday night I ordered Captain von Doehn, assistant adjutant-general and discharging officer, with 25 men (cavalry) to patrol the Madisonville pike, and place pickets on all the main roads leading to this camp, at a distance from 4 to 6 miles.

Monday afternoon, I ordered Captain von Doehn and Captain Procter, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, to throw up some rifle-pits on the cross-roads and Madisonville pike. (See figure A.*) I took a locomotive, and taking Capt. D. Kenney, commissary of subsistence, proceeded as far as Foster's Crossing, examined all roads and bridges, placing pickets and sending out scouts, and gave directions where to place reserves along the whole line. I also placed pickets at the bridge at Morrow and Fort Ancient, and sent scouts out from all these points, that I might be informed of all movements of the enemy. Monday night, Captain Procter, with 150 men, whom I had organized from the convalescents in the hospitals, were dispatched into the rifle-pits, with instructions to hold them, and annoy and delay the enemy should they advance on these roads. During that day and night, militiamen from the adjoining county commenced arriving, but no arms being in camp, they could not be armed.

Tuesday morning, at 2 o'clock, a telegram from General Cox ordered me to send out a cavalry patrol to Glendale. Capt. George Austin, Second Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and acting assistant adjutant-general, with 15 cavalry, was ordered forthwith upon this duty. At 5 o'clock a citizen of the neighborhood reported Morgan only 5 miles from Camp Dennison. I ordered immediately 100 militiamen, with axes, to report to Captain Procter, and with instructions to obstruct the roads by felling trees. I also ordered 50 additional men of convalescents to report to him, and hardly had the roads been obstructed when Morgan's forces made their appearance, and commenced to shell our troops in the rifle-pits, without success, but finding the roads obstructed, was forced to march 10 miles out of his route. About the same time his flankers, 100 strong, crossed at Dungun's Crossing, about 2 miles north of the camp, and destroyed a train of cars. Having just at this time received arms and ammunition from Cincinnati, I armed the remainder of the convalescents and the militia with all possible speed. Captain Kenney, with about 150 convalescents, was ordered to guard the Milford road; Lieutenant Smith, Twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Battery, with two companies of militiamen, to the railroad bridge, with instructions to hold it at all hazards. The latter arrived just in time, drove the rebel cavalry back, and, as Captain Procter had followed the rear guard of the enemy closely, united Lieutenant Smith's forces, and prevented the enemy from crossing and doing any further damage to the railroad. Captain Procter also saved the Madisonville pike bridge.

In the skirmish we lost 4 cavalrymen, who were taken prisoners, and 1 infantry convalescent killed. I took one rebel lieutenant and 4 privates prisoners. The number killed could not be ascertained.

To pursue the enemy farther was out of the question, the convalescents not being able to march any farther. The militiamen were armed with the poorest kind of muskets, and had no commissioned officers. Cavalry I had, from 20 to 30, and their horses were too much fatigued.

The rebel column was delayed several hours in passing, it being 2 p. m. before they had entirely passed. They proceeded on the road to Batavia.

I cannot say too much in the praise of the officers and men of this camp, and also the militia. They behaved as true men and brave soldiers. By their promptness in obeying all orders and gallant conduct, the finest camp in the United States was saved from the firebrand of the enemy.

---

* Sketch omitted as unimportant.

It also gives me pleasure to bear testimony to services rendered by Captain Williams' company of militia, from Loveland; also the officers of my staff—Captains [William] von Doehn, assistant adjutant-general; [Dennis] Kenney, jr., commissary of subsistence; [Ernst] Peugnet, assistant quartermaster, and Simpson; also Captain Austin, who was very efficient in scouting.

Believing that I have done my duty, and all that you could expect of me under the circumstances, I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. NEFF,
Lieut. Col. Second Kentucky Vol. Infty., Military Commander.

No. 15.

Report of Col. Peter Kinney, Ohio Militia.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp Portsmouth, July 29, 1863.

SIR: Agreeably to orders from Governor Tod, I assumed command of this post on the 14th instant. About 2,500 militia reported for duty, together with some 350 volunteer militia from Portsmouth. I had at my disposal but three hundred stand of inferior arms and one brass 6-pounder, which had been condemned as unfit for service, all of which I placed in the hands of the volunteers. I sent dispatches and couriers to all the neighborhood within 20 miles to request the citizens to turn out and blockade the roads by felling trees, and thus delay Morgan from crossing the Scioto.

From information received from scouts on the 16th, it appears that the enemy had reached the Scioto at or near Jasper, and were coming in this direction. I accordingly sent out a detachment of 300 men, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Varner, of the Fifty-sixth Ohio, who most kindly proffered his services. Colonel Varner took his [command] to Pond Creek, about 5 miles distant, and encamped there for the night.

Ascertaining on the morning of the 17th that the enemy had crossed the Scioto and moved east, in the direction of Jackson Court-House, Colonel Varner's command was ordered back to the city. On this day one thousand muskets were received from Columbus, and put into the hands of the militia in camp. The number of men there having accumulated to about 5,000, and not having arms for them all, I discharged all those unarmed, thinking they would render more service by getting in their crops than lying idle in camp at a large expense to the State.

By order from General Burnside, I proclaimed martial law in the city on the 16th, and called upon the citizens to arm themselves and report for duty, which order was cheerfully responded to.

On the evening of the 19th, hearing that a portion of Morgan's command was in the neighborhood of Jackson, I ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Sontag, with a detachment of 500 men from the First Scioto Militia, to proceed by rail to Jackson, with written instructions to debark his command at Jackson, and then to send out detachments of not less than 20 nor more than 35 men to scour the hills upon every approach to Jackson. Instead of obeying his orders, Colonel Sontag divided his command, by leaving one-half of it at Keystone Station, in charge of Major Slane, with orders to march for Ewington, in Gallia County, where he would join him. Colonel Sontag then proceeded to Jackson, from which place

he marched his command to Ewington, arriving there on the night of the 20th, where he encamped.

On the morning of the 21st, a part of John [H.] Morgan's force entered Ewington, and Colonel Sontag not having any pickets out, was taken by surprise, and surrendered his force without making the least resistance. He further informed Morgan where the detachment under Major Slane was posted, and that also was surrendered to Morgan. From the evidence of some of Morgan's men, who surrendered themselves at Ewington, it appears that but a small part of Morgan's command was armed, and they had but two rounds of cartridges. If Colonel Sontag had made a stand, it is very likely the enemy would have retreated. Charges have been preferred against Colonel Sontag and Major Slane, and forwarded to Adjutant-General Hill.

Morgan paroled the officers and men, and captured 395 French rifled muskets, with 15,000 rounds of ammunition. Our men did not sign the parole, which I presume renders it worthless.

On the 22d, by order of the Governor, I ordered the camp to be broken up, and sent the militia to their homes.

I would avail myself of this opportunity to express my thanks to Colonel [J. J.] Kelly, of General Manson's brigade, and also Lieut. Col. S. E. Varner, of the Fifty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, for their valuable assistance and advice.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. KINNEY,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

Col. LEWIS RICHMOND.
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 16.

Report of Maj. Gen. William T. H. Brooks, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Monongahela.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MONONGAHELA,
Pittsburgh, Pa., August 2, 1863.

SIR: While absent inspecting a camp of cavalry at Connellsville, on the 23d ultimo, a dispatch was received from General Burnside announcing that Morgan had crossed the Muskingum, moving east. I had three regiments of Pennsylvania militia prepared, and proceeded myself on Friday, 24th, to Steubenville, Ohio, where the regiments overtook me. Morgan at this time was reported advancing through Guernsey County, Ohio, toward Cadiz.

Soon after my arrival at Steubenville, Major Rue, [Ninth] Kentucky Cavalry, reported his arrival at Mingo, by rail from Cincinnati, with about 375 cavalry and artillery. I ordered him to Bellaire, as the most convenient place for unloading, his horses not having been fed or watered for twenty-four hours. In the mean time I had put a regiment of infantry (Colonel Porter's Pennsylvania militia*) at Portland, opposite Warrenton; Colonel Bemus' regiment at La Grange,* opposite Wells-

* Five regiments of Pennsylvania ninety-days militia were on duty in Department of the Monongahela at this time, viz: Fifty-fourth, Col. Thomas F. Gallagher; Fifty-fifth, Col. R. B. McComb; Fifty-sixth, Col. Samuel B. Dick; Fifty-seventh, Col. James R. Porter; Fifty-eighth, Col. George H. Bemus.

burg, and Gallagher, with his regiment, at Rush Run, 2 miles above Porter's. These were points where roads led out from the river into the interior, and at times the water is shoal enough to be forded. Brigadier-General [James S.] Wheat was at Bridgeport with 1,000 men (Western Virginia militia), covering the approaches to Wheeling. Early Saturday morning Morgan was reported moving southeast, as if to strike the river between Wheeling and Steubenville. Major Rue was ordered up to Martinsville, 3 miles above Wheeling. Major Way arrived at Mingo the same morning by rail from Cincinnati, with his command of cavalry and artillery, about the same number as Major Rue. Colonel Collier, with 500 Minute-men, of Steubenville, was ordered to Mingo. Also, as La Grange appeared to be a point selected by Morgan, Major Way was ordered to send his artillery there by rail, and march his cavalry, that had been ordered to unload, by the common road. He had hardly got under way when information was received that Morgan had turned north, crossing the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad near New Alexandria. Collier's men were speedily brought up to Steubenville and put out on the road leading to Cadiz. Way was ordered to return with his cavalry, and took a road that intercepted Morgan's route on the way from Alexandria to Wintersville. His artillery was ordered up and unloaded at Steubenville, as also Bemus' regiment of Pennsylvania militia. Way soon overtook Morgan's rear, skirmishing with Collier's advance. From Wintersville Morgan took the road to Richmond. Way's artillery was delayed by getting on the wrong road; nevertheless, he followed Morgan till late in the night. Rue was now ordered up from Martinsville, and unloaded from the cars at McCoy's Station, on the Pittsburgh and Wheeling Railroad, and went to Knoxville. Porter's regiment was ordered to Island Creek Station. Bemus' regiment was put on the cars again and sent to Hammondsville, on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad. My own headquarters were moved to Wellsville. Gallagher with his regiment was ordered to Salineville, where he arrived at 6 o'clock Sunday morning, just in time to stop Morgan's advance through that town and hold him in check until Way came up and engaged him, killing and wounding some, capturing over 200, and dispersing the balance. This balance Morgan collected together, and took the road toward Hanover, crossing the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad at Coon's Ford, on West Fork of Beaver, striking the road from Hanover to West Point, down West Fork of Beaver. Rue went from Knoxville through Hammondsville, taking the road to New Lisbon, and, after crossing Beaver, discovered Morgan's band in time to turn to the right through some fields and get in front of him, while Shackelford was pressing him behind. In the mean time Morgan had passed a company of citizens from New Lisbon, and agreed not to fire upon them if they would not fire upon him. He had taken two or three of their men prisoners, and was using them as guides. Among them was a Mr. Burbick, of New Lisbon, who had gone out at the head of a small squad of mounted men. When Morgan saw that his advance was about to be cut off by Major Rue, he said to this Captain Burbick, "I would prefer to surrender to the militia rather than to United States troops. I will surrender to you if you will agree to respect private property and parole the officers and men as soon as we get to Cincinnati." Burbick replied he knew nothing about this business. Morgan said, "Give me an answer, yes or no." Burbick, evidently in confusion, said, "Yes." Morgan then sent a flag to the troops in front and to the rear, and claimed of Major Rue that he had surrendered to Burbick. It is proper

to say that nearly the entire community from all the surrounding counties was out with such arms as they could raise, either prepared to resist his advance or to give information of his movements. The presence of Porter's regiment at Portland undoubtedly turned Morgan north when within 4 miles of the river. The same may be said of Bemus at La Grange.

I have no report from General Shackelford direct. His command, although much broken down, kept up an energetic pursuit of Morgan, following him generally at a distance of 3 or 4 miles. Morgan's advantage, by collecting fresh horses, was such that this command would have been unable to overtake him had he not been obstructed in his front.

The assistance derived from railroads, especially from the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road, was of the utmost importance to the success of this capture. My thanks are due to the president of the road, Mr. J. N. McCullough, and also to Judge Jewett, of the Steubenville and Indiana road, for their able co-operation.

I respectfully inclose the reports of Majors Way* and Rue†; also the report of Colonel Gallagher, commanding a regiment of Pennsylvania militia.

My thanks are due to Capt. W. R. Howe, assistant adjutant-general, volunteer service, and Lieut. D. D. Wheeler, aide-de-camp, Fourth Vermont Volunteers, the only officers of my staff with me, for the energy and zeal displayed in the discharge of their respective duties.

Very respectfully,

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.*

No. 17.

Report of Col. Thomas F. Gallagher, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Militia.

CAMP BROOKS, *August* 3, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you the part taken by my regiment in the capture of General Morgan while in Ohio, during the 24th, 25th, and 26th of July.

On the 24th, I moved from camp near Wilkinsburg, Pa., to Mingo Junction, Ohio, on the Pittsburgh and Wheeling Railroad, by your order. We lay there guarding that ford all night, but without effecting anything further or learning anything as to the whereabouts of the enemy.

The next morning (Saturday, the 25th) we moved by your order to Rush Run, 15 miles below Steubenville, on the same railroad, reaching there about 6 a. m. The regiment was immediately drawn up by companies on the right and left of a defile through which the enemy must pass to reach the pass at this point. Scouts were sent out through the surrounding country, and strong pickets placed at the points most likely to intercept their advance. The advance guard of the enemy's force came upon our pickets soon after their being placed, causing their immediate retreat. Turning from our position, General Morgan proceeded

* Not found. † See p. 667.

in a northerly direction, which fact was reported to you, and soon after we were ordered to proceed to Wellsville. We did so in the course of Saturday night, and toward daylight received orders to take position at Salineville, 16 miles from Wellsville, on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

On arriving there, I learned that Morgan's scouts had already been in town (6 a. m.), and had returned to their main body, which had camped the night before about 2 miles from this place. As we entered one end of the town their main body was advancing directly into the town in our full view, although we were still concealed from them. I drew up the regiment by companies on the right of and commanding the only road leading into the town. Morgan pressed directly forward, sending on a small advance guard. Unfortunately they discovered my position before coming completely within our power, and then attempted to countermarch. Just at this moment a detachment of the Ninth Michigan Cavalry, commanded by Major Way, which had been following them for some time previously, arrived and attacked the countermarching line. A short skirmish took place, and then, finding themselves cut off from farther advance by my regiment, and prevented from retreating by the Michigan cavalry, 223 men and 9 commissioned officers, with 108 horses, surrendered.

One portion of the force, with General Morgan himself, retreated across the country, leaving the road. I immediately sent five companies of my regiment, under command of Major McClintock, to cover the different roads as far as possible, learn the direction taken by the enemy, and prevent their reforming.

As soon as I learned the course taken by them, I sent Lieutenant-Colonel Weaver to General Shackelford, who was lying at Hammondsville Station, 8 miles below, and that much nearer Wellsville, to bring up his cavalry. General Shackelford's force reached Salineville in company with Colonel Weaver, and reported to me at 11 a. m. Just as he arrived, Major Rue, being in front, and the general in rear of the line, our scouts reported that Morgan had crossed the railroad 6 miles farther up. Acting on the information received, I instructed the major of Shackelford's force to take a certain force to intercept him if possible, and, if not able to accomplish that, to drive them forward into another trap.

As soon as this had been done, I reported to yourself by telegraph my action in ordering the cavalry forward, and also stated that Morgan seemed to be heading for Liverpool or Smith's Ferry. In reply, I received a dispatch ordering me to turn over to Colonel Bemus the prisoners I already had, and proceed at once to Wellsville with my command. On arriving there, I was sent by you to Liverpool and Smith's Ferry, to receive the enemy in case the cavalry which I had sent forward should fail in making the capture. Soon after my regiment was drawn up at these two points covering the roads to the river, I received another dispatch from you, stating that General Shackelford, following the instructions given by me to his force, had come up with Morgan near Scrogg's Church, and that the whole force had surrendered about 4 p. m. Immediately afterward I received orders to return to Pittsburgh, where we arrived about 11 o'clock on the night of Sabbath, the 26th of July.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

T. F. GALLAGHER,
Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. W. T. H. BROOKS.

No. 18.

Report of Brig. Gen. E. Parker Scammon, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, Eighth Army Corps.

HDQRS. 3D DIV., 8TH A. C., *Charleston, W. Va., July* 23, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, after driving the enemy from his works on Piney River and destroying his ammunition, &c., I dispatched Colonels Toland and Powell, with two mounted regiments (Thirty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and Second Virginia Volunteer Cavalry), and Captains Delaney's and Gillmore's companies, First Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, to the railroad. The result has been forwarded by telegraph. With the Twelfth and Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Thirteenth and Ninth Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and McMullin's battery of 6-pounders, I returned to Fayetteville. Hearing of Morgan's raid in Ohio, I left the Ninth Virginia Volunteer Infantry at Fayetteville, and the Fifth Virginia Volunteer Infantry at Charleston, and moved with the Twelfth, Twenty-third, and Ninety-first Ohio, and Thirteenth Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and McMullin's battery, immediately to Gallipolis by steamboat. Leaving that place amply protected by a small detachment of the Twenty-third Ohio, under Captain Hunter, and some 2,500 militia, also placed under his command, I moved up the river. After a slight skirmish, the enemy hastily retreated up the river. We had 1 man wounded. Enemy lost 5 killed and 16 wounded, left on the field. The troops were immediately re-embarked, and steamed up the river to Buffington Island, where the enemy again attempted to cross, but were defeated by the cavalry under General Judah, and gunboats under Captain Fitch.

On the 19th instant, my command moved up to Hockingport. The Twenty-third Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Comly, scouted the woods in pursuit of the enemy, and captured a considerable number of prisoners and horses. During the night, Colonel Hayes' brigade (Twenty-third Ohio and Thirteenth Virginia Volunteer Infantry) were deployed on the Virginia shore for a distance of 5 miles, to prevent the enemy from crossing. It is believed that no rebels crossed the river during the night, although attempts were made. The Second Brigade, under Colonel White, was also deployed in guarding the passage of the river, and did it effectually.

My command arrived at this place at 10 a. m. on the 22d instant. The First Brigade, under Colonel Hayes, reported 208 prisoners, including 6 commissioned officers, and upward of 50 horses captured; also a quantity of arms and cavalry equipments.

The reports of Colonels White and Hayes are herewith inclosed.* On my return, hearing from Brigadier-General White that a remnant of the enemy threatened to recross at Guyandotte, I sent Colonel Turley with the Ninety-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry to assist General White's command. He has reported to me this morning the capture of 2 lieutenants and 30 privates, with horses and equipments.

In the expedition to the front, as well as to the Ohio, I was accompanied by Col. A. B. Jones, assistant inspector-general, who rendered important service, as well in his own department as in aiding me in the movement of troops on the field.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. P. SCAMMON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Capt. T. MELVIN, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of West Virginia.*

* Not found.

No. 19.

Report of Lieut. Col. James M. Comly, Twenty-third Ohio Infantry, First Brigade.

HDQRS. TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
Camp White, W. Va., July 22, 1863.

SIR: In accordance with instructions from brigade commander, I submit the following report of the movements of the Twenty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the recent chase after Brigadier-General Morgan:

This regiment arrived at Gallipolis, Ohio, Saturday morning, July 18, and immediately moved up the river in steamer B. C. Levi. At Pomeroy landed to intercept Morgan; had a slight skirmish, in which citizens since reported 3 of the enemy killed, and 16 wounded and left at the roadside in houses. We had 1 man slightly wounded—Corporal [William A.] Clemons, of Company B—and captured a number of horses, but no prisoners at this point.

The enemy continued his march rapidly in the direction of Buffington Bar. Two men of the Twenty-third Regiment, left accidentally behind at Pomeroy, in endeavoring to reach the regiment at Buffington Island, met, on the Old Town road, a force of 145 rebels, who surrendered to them, and were escorted by them to Buffington Island, General Hobson's headquarters, and delivered over to him. For particulars, I refer you to the statement inclosed,* signed Alfred Arthur and D. H. Kimberly.

Landed at Buffington Island Sunday morning, but the enemy escaped before our forces were brought into action, and made his way up the river. Re-embarked and moved up to Hockingport, where we again landed. In the afternoon the left wing, under command of Captain Zimmerman, was sent over the Ohio to capture a party of rebels who had crossed before our forces came up. This expedition returned in the evening, unsuccessful, the party having been notified of Captain Zimmerman's approach, by a disloyal citizen.

After the left wing started, I received orders direct from General Scammon to attempt the capture of a party of rebels supposed to be lurking in the hills below the Hocking, and accordingly left to execute the order. Three companies were deployed as skirmishers, to scour the hills in every direction, and a citizen was soon brought in who had been captured early in the morning by the rebels, who took everything he had on his person except his shirt and pants, and then forced him to act as a guide. Company A was then sent around to the right of the position; Company C was left to guard the only outlet in front, and I moved by a circuitous route to the rear. This march was a very laborious one of about 5 miles, through ravines filled with tangled underbrush. When near the camp, the advance guard, Company F, was deployed so as to entirely cover rear of the enemy's camp, and the skirmishers came up within 30 yards of the enemy's camp before they were discovered, when they opened fire, and the enemy surrendered immediately, without firing a shot. The party consisted of 6 officers and 43 men, non-commissioned officers and privates. The horses were stampeded by the firing, but 46 were brought in the next morning, as will be seen by statement of Sergeant [Leander H.] Lane, which is inclosed.*

From this time the regiment had no fighting or skirmishing. Nu-

* Not found.

merous captures were made up to the time when we entered the Kanawha, on our return, all of which are properly accounted for elsewhere.

Arrived in camp at 9.30 a. m. on Wednesday, July 22, 1863.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES M. COMLY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Twenty-third Regiment.

Capt. MARTIN P. AVERY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 3d Div., 8th Army Corps.

No. 20.

Miscellaneous reports, orders, &c., of the several commanders and other officials (Union), in connection with the Morgan raid.

LEXINGTON, *July* 1, 1863—6.55 p. m.
(Received 7.30 p. m.)

General BURNSIDE:

Just received dispatch from Judah, who is at Tompkinsville. The enemy is nearly opposite Burkesville, from 5,000 to 7,000. They probably intend advancing by two routes. The present disposition of his force is better than at Burkesville, which, if occupied, must be with his entire division, leaving enemy free to cross anywhere after river falls. His supplies are ample, and he can keep them up. He would like to have an iron-clad gunboat come to Burkesville; it could shell the enemy's camp. I sent you in full this morning the positions of the troops. I shall order Colonel Chapin, of the Twenty-third Michigan, to Carthage, to command. Would like, if possible, reply to questions whether you can give two regiments.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General.

—

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *July* 2, 1863.

General HARTSUFF, *Lexington, Ky.:*

There is no doubt but that we should move over and attack Morgan. Has Carter enough pontoons to build a bridge at Waitsborough? It is impossible to send the two regiments now, but will try to send one or two the forepart of next week. I am anxiously waiting report from the Eighth and Fifth Tennessee Regiments; also the Tennesseeans at Lebanon. All the men at Hickman Bridge should be armed at once. How are the Michigan regiments doing? I shall be down in a day or two, and make arrangements for a very important movement.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

MARROWBONE, *July* 3, 1863—12.30 p. m.
(Via Glasgow, July 4—1.45 p. m.)

General HARTSUFF, *Lexington, Ky.:*

An attempt to force General Hobson's position was made yesterday by two commands of cavalry, one consisting of four regiments, about 1,500 to 1,800 in the aggregate, on the two flanks; the other counted 970 strong, following up the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry on the direct road

from Burkesville, and charging it up to the main camp. Our loss, 20 killed, wounded, and missing; that of the enemy not known. A rebel wounded lieutenant died this morning. From evidence, consisting of empty saddles, his loss was probably greater than our own. The narrow road preventing the display of a front greater than its width, neutralized the disparity of the forces engaged, which were greatly in favor of the enemy. A strong reconnoitering party is now out, and my movements are dependent on their report. It is certain that the enemy on this side of the river is 3,000 strong. It is probable that he is more than 4,000 strong from other evidences deemed reliable but not positive. The approaches to Columbia, which are more numerous than designated upon the map, should be guarded at once. Unless I am enabled to withdraw my force, or a portion of it, from Tompkinsville (which, with the enemy's plans still undeveloped, I dare not do), I can do [no] more with the enemy [than] hold this position. The enemy can reach Columbia without being encountered by my scouting parties. The gunboat would be useful now. The enemy crossed on flat and ferry boats. These the gunboat could destroy, and place his force on this side in a critical situation. An advance of both my brigades and attack on Burkesville may recommend itself. If adopted, it will be intelligently.

H. M. JUDAH,
[*Commanding Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps.*]

(Forwarded to Burnside.)

LEXINGTON, Ky., *July* 3, 1863—11.45 a. m.

General BURNSIDE:

Three hundred of General Hobson's cavalry, from Marrowbone, went within 2 miles of Burkesville, skirmishing all the way. They were then driven back, by 800 or 1,000 of the enemy, to the main body, which then advanced. There is skirmishing on all the roads leading to Burkesville. Hobson's loss, 20 killed, wounded, and missing. Rebel loss supposed to be greater. Judah has gone to the front, and Shackelford's brigade is moving up from Paces. I don't know whether this is a party which got caught this side by high water or whether it is the advance of the main force. If the former, we will catch them all. If the latter, I think we can manage them. Party of Wolford's men from Jamestown captured 7 men near Burkesville, and report that the rebels have nine regiments opposite Burkesville, Morgan being there in person. Please reply about Sanders commanding Carter's brigade. Carter wants two brigades to be made out of it, to be commanded by Colonels Byrd and Carter. I prefer the other arrangement decidedly, and want only to know whether Sanders belongs to me.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
[*Major-General, Commanding Twenty-third Army Corps.*]

JULY 3, 1863.

General HARTSUFF, *Lexington, Ky.:*

It will not do to put Sanders in command of a brigade. He does not properly belong to us, and if we should place him in command we would lose him. Let me hear often from the front.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

GLASGOW, KY., *July* 3, 1863.

General HARTSUFF:

The following is a synopsis of dispatches sent from General Manson, at Tompkinsville, to General Judah, received 7 miles out on the road at 3 a. m. 3d instant, and forwarded, by order of General Judah:

TOMPKINSVILLE, 2*d*—10 p. m.

Capt. R. C. KISE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Returned scouts report rebels at Turkey Neck Bend commenced moving yesterday afternoon, and the remainder left this morning. Large portion took the Burkesville road; portion went in the direction of Martinsville. Whole rebel force estimated from 2,000 to 10,000. Think the rebels will attempt to cross the river at Burkesville, or some point above that place. Think they will make a feint on Burkesville, while they cross with main force at Rowena and Greasy Creek. Think the force which left Turkey Neck Bend cannot re-enforce those at Burkesville, who have made an attack on General Hobson. He (General Manson) will send cavalry to make a diversion at Mud Camp, and hold the main force for further orders.

JAS. R. HOUGH,
Major, Commanding.

—

GLASGOW, *July* 3, 1863.
(Received 4 p. m.)

General HARTSUFF:

A dispatch just received by courier from General Hobson says small parties of rebels have been in Columbia, and that he learned that they intended sending 400 to that place to procure goods.

General Carter should prevent them from going to that place. General Hobson is evidently holding his own. He also reports rebels crossing at Mud Camp Ford, and suggests that General Manson send cavalry in that direction, which from dispatch of General Manson is already done.

JAS. R. HOUGH,
Major, Commanding.

—

LOUISVILLE, *July* 4, 1863—4.30 p. m.
(Received 9.30.)

General BURNSIDE:

The railroad is reported torn up on Lebanon Branch, and train captured. Wire all down south, and Morgan's operator between the junction and Lebanon, and probably communicating with the office in Lexington and Camp Nelson. I know nothing of Morgan's position. Believe the road and telegraph interrupted by him and men.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brig. Gen., Comdg. 2d Div., 23d Army Corps, and Dist. of Kentucky.

—

LOUISVILLE, KY., *July* 4, 1863—5.30 p. m.

Major-General HARTSUFF:

Colonel Hanson telegraphs that Morgan attacked the Twenty-fifth Michigan Volunteers at Green River Bridge this morning at 5 o'clock. Result not known. He reports rebels at Campbellsville to-day. If Hanson cannot be re enforced from Camp Nelson, or from other places,

ought he not to fall back on Camp Nelson or this place by land? Lebanon can be reached by telegraph, via Danville.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

—

LEXINGTON, KY., *July* 4, 1863.

General BOYLE:

General Judah telegraphs that the whole of Morgan's force (4,000 to 5,000 strong) has advanced toward Columbia; thinks he is going to strike railroad about Bacon Creek; that force at Munfordville should be strengthened. You can order the Twentieth Kentucky there, and make any other disposition you please of forces under your control. Notify Colonel Pennebaker, and make arrangements, if it becomes absolutely necessary, to destroy the stores there. Strong cavalry force will intercept him, if possible, at Greensburg, and Judah is following him up sharply. We can catch him, but I want to prevent as much destruction of property as possible.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General.

—

JULY 4, 1863—9.45.

Major-General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

The force at Lebanon has been re-enforced by troops from Stanford and Camp Nelson. Hanson has been ordered to fall back on Camp Nelson if troops do not reach him in time. I learn that the troops left Indianapolis about 7 p. m.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

LOUISVILLE, *July* 4, 1863—10.20. (Received 10.45.)

General BURNSIDE:

If there are any troops at Indianapolis or in Ohio, had they not better be sent here? Morgan has got on around our forces, and threatens the railroad. Morgan has 4,500 men. I have no force under my command to protect the road. I regret the troops have moved from Columbia, and believe part of Carter's division will have to be moved to Lebanon or other point. Morgan's men are mounted, and it will be difficult to engage them except at his option.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 4, 1863.

General BOYLE:

I have ordered from Indianapolis all the available troops—one regiment of infantry and possibly some artillery. Please have subsistence ready for them, as they will leave Indianapolis in haste. All of Judah's and a portion of Carter's command are after Morgan. Notify the railroad guards that they must hold their position if they are attacked until our troops come up. Keep a lookout for Louisville, as he may make a dash on you should his forces get far in advance of ours. I hope our troops will be able to catch him.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

LEXINGTON, *July* 4, 1863—6 a. m.

General BURNSIDE:

Following dispatches* from Judah explain themselves. I warned the force at Jamestown yesterday afternoon to be watchful toward Columbia, and I have just notified Carter of their movement, directing him to co-operate immediately. Have sent to Colonel Byrd to proceed immediately with his whole disposable force, including Ninth Michigan, from Stanford, toward Columbia, via Liberty, and to act from Liberty in accordance with the information he obtains there; if he gets none, to push on to Columbia. Here are the two messages from Judah:

[HARTSUFF.]

[Inclosure.]

MARROWBONE, [*July* 3,] 1863—2.45 p. m.

Evidence within the hour is positive that the rebel mounted force of from 1,500 to 2,000 have gone toward Columbia. Not knowing what disposition, if any, of Carter's forces have been made in that direction, I have ordered Shackelford immediately, by a shorter route than that upon the map, to proceed to Columbia. I have added the Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry to his command. I also ordered at once from 800 to 1,000 of Manson's cavalry to proceed at once to Glasgow, from which point, if it does not receive contrary orders, it will push to Greensburg and co-operate with Shackelford, Carter, or any other United States forces sent out in pursuit of or to intercept the enemy in his probable attempt to strike the railroad at or south of Munfordville. I think it necessary to act promptly, and have done so, as I hope, for the best. I do not think it prudent to remove the infantry and artillery from this point or Tompkinsville. I may leave in the morning for Glasgow. Shackelford will have a force of 1,800 men.

H. M. JUDAH.

—

LEXINGTON, *July* 4, 1863—8 a. m.
(Received 8.45 a. m.)

General BURNSIDE:

Following just received:

MARROWBONE, [*July*] 3—8 p. m.

The development of the past two hours verifies my conjecture, and justifies the movements I ordered toward Columbia and Greensburg. The Eighth Kentucky Cavalry has been in Burkesville. No enemy in my front. I have arranged to have Manson's brigade in Glasgow by a forced march some time to-morrow night. Cavalry entire to precede infantry and artillery, and go on to Greensburg. Hobson's brigade I have ordered to follow up Shackelford. You will perceive the necessity for the different movements of the two brigades. Morgan's whole force, from 4,000 to 5,000, has advanced toward Columbia. If Carter can check them until my force can come, all will be well. I think it will, anyhow. Bacon Creek Bridge will be the point struck, I believe, just above Munfordville. I think Morgan may now be permanently disposed of, by checking him beyond Columbia until I can get at him and partly behind him. I will be in Glasgow to-morrow, and, unless I receive contrary orders, continue to direct Shackelford's movements, as well as those of my division. Forces at Russellville and Bowling Green should be returned, and surplus concentrated at Munfordville.

H. M. JUDAH.

Have informed General Boyle, and told him he could order the Twentieth Kentucky to Munfordville, and make any other disposition of his forces he thought best, making arrangements to destroy stores at Mun-

* But one found.

fordville, if absolutely necessary. They are outside and some distance from the fortifications. I think the movements already ordered are all that can be made now. I shall order a very sharp watch kept in direction of Cumberland Gap and Williamsburg, although I do not think the enemy has force enough to make two attacks, nor to make a diversion with so large a force.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General.

—

LEXINGTON, *July* 4, 1863—11 a. m.

General BURNSIDE:

Morgan is reported in Columbia with two brigades and six pieces of artillery. Have not heard from Judah since yesterday. His dispositions then were as follows: Shackelford, with 1,800 cavalry, on his way to Columbia, by a shorter road than Morgan; 800 cavalry on the way to Greensburg; portions of Hobson's infantry on direct road from Marrowbone to Columbia. Manson's infantry will be in Glasgow to-night. News of Morgan being in Columbia comes from Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, through Carter, and is undoubtedly correct; he must have got ahead of Shackelford. Fourteen hundred cavalry from Jamestown would have been ahead of Morgan, but telegraph line worked badly, so that dispatches sent to Carter yesterday only reached him this morning. The Ninth Michigan Cavalry is on the way to Columbia via Liberty. If the enemy leave before we arrive, it will be a stern chase after him. A small bridge was burned on railroad near Lebanon by about 50 rebels, who went toward New Market. Have directed General Boyle to move the Twentieth Kentucky.

I have just sent the following dispatch to Judah:

Enemy is at Columbia—two brigades and six pieces of artillery; press everything toward and on him. I fear he intends to pass through center of State, via Lebanon, or perhaps to Russellville. Our cavalry once near him, must cling closely and persistently to him, in spite of everything. They will be constantly re-enforced, and will soon outnumber the enemy. Don't permit him to hold us in check with a small force while his main body gets out of our reach. Get Manson's infantry to the railroad at Munfordville soon as possible.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 4, 1863.

General HARTSUFF, *Lexington, Ky.:*

I do not think that any improvement can be made upon the dispositions made by yourself and Judah. I am satisfied there can be no force to come through Cumberland Gap. If we can succeed in whipping Morgan, it is my intention to make a quick and rapid movement into East Tennessee. Use all of your available force to operate against him.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

LEXINGTON, *July* 4, 1863—7.30 p. m.

General BURNSIDE:

The lines have been working badly, and some of my directions have been delayed in their execution. The Twentieth Kentucky was ordered removed, but is still at Lebanon, and the Ninth Michigan did not move to Liberty, not receiving the order. Thinking that both Shackelford's

mounted force of 1,800, which Judah sent to Columbia by a shorter road than that taken by the enemy, and that the mounted force at Jamestown would both reach Columbia ahead of Morgan, I left the five companies of the Twenty-fifth Michigan at Green River Bridge. I hear from Lebanon of fighting there, and fear they are captured.

The following is the change I made, consequent on the above-named failures, viz: The Twenty-fifth [Second] East Tennessee Mounted, from Somerset to Liberty and Lebanon; the Ninth Michigan from Stanford, and the Eighth Michigan from Hickman Bridge, by forced marches, to Lebanon; what men Colonel Byrd can get ready at once, to Lebanon; the Twentieth Kentucky to take a defensible position, and maintain themselves until re-enforced; the infantry at Jamestown to Somerset, and all troops at Somerset to Mount Vernon; all Carter's mounted force from Mount Vernon to Danville, reporting to me by telegraph on arrival there; the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry to Hickman Bridge, except three companies out scouting. I remove the infantry from Jamestown, because they can neither pursue nor intercept the enemy now; infantry force from Somerset to Mount Vernon for same reason, and the additional one that I want all the mounted troops, and must replace them at Mount Vernon. If compelled to fall back, the force at Lebanon will go toward Danville. If they can hold their own, I will send troops from Danville as fast as they arrive, to them. I do not hear from Judah, but am expecting news every minute.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General.

—

JULY 4, 1863.

General WILLCOX, *Indianapolis:*

Send the Seventy-first Indiana and all the available artillery and cavalry that you have to report to General Boyle for temporary duty at Louisville. Morgan has got into the State with some 4,000 men. Please send the troops at once; they can be provided with subsistence at Louisville if you have not it ready. Will answer your dispatch of yesterday and day before soon.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

CAMP SANDERS, *July* 4, 1863.

General HARTSUFF:

I can put 400 men into active service. I sent my quartermaster to Lexington for ammunition, horses, and horse equipments. Three hundred of the horses have arrived this evening, but no saddles or equipments. I have been using all my energy to hurry the matter, but all our horses had to be shod, and means for shoeing very poor. I think we will be ready in three or four days with the whole command.

R. K. BYRD,
Colonel, Commanding.

—

SOMERSET, KY., *July* 4, 1863.

Major-General HARTSUFF:

Dispatches from Colonel Wolford are this morning received. One hundred of his force sent to Columbia, under Captain Carter, First Kentucky Cavalry, met near that place what they supposed to be a regiment of rebels, and were repulsed and driven back to Columbia.

Our men had occupied the court-house, and, at last accounts, were engaged with the enemy. Re-enforcements from Colonel Wolford were close at hand. Captain Carter was severely wounded and several men lost. The train on its way from Lebanon was attacked near Newsville [?]. Captain [J. P.] Higley, of Seventh Ohio Cavalry, commanded the escort of 30 men. He repulsed the rebels, killed 2, wounded 2, and captured 3, without any loss on our part. Rebel prisoners state that Morgan's whole force, amounting to ten regiments, crossed at Burkesville.

CARTER,
Brig. Gen., Commanding 1st Brig., 1st Div., 23d Army Corps.

—

SOMERSET, *July* 4, 1863.

Major-General HARTSUFF:

Have just heard from Colonel Wolford at Jamestown. He reports his force had returned from Columbia with loss of 2 killed and 6 slightly wounded. Captain Carter's wound mortal. Six rebels were killed and some 15 wounded. Morgan, with 3,000 to 4,000 men, and six pieces, passed through Columbia last night, going in direction of Lebanon. Colonel Wolford will pursue to-night. I have had no news from Lexington since 8.30 a. m., and nothing north of Columbia in regard to rebel movements.

S. P. CARTER,
Brigadier-General.

—

LEBANON, *July* 4, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel DRAKE:

Railroad bridge over Harding's Creek, 3 miles from here, burned at 8 o'clock this morning. Rebels, about 50 in number, left in direction of New Market.

CHARLES S. HANSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

—

LEBANON, *July* 4, 1863—3 p. m.

General HARTSUFF:

Fighting this morning at Green River at 8 o'clock, and afterward a few rebels in Campbellsville. Morgan's force is at Columbia, and have probably captured the Twenty-fifth Michigan Regiment by this time. Have sent out scouts, and will send out some more. Can we be re-enforced? Without orders, I will hold out to the last.

CHARLES S. HANSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

—

LEBANON, *July* 4, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel DRAKE:

Telegraph line to Columbia and to Louisville cut. Between 50 and 100 cavalry, supposed to be rebels, were at New Market, 6 miles from here, at 3 o'clock last night, and turned off near there, going in the

direction of the railroad. Heard, from reliable source, that squads of them were within 2 miles of town last night, and it is rumored that they have destroyed the railroad bridge some 3 miles from this place. I sent all the Government horses to Hickman Bridge, and not able to mount more than 4 men, and I have sent them as scouts, one to Columbia and the others on different routes in direction of enemy. I think that they are trying to capture train to-day. Better have guard sent with it. Cannot you send me 50 horses?

CHARLES S. HANSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

—

LEBANON, *July* 4, 1863.

General HARTSUFF:

My scouts returned. No enemy on the Bradfordsville road or along the railroad, but found them on the top of Muldraugh's Hill, on Campbellsville road (about 60), and they drove back 8 of our scouts. It is reported that Morgan has a large force at and this side of Campbellsville. They say 5,000; I guess not more than a few hundred. We will fight on, and trust to relief coming before it is too late.

HANSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

—

EN ROUTE, 13 MILES FROM GLASGOW,
Via Glasgow, July 4, 1863—3 p. m.

Major-General HARTSUFF:

Enemy had no infantry; six pieces of artillery. Had moved into small tributaries of the Cumberland most of his boats; two large ones left at Burkesville. A gunboat could protect itself, and might be in season to prevent enemy from receiving, or at least delay him till a pursuing force could come up. I hope enemy had advanced a little beyond Columbia before our forces came up. Its possession gives him too many avenues of escape. Hobson alone at Columbia could cut him off in that direction. I can do nothing more till more fully informed.

H. M. JUDAH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

—

HEADQUARTERS,
Glasgow, via Cave City and Munfordville, [*July* 4, 1863]—6 p. m.

Major-General HARTSUFF:

Your dispatch of 3.30 a. m. to-day received. I arrived here an hour ago, pretty well fagged. The 1,000 cavalry, also Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry, are in. Manson [will] be in with whole brigade some time to-night. Can you give me any possible items from Columbia? Shackelford must have reached there this morning. Hobson will be to-night by some route. I propose to leave late to-night or by daylight, and push on to Greensburg with cavalry here, but shall try to get a citizen scout through to Hobson or Shackelford and back, if possible. I will start Manson's force to Munfordville in the morning. If Moore fights at Green River Bridge or destroys it, it will check the enemy till Shackelford or Hobson comes up. I feel bad at Morgan's reaching Columbia, but I could not help it. I did all I contracted to do, and from enemy's

effort to force Hobson out of position believe it was his intended route. It had great advantage over his present one. Please reply soon as possible, if you can enlighten me as to the enemy's movement, as I may leave before morning.

H. M. JUDAH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

—

GLASGOW, [*July*] 4, [1863]—8 p. m.

Brig. Gen. G. L. HARTSUFF:

General Shackelford reports, per courier, as follows:

EAST FORK, LITTLE BARREN RIVER,
Fifteen miles from Columbia, July 4—1.30 p. m.

Morgan's forces commenced passing through Columbia late last evening. Camped near Columbia, on Lebanon pike. Left this morning in direction of Lebanon. I shall go to Columbia this evening, and, unless otherwise ordered, continue to pursue the enemy. A portion of Carter's force, 200 in number, engaged Morgan's advance yesterday evening. Major [Captain] Carter, of Wolford's regiment, was killed, &c.

J. M. SHACKELFORD,
Brigadier-General.

Is it not possible for you to order the recall of the cavalry force from Stanford from going in the direction of Columbia, and order it to Lebanon? I still intend to start, soon as animals are able to, for Greensburg. General Hobson started for Greensburg this afternoon from Edmonton.

H. M. JUDAH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

—

HDQRS. JUDAH'S (3D) DIVISION, 23D ARMY CORPS,
Glasgow, Ky., July 4, 1863—8.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General BOYLE,
Commanding Louisville, Ky.:

GENERAL: Just back from Marrowbone. Morgan tried to force Hobson's position day before yesterday, but was repulsed. My troops were in Burkesville before they left. Morgan took up [road] now for Columbia. I was not charged with its protection. I held Tompkinsville and Marrowbone, which protected region south and west of Columbia. Shackelford is twelve hours behind Morgan, with 1,800 men. Hobson will be at Greensburg to-night with his infantry and Ninth Kentucky Cavalry. I will be there in pursuit of Morgan to-morrow with 1,200 cavalry. Two thousand cavalry from Stanford were sent to Columbia. I am endeavoring to have them stopped and directed up Lebanon. Manson's infantry goes to-morrow to Munfordville. I shall follow up Morgan, besides keeping forces in readiness to intercept him if he comes to rest [this] side of railroad.

H. M. JUDAH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

—

HEADQUARTERS,
Bowling Green, July 4, 1863.

Major-General HARTSUFF:

Forces for Glasgow left at 5 o'clock this morning. Had to wait for cars.

CICERO MAXWELL,
Colonel Twenty-sixth Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, *July* 4, 1863.

Colonel PENNEBAKER, *Munfordville:*

General Judah telegraphs that Morgan's whole force is advancing toward Columbia, evidently with the intention of striking the railroad at or near Bacon Creek. Will send you re-enforcements, if possible. Have your stores in such condition that they can be destroyed, if it becomes necessary to leave your position. General Judah is rapidly following Morgan, and will doubtless intercept him at Greensburg, or in that vicinity.

A. C. SEMPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

MUNFORDVILLE, *July* 4, 1863.

Capt. A. C. SEMPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Louisville:

I am prepared for the work. Where is he, and in what direction is he going?

C. D. PENNEBAKER,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

—

CAMP SANDERS, KY., *July* 5, 1863.

General HARTSUFF:

I understand from Mr. Green, who is just from Stanford to give me information, that the wildest excitement prevails among citizens, and the rebels are moving on the place from the direction of Liberty, and that they are also moving on Lebanon. The 500 I sent out under Major Ellis went by way of Danville. I think there is an undue amount of excitement, but have no means of learning the facts. I send 15 men to Stanford to-night, to learn, if possible, what is going on.

R. K. BYRD,
Colonel, Commanding.

—

CAMP SANDERS, KY., *July* 5, 1863.

General HARTSUFF:

I have about 800 men, who are not in condition to make much resistance. Had we not better fall back to Dick Robinson, with our wagons and horses, where we can meet our arms, horses, and ammunition?

R. K. BYRD,
Colonel, Commanding.

—

LEXINGTON, *July* 5, 1863—11.15.

General BURNSIDE:

I sent the mounted force at Jamestown to Columbia, with orders to co-operate with Shackelford's force in rapid pursuit of the enemy. Shackelford should have been in Columbia before the enemy. Have not heard from either force. Have been constantly expecting that they would overtake Morgan. Can't understand reasons for not doing so. I sent you one of my orders to Judah to cling closely and persistently to Morgan. I again sent him this a. m. that the enemy must be overtaken and halted at every hazard. The cavalry of Manson's brigade at 8.30 a. m. to-day had been ten hours from Glasgow on the way to Greensburg. Judah was about following. My orders have constantly been

to fasten on the enemy and delay him. He is now ahead of all our force. The regiment from Carter's command is on the way from Somerset, via Liberty, to Lebanon. Byrd sent 500 men to-day to Lebanon. He had 800 left; none effective. I ordered them to Camp Nelson. Most of the mounted of Gilbert's command, which was at London and Manchester, are now on the way to Danville. All the infantry from the front is on its way to Stanford and Danville. The Twenty-first Massachusetts and three companies of the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, from Mount Sterling, are on their way here. The force at Paris is ordered in readiness to march here. It could make no resistance there. Have not determined what to do with force at Cynthiana. I have the ford at Salvisa watched, so as to give warning of an approach from that direction. I intended to direct the destruction of the bridges at Frankfort. If they come, do you approve of that? I have been watchful and careful as possible. Have given ample directions, and in time, if they had been executed, to have defeated the enemy. Bad working of telegraph lines accounts for some of the delay; for the rest, I cannot account.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General.

—

LEXINGTON, *July* 5, 1863—12 m. (Received 5.30 p. m.)

General BURNSIDE:

Dispatches from Judah last night and this morning indicate that our cavalry is nearly a day behind Morgan, who arrived at Lebanon and commenced fighting at 3 o'clock this morning. I sent to Judah that everything depended on his bringing Morgan to bay, and delaying him if only for one day. The Eighth and Ninth Michigan encamped 3 miles beyond Danville last night, and will reach Lebanon to-day. Only a small number of Byrd's force is ready for duty. Lieutenant Symonds, quartermaster of the expedition, went to Cincinnati to get saddles and equipments. Ought to have returned, but has not. Will you please give instructions to hasten his return with everything he went for? The Fifth Tennessee Cavalry have no sabers or pistols. Can they be sent immediately, about 300 of each? I have ordered the troops from Mount Vernon to Danville. It is impossible to tell what direction Morgan intends to take from Lebanon. Any way is open for him—that to Louisville, to the railroad at any point through Frankfort, to Paris or Cynthiana, or through this place. The movements of our troops have been as prompt and their disposition as good, I think, as possible under the circumstances; but the enemy once ahead, and his course not known, it is very difficult to move a sufficient force to obstruct him. Is it not possible to send a couple of regiments here to move according to circumstances—to Frankfort, to Hickman, or to remain here? There is not force enough here or at Frankfort to obstruct the enemy at all. It is the strength of his force which makes it so embarrassing to meet him. Please reply soon as possible.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General.

—

JULY 5, 1863—5.30 p. m.

General HARTSUFF, *Lexington, Ky.:*

Your dispatch of 12 m. is this moment received. It will be impossible to send any more troops. Those in Willcox's district have been sent to

Louisville, and those from the District of Ohio to Western Virginia, where a raid is anticipated, and General White is now out with the force from Louisa. I hope you will be able to manage Morgan with the force you have after him. The troops at Lexington and Frankfort should go into the fortifications if they are too much pressed, and the troops at Hickman Bridge put themselves in a position for defense. The necessary instructions will be given for the equipments required for Byrd's command and the Fifth Tennessee.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 5, 1863.

General HARTSUFF:

Re-enforcements reached Lebanon in time to throw shells at rear guard, but did not follow. I have sent for commanding officer to come to office, and will learn the reason for not following. It looks like a bad piece of business.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS,
Louisville, July 5, 1863—6.15 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

I have heard nothing of Morgan's position since dispatch from Colonel Hanson at Lebanon, saying Morgan was on Muldraugh's Hill, between Lebanon and Campbellsville. Last night at 12 o'clock Judah telegraphed Morgan was twelve hours ahead of Hobson. It is possible he may make a dash for this city. I have about 1,600, including convalescents. Believe I can raise about 2,000 Home Guards or citizens. The artillery and cavalry from Indianapolis not yet arrived. Hartsuff has not informed me as to Morgan's movements. Can you give me any information on the subject?

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

—

JULY 5, 1863.

General BOYLE, *Louisville:*

The last information of the enemy, through General Hartsuff, was that Morgan, with a part of his force, was at Lebanon this morning, making an attack. This afternoon he reports a rebel force at Liberty. All the dispatches seem to be indefinite.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

LEXINGTON, *July* 5, 1863. (Received 6.30 p. m.)

General BOYLE:

No information from Lebanon since early this morning. Line cut. Hanson was attacked this morning at 3 o'clock. Not in very great force there, but main body supposed coming up. Eighth and Ninth Michigan Cavalry encamped 3 miles beyond Danville last night; must now be in Lebanon.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, *July* 5, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Morgan left Lebanon for Springfield. He will move to Bardstown, and if he does not venture here he will go out by Elizabethtown, keeping west of railroad, or he may go out by New Haven and the road toward Glasgow, pushing out behind our forces. Troops at Lebanon are not pursuing him. It seems to me they ought to pursue.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

—

LEXINGTON, KY., *July* 5, 1863—9.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. T. BOYLE, *Louisville:*

I have ordered the Eighth and Ninth Michigan Cavalry from Hickman Bridge and Stanford to Lebanon. The Second East Tennessee is also moving from Somerset, via Liberty, to Lebanon. When Morgan started from Burkesville, toward Columbia, Shackelford started also with 1,800 cavalry by a nearer road, and 1,400 cavalry from Jamestown was also ordered there at once. Eight hundred cavalry started for Greensburg, it being supposed that Morgan would strike for the railroad above Munfordville. Supposing it certain that our cavalry would reach Columbia first, I left the Twenty-fifth Michigan where it was, as it would be protected, and add to our strength.

A person has just been brought to me, in custody of a scout, who has a pass to carry mails in and out of our lines. He is accurately described under the fictitious name of G. A. Murphy; pass signed by Colonel Mundy. He gave me his real name, which Colonel Mundy also knows. Is it all right? What is his name?

Reply immediately.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 5, 1863.

General HARTSUFF:

Following just received:

LEBANON—9 p. m.

Rebels attacked this post about 7 a. m. Colonel Hanson, commanding post, fought them six hours. Most of his command taken prisoners; 5 killed on our side. Reenforcements arrived about 2 o'clock, and rebels left as soon as they arrived, taking road to Springfield. Colonel Hanson was paroled. Rebels destroyed depot, telegraph office, and about ten private dwellings, robbed stores, and killed one woman; Morgan's command consisting of two brigades and two full batteries. Have sent word to Colonel David, commanding, that telegraph communication was opened.

OPERATOR.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

LEBANON, KY., *July* 5, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

I was attacked about 7 o'clock this morning by General Morgan, with 4,000 men and six pieces of artillery. I had only 350 men. I held out until about 1 o'clock, when our ammunition became exhausted, and the rebels commenced burning the town, and my men wearied, quite a number wounded, and despairing of receiving re-enforcements, I deemed it wise to give up. 'Tis regarded as a good fight on my part.

CHARLES S. HANSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

LEBANON, *July* 5, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

Thus far we have heard of 5 killed and 14 wounded. Probabilities are there are others, which we will learn of hereafter.

HANSON,
Colonel.

Loss of enemy by their statement, killed and wounded, between 50 and 100. I was confined until nearly night. Had no opportunity of learning the facts. I would respectfully ask if it is proper for me to give information as to the direction he took.

HANSON.

—

LEBANON, *July* 5, 1863—5 p. m.

General BURNSIDE:

I have just arrived with three regiments cavalry and section artillery. Colonel Wolford has five regiments cavalry. Morgan has gone in direction of Bardstown; the cavalry will pursue. General Judah is on his way with 1,200 cavalry, which I think should return down Lexington road or go in direction of Elizabethtown and Hodgensville.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

(Repeated to General Hartsuff at Camp Nelson.)

—

MUNFORDVILLE, *July* 5, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. T. BOYLE, *Louisville:*

General Judah was in Glasgow yesterday evening, but would start this morning for Greensburg, with 1,000 cavalry. Shackelford was to have arrived at Columbia yesterday afternoon, and Hobson last night. Manson was to have left Glasgow for this place this morning. General Judah has not communicated anything to me direct, but I learned these facts from other sources. My scouts in from the direction of Green and La Rue Counties this a. m. No intelligence of the enemy in that quarter.

C. D. PENNEBAKER,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

—

MUNFORDVILLE, *July* 5, 1863.

Capt. A. C. SEMPLE, *Louisville:*

I have 70,000 rations within lines. Can't well secure more there. Stopped moving stores from depot, unless otherwise ordered by you. Scouts returned from Burnt Bridge and Hammonville. No information. What have you of location and force of enemy?

C. D. PENNEBAKER,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

—

JULY 6, 1863.

General HARTSUFF, *Camp Nelson, Ky.:*
General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*
General HOBSON, *Lebanon, Ky.:*

It is reported that a small portion of Morgan's command was at Harrodsburg this morning, but that the main body went from Springfield

in the direction of Bardstown. You will combine the command of General Shackelford and Colonel Wolford, and after ascertaining as near as possible the direction of General Morgan's route, you will endeavor to overtake him or cut him off. Please telegraph at once the composition of your own brigade, and also that of Shackelford and Wolford. You are authorized to subsist your commands upon the country and impress the necessary horses to replace the broken-down ones. This should all be done in a regular way. Morgan ought to be broken to pieces before he gets out of the State. Answer at once.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

LEXINGTON, *July* 6, 1863—1.20 a. m.

General BURNSIDE:

I have just sent the following dispatch to Colonel David:

You will immediately pursue the enemy, and retard his march in every way as much as you possibly can. Re-enforcements should reach you by way of Columbia very soon. The duty you are charged with requires great skill and prudence. Be very careful to avoid capture, and be sure and retard the enemy. Have they a train with them? Leave word at Lebanon for any re-enforcements that arrive from any direction to follow you up rapidly and persistently, and keep the enemy constantly in sight and send frequent word to rear for me.

I do not understand it. I received a dispatch from Colonel David less than an hour ago. As you are in direct communication with the operator, would it not be well for you to direct to send some mounted men after him with my instructions?

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General.

—

CAMP NELSON, *July* 6, 1863.

General HARTSUFF:

Just received the following dispatch per courier:

DANVILLE, 6*th*—6 a. m.

Colonel MOTT:

John [H.] Morgan is within 15 miles of this place. He has taken the pike from Lebanon to Springfield this morning with eleven regiments, numbering about 4,000 men. The Twentieth Kentucky surrendered about 3 p. m. yesterday. Prisoners think that he is making for Lexington or Louisville. I think he is making for Harrodsburg. The Eighth and Ninth Michigan and Colonel Byrd's forces are coming into town now.

S. MILLS,
Captain.

S. R. MOTT.

—

LEXINGTON, *July* 6, 1863—9 a. m.

General BURNSIDE:

The Eighth and Ninth Michigan are at Danville, having returned there last night. Colonel Byrd started at 2 o'clock last night for Hickman; about 800 must be there now or soon. The sheriff of Woodford brings intelligence that the enemy drove in some pickets they had stationed in front of Lawrenceburg at 11 last night. This seems to indicate an advance in this direction. I am astonished and disgusted with the conduct of the Michigan regiments, and am in doubt now whether

to send them at the enemy via Harrodsburg or bring them here, then send them, if the enemy does not approach, across the river at Lawrenceburg. I think the latter plan the best, but await your directions. With Byrd's force, the force at Hickman is sufficient to defend. No news from Carter; none from Judah; line not working to Glasgow. I am sending everything possible from here to Hickman; what cannot go there will be put in the fort. I have made arrangements, if necessary, to go to Hickman, as I will be cut off from all communication with troops if obliged to go into the fort here. I will not leave unless it is evident the enemy will attack in such force as to render it necessary to go to the fort.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 6, [1863]—11 a. m.

General HARTSUFF:

As soon as you can, get hold of Carter and Wolford. Carter will take command of all the mounted troops south of Kentucky River, and follow Morgan up until he overtakes him, and drives him out of the State.

General Boyle telegraphs that the operator at Bardstown Junction heard heavy cannonading this morning in direction of Bardstown, and Colonel David says that a brigade under Clarke went from Lebanon in direction of Columbia. I will try to get instructions to Judah to see that his mounted force take care of that part of the enemy as well as any force that may be threatening the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Our men should move quickly, and if horses give out, they must impress new ones; and both horses and men must live on the country. The Fifth [Twenty-fifth] Michigan fought Morgan in crossing Green River and repulsed him.

He acknowledges a loss of 30 killed, among them Colonel [D. W.] Chenault. The operator at Munfordville reports all quiet, and says he knows nothing of Judah's forces. Where do you think he is? I will try to get an order to him by messenger from Munfordville. The operator at Lebanon says no forces have been there since Colonel Jacob left. Would it not be well to have the rolling stock of the Lexington road run down to this end till the excitement is over?

A. E. BURNSIDE.

—

LEXINGTON, *July* 6, 1863—11.10 a. m.

General BURNSIDE:

Following just received from Colonel David. It is the first reliable information I have had of his whereabouts:

THIRTEEN MILES FROM DANVILLE.

I am now near the junction of Danville, Lebanon, and Perryville roads, 13 miles from Danville. From the best information I could get from prisoners and other parties, I concluded Morgan was after our trains and to destroy Danville. He would go toward Louisville. As soon as I could get proper guides, I sent them, with a small detachment, to watch Morgan. I then fell back to this point, to be ready to move in any direction ordered. I was fearful I would get my train captured, and sent all but forage wagons to Hickman. We have marched 80 miles, two entire nights and without rest, and fought Morgan out of Lebanon. We have lost 40 horses, killed by the forced march yesterday; the heat was intense. We will follow after Morgan as directed. I can do little unless I am ordered to supply myself with horses and forage

on the way. I must supply the battery with fresh horses, if I do anything more. I have with me Captain Cozatt and Captain Curd, of the Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry, as guides.

JAS. I. DAVID,
Colonel Eighth and Ninth Michigan.

I have no idea where Judah can be. He ought to have been in Lebanon before now. Sanders starts in ten minutes, and will assume command of both regiments.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 6, [1863.]

General HARTSUFF:

Generals Hobson and Shackelford and Colonel Wolford have all arrived at Lebanon. Have ordered Hobson to combine the command of Shackelford.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

JULY 6, 1863.

General HARTSUFF, *Camp Nelson:*

The following just received from Boyle [6.55 p. m.]:

I have ordered General Hobson, with his, Shackelford's, and Wolford's commands, to press pursuit of Morgan to utmost extremity of endurance of men and horses. Part only of Morgan's men moved toward Shepherdsville; part of them were at Bloomfield to-day, and center moved on the pike toward this city, and will, no doubt, be at Salt River to-night, ready to move here or toward Elizabethtown, or through Taylorsville toward Lawrenceburg. They captured my scouts at Bardstown last night, belonging to Fourth Regulars. Morgan cannot be near the railroad, as the telegraph is not interrupted.

Have Sanders send his forces in direction of Lawrenceburg and Frankfort. Carter had better concentrate his mounted forces at Stanford, ready for a rapid movement in any direction.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 6, 1863.

General HARTSUFF:

The following just received from Hobson:

I move. Not safe to give particulars. General Judah is in the right place; he could not get up with me. I have advised as to the proper disposition of forces.

E. H. HOBSON.

And this:

I have just arrived with three regiments cavalry and section artillery. Colonel Wolford has five regiments cavalry. Morgan has gone in direction of Bardstown; the cavalry will pursue. General Judah is on his way with 1,200 cavalry, which, I think, should return down the Nashville road, or go in direction of Elizabethtown and Hodgensville.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

[A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.]

CINCINNATI, *July* 6, 1863.

General HARTSUFF:

Please report on your arrival at Hickman Bridge any information you get, and also the state of affairs there.

A. E. BURNSIDE.

—

CAMP NELSON, *July* 6, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

Arrived here this evening. Found everything in good condition as possible under the circumstances. Am greatly gratified at the arrival in Lebanon of our force. Judah will soon join them; he was crossing at Vaughn's Ferry at 8 a. m. Colonel Moore with his small force beat off Morgan's force, killing 34 and wounding a proportionate number, causing Morgan to go around him. It was a gallant, splendid thing. Sanders is after the two Michigan regiments with verbal instructions nearly similar to those I gave Colonel David. He is now at Danville, and will join the pursuit. News that rebel infantry is approaching Glasgow in some force. Carter has arrived at Stanford with his infantry; Gilbert's must soon arrive at Danville. They are in the best position to fit up an expedition. I have strong hopes that we will get Morgan yet.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 6, [1863.]

General HARTSUFF, *Camp Nelson:*

The following just received from Boyle:

Marshall, superintendent Louisville and Nashville Railroad, sends me the following note:

General BOYLE:

Operator at Bardstown Junction says a man just in from Branch reports 2,500 men coming down to Shepherdsville. I have had an operator at Shepherdsville who has just come in; will send an engine with operator out in a few minutes. Will you want to send some artillery to Shepherdsville? If so, let me know immediately.

MARSHALL.

Morgan may destroy the bridge over Salt River and the Rolling Fork; I cannot prevent. He may have sent a band to Harrodsburg and Lawrenceburg; but his main force will go out by Elizabethtown. It is strange to me that our mounted force do not catch him.

BOYLE.

I am satisfied that a portion of Morgan's force went toward Columbia from Lebanon. Parties should look after them. The cavalry force at Lebanon and those with Judah can look after Morgan's main body. I want whole available command in the State put in readiness for a rapid movement as soon as Morgan is driven out. I have told Boyle to direct the force at Lebanon, if necessary.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS,
Louisville, July 6, 1863—12.40 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

I can hear nothing of Morgan's force this morning. Operator at Lebanon telegraphed an hour since that Colonel Wolford's cavalry were within 4 miles of Lebanon, coming from direction of Columbia. I have

heard nothing of Judah, Hobson, or Shackelford. I fear Morgan has picked up some of my scouts at Bardstown. None of them have returned according to orders.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

—

JULY 6, 1863.

General BOYLE, *Louisville:*

I learn that Morgan paroled the Twentieth Kentucky at Springfield, and then moved toward Bardstown. A small body of rebels reported at Harrodsburg. The sheriff of Woodford County reports that the Home Guards' pickets at Lawrenceburg were driven in. It is said that [R. S.] Cluke, with a portion of Morgan's force, went from Lebanon in the direction of Columbia after the surrender. I am anxiously awaiting to hear of the whereabouts of Judah's force.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

JULY 6, 1863.

General HARTSUFF, *Camp Nelson, Ky.:*

The following just received from Boyle:*

I am satisfied that a portion of Morgan's force went toward Columbia from Lebanon. Parties should look after them. The cavalry force at Lebanon and those with Judah can look after Morgan's main body. I want the whole available command of the State put in readiness for a rapid movement as soon as Morgan is driven out. I have told Boyle to direct the force at Lebanon, if necessary.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

JULY 6, 1863.

General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

I think your force at Louisville ample. At any rate, it will be impossible now with the road broken to get troops up from Munfordville, even if you could get orders to them. Telegraph to the force at Shepherdsville to hold their position till our cavalry come up, which will be either to-night or early in the morning. If you have any guards between Louisville and Shepherdsville, they should be sent down to re-enforce the garrison there. I will try to send you some infantry and a battery from this place. I may be able to send you a gunboat.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

JULY 6, 1863.

General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

Have ordered the telegraph from Danville to be repaired; am expecting to hear of its being ready every moment. Have received the following telegraph from Hobson:

I move. Not safe to give particulars. General Judah is in the right place. He could not get up with me. I have advised as to the proper disposition of forces.
HOBSON.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

* Cannot be identified. Probably Boyle's dispatch of 12.40 p. m, p. 697.

LEBANON, *July* 6, 1863—4 p. m.

General HARTSUFF:

General Judah can't cross Green River; it has risen 10 feet. He will cross on ferry-boat at Vaughes' [Vaughn's?] Ferry with Eleventh, Fifth, and Fourteenth Cavalry, and be in readiness to move in direction of Elizabethtown and operate against Morgan west of railroad, should he go in that direction. Morgan has passed through Springfield. We will pursue him with eight regiments of cavalry now at this place. The infantry stopped in vicinity of Vaughn's Ferry. We will endeavor to drive Morgan to General Judah.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

—

LEXINGTON, *July* 6, 1863.

General HARTSUFF:

Three companies of my regiment are still in the mountains. Shall I order them to remain at Mount Sterling when they come in? There is a large amount of stores at that point. They can protect them at present.

R. R. MALTBY,
Lieutenant-Colonel Tenth Kentucky Cavalry.

—

MUNFORDVILLE, *July* 6, 1863.

Major-General HARTSUFF:

General Judah is at Vaughn's Ferry 8 a. m. Regiment crossing in ferry-boats. He says Hobson and Shackelford have gone to Muldraugh's Hill. General Judah will follow to same place, unless he gets information that rebels are moving in different direction. Colonel Moore, Twenty-fifth Michigan Infantry, beat off Morgan's whole force at Green River Bridge, killing 34 and wounding a proportionate number. Morgan went around him. Judah has 1,200 cavalry with him. He has ordered the infantry of Hobson's brigade to Bardstown pike, on the south side of Green River. Telegraph operator at Glasgow says that Colonel Harney's men are skirmishing with enemy a mile out of town. I don't believe it true.

MAHLON D. MANSON.

—

LEBANON, KY., *July* 6, 1863—4.40 a. m.

General BURNSIDE, *Cincinnati:*

Colonel David arrived here yesterday, soon after Morgan left, and could not pursue Morgan on account of his horses being used up. From information he obtained here, Morgan had started for Danville, via Springfield and Harrodsburg, with part of his force, the balance going to Columbia. From Danville he was going to Hickman Bridge. After destroying Government stores there, he was going with his whole command to Louisville. We started out immediately on the return to Danville. The courier overtook us about 10 miles from here, where we are now halted, awaiting orders whether to go to Springfield or proceed to Danville. General Davis has sent a courier to Danville with dispatches for Colonel Mott.

ELISHA MIX,
Major Eighth Michigan Cavalry.

MUNFORDVILLE, *July* 6, 1863.

Capt. A. C. SEMPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

All is quiet here this morning. No information. Is it not safe to send trains? Morgan will go east from Lebanon, unless he shall conclude to give you a short call, which is probable. I can hear nothing from Judah's forces.

C. D. PENNEBAKER,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

—

MUNFORDVILLE, *July* 6, 1863—3.15 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Lexington:

Colonel Harney, of Thirty-fourth Kentucky, telegraphs this morning from Glasgow:

Large rebel force reported within 12 miles of town [Glasgow]. Have sent out a scouting party.

General Manson just now arriving here, and will advise you of any further news from Glasgow.

C. D. PENNEBAKER,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

—

MUNFORDVILLE, *July* 6, 1863.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

General Manson, with three regiments of infantry and two batteries, just arrived here. Generals Shackelford and Hobson are believed to be in the neighborhood of Campbellsville, Ky., and General Judah, with 1,200 cavalry, will reach Greensburg some time this morning. Morgan will go east from Lebanon. May go to Bardstown.

C. D. PENNEBAKER,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

—

MUNFORDVILLE, *July* 6, 1863.

Capt. A. C. SEMPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Five o'clock. No news here. Reports of rebels near Glasgow. It is not believed by General Manson. Why don't you answer my dispatches?

C. D. PENNEBAKER,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

—

PARIS, KY., *July* 6, 1863.

General HARTSUFF:

Please remember that there are no fortifications here, and only two weak companies to support a full battery and defend block-houses. I must employ the companies either to defend block-houses or the battery; both they cannot do.

E. W. PIERCE,
Colonel.

DANVILLE, *July* 6, 1863—8.30 p. m.

General HARTSUFF:

About 100 rebels went into Harrodsburg this morning, and left at 10 a. m., on Bloomfield road, toward Bardstown. Some 14 went to Salvisa and in that direction, to see their friends, and then went on the Bloomfield road. No force has gone toward the Kentucky River. From all I can learn, they are moving toward Bardstown west from here. They are probably some 8 miles ahead of me. The horses of the Eighth and Ninth are badly used up. Was the order for Colonel David to return sent before I left?

W. P. SANDERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

—

LEBANON, *July* 6, 1863.

General BOYLE:

General Hobson's forces have gone in pursuit of Morgan. Our forces have just left here. It is rumored that Morgan was attacked near Bardstown this morning. We captured 40 of his men.

B. J. SPAULDING.

—

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *July* 6, 1863.
(Received 12 m.)

Major-General BURNSIDE:

With deep mortification I have to announce to you that but 1,000 have as yet responded to the call for six months' men. This throws us for immediate force, should it become necessary, upon the recently organized militia or upon troops to be raised by declaration of martial law. The progress of the draft is so slow that I am discouraged about getting any aid from that source. Please give me your opinion as to the necessity of an immediate force, and the means of raising it. Should a resort to martial law be deemed advisable, of course the order must come from you. I would, however, be glad to have a consultation with you before it is issued.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

—

CAMP NELSON, *July* 7, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

Received an almost unintelligible dispatch from Judah, dated ferry on Green River, 12 o'clock yesterday, and sent by courier to Glasgow. He says he feels dreadfully at his luck. The river rose 3 feet while he was crossing; he would be unable to get across before night, but would try to make up for lost time. Operator at Glasgow says dispatch was so badly written he could not make it out. Have heard no news from the front to-day. Have sent for Carter, who will be here to-night. Feel a little better than I did this morning. Please send any news of to-day from any direction. Will inspect here to-morrow, if able, and send you result.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *July* 7, 1863.

Have Sanders send his forces in direction of Lawrenceburg and Frankfort. Carter had better concentrate his mounted forces at Stanford, ready for a rapid move in any direction.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS,
Louisville, July 7, 1863—3.40 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Operator at Lebanon Junction telegraphs me as follows:

The repair man on the railroad told me that Morgan was encamped 2½ miles from Long Lick last night, and up to about 9 o'clock this morning. Small gangs were scouting the country and stealing horses. Morgan had a force of between 3,000 and 4,000 cavalry and three brass pieces of artillery. A late arrival says that some of Morgan's men were seen this p. m. at Rolling Fork, about 2½ miles south, at Lacefield Still-house, drinking whisky and stealing horses. Our informant thinks there is about 80 of them.

OPERATOR.

I believe Morgan will go out by Elizabethtown, but will destroy all bridges first. The infamous domestic rebels, I fear, mislead Hobson as to course Morgan takes, and that he will miss him. My operator detected Morgan's operator. He is still on line, taking off communications.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

—

LOUISVILLE, *July* 7, 1863—3.50.

General BURNSIDE:

Morgan captured the train this side of Lebanon Junction. He robbed all the passengers, including 25 Jews. He placed all passengers in front car and his soldiers in hind cars, and started down the road for Elizabethtown. The wires are up, but Morgan's operator is on the road. He decoyed train by dispatches to superintendent, and when it came up captured it. Several officers were captured on train.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

—

JULY 7, 1863.

General HARTSUFF, *Camp Nelson, Ky.:*

The following has just been received from General Boyle:

LOUISVILLE—6.30 p. m.

General Hobson, with eight regiments of cavalry and mounted infantry, is at Shepherdsville, in pursuit of Morgan, pressing him close. Morgan has gone toward Elizabethtown or Brandenburg. I send boat with 300 men to Brandenburg. I have answered Hobson by your authority to pursue Morgan to the extremity of endurance of his horses and men. Morgan has suffered much in loss of officers and men. He is robbing all prisoners and citizens of money.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

Instruct Byrd by telegraph or courier not to follow after General Hobson, but to remain at Lebanon, or to return to Hickman Bridge, and recruit for next move.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

SHEPHERDSVILLE, KY., *July* 7, 1863—5.45 p. m.

Colonel DRAKE:

My command, eight regiments of cavalry and mounted infantry, numbering 2,500, are at Bardstown Junction, Louisville and Nashville road. I am in pursuit of Morgan, who will either move toward Brandenburg or Elizabethtown. My advance are picking up his stragglers. I will do my best to engage him. He is hard pressed. He has been damaged more this trip than either of his former raids. He lost 10 or 15 of his officers and a number of men in the fights at Marrowbone, Green River Bridge, and Lebanon. I am here for rations; cannot find any. My men are considerably exhausted, but in fine spirits. I am moving without wagons. Railroad all safe; but one small bridge burned; can be repaired in two days. I will remain at this place half hour. Have you instructions?

E. [H.] HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

Lines all down between this point and Louisville. We received Hobson's message via Indianapolis and Cincinnati, which caused its delay so much.

LEHR,
[*Operator.*]

—

MUNFORDVILLE, *July* 7, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Cincinnati:*

The two dispatches received in your name yesterday inquiring for the whereabouts of General Judah, and yours of this morning inquiring news from this point, I am doubtful of. I answered the first of yours yesterday, but declined the second. Communicate in cipher.

C. D. PENNEBAKER,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

—

MUNFORDVILLE, *July* 7, 1863.

A. C. SEMPLE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Has not Morgan swung a thief on the wires? Too many inquiries for General Judah.

C. D. PENNEBAKER,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

—

LAWRENCEBURG, *July* 7, 1863.

General HARTSUFF:

I have my command about 1 mile from this place, and pickets out on all the roads. There is no place the rebels can cross without swimming, except at Frankfort. Have not seen a rebel. Firing was heard all the morning in the direction of Bloomfield and Bardstown, by the citizens at Salvisa. Captain Smith, Ninth Michigan Volunteers, who left several days since, looking for [T. H.] Hines, joined me to-day. He captured Lieutenant-Colonel [R. A.] Alston, chief of staff for Morgan, and 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, and 16 privates. They were all paroled. Captain thinks that Morgan is making for Louisville.

W. P. SANDERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

CINCINNATI, *July* 8, [1863]—2.30 p. m.

General HARTSUFF:

The following has been received from General Boyle:

There is room to believe that Wheeler's force, and probably others of Bragg's army, have backed into Sequatchie Valley, and moved to left of Rosecrans, and are now in Kentucky. Where will troops be gotten to meet them? They will move directly for this city if they are in the State. I can raise 1,000 or more men if I had arms, but with such an ordnance officer as is here, arms can't be had. I am asked to furnish arms to arm part of Indiana Legion. I have no control of arms.

BOYLE.

Have you any information of this force?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

CAMP NELSON, *July* 8, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

I am perplexed by the accounts of Wheeler. Have just heard from Judah at Elizabethtown. He says colonel commanding infantry at Vaughn's Ferry reports Wheeler crossing with large force at bridge near Green River, above Columbia. Colonel Moore reports no confirmation of his news, and that barricade he made in road at Muldraugh's Hill remains there. I have ordered him to send small scouting party to Campbellsville, reporting back from New Market and from Muldraugh's Hill. I still believe it to be a ruse, and the supposition will account for the rumors coming from so many sources. The plan being to send from Columbia the same time to the nearest troops, in every direction, I will use the same precaution as if I knew the rumors were true. I will bring all the infantry of Carter to Danville, and save a little distance if obliged to move either toward Lebanon or above. I leave at daylight for Stanford.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 8, 1863—9 p. m.

General HARTSUFF:

Where is Carter's command; how strong; and of what does it consist? Answer quickly.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 8, 1863.

General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

You will, as quietly as possible, remove all the public stores, &c., across the river to Jeffersonville. I have telegraphed Lieutenant Smyser that he must issue arms and ammunition upon your requisition. They must be taken for the defense of the city, and, if the place is attacked, you must defend it till the last.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 8, 1863.

General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

A gunboat and a battery have left here for Louisville. I cannot order any up from Cairo, but have informed Commodore Pennock, who

will look out for the matter there. You can issue the arms and ammunition to the mayor, taking receipts from him for them. I do not hear anything further from the enemy, and have Carter ready to move on their flanks if they approach Louisville. I may defer my visit to Louisville until to-morrow. Let me hear if anything is heard from Rosecrans.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

JULY 8, 1863.

General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

You will arm the Indiana Legion Home Guards, and, in fact, every fighting man you can find, and, in case of attack, you must defend the city to the last. I will send a gunboat at once, and will try to leave here on evening train for Louisville. Hartsuff has heard nothing of the advance of the force from Columbia. Do you hear anything further? Has Moore any artillery with him? If so, he should take a commanding position for his men; dig rifle-pits for his men; protect his artillery by an epaulement, and hold the point.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 8, 1863.

General BOYLE:

The following has just been received from New Albany:

Morgan's force, from 3,000 to 5,000 strong, have crossed the river at Brandenburg. They captured one gun, 50 Home Guards, and killed 4. A boat has just come up for re-enforcements. This is reliable.

THOS. W. FRY,
Surgeon, U. S. Army.

I have sent one gunboat and a battery this afternoon. At what point on the river is Hobson? Has he the means of crossing? I can scarcely believe that Morgan has crossed the river with his whole force. Hobson should not be deceived. The following has just been received from Cairo:

I have six gunboats on the Ohio, above and below the captured boats, closing in on them. I hope they are taken before this. Will keep a bright lookout.

A. M. PENNOCK,
Fleet Captain, and Commanding Station.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

LOUISVILLE, *July* 8, 1863—7.30 p. m.

General BURNSIDE:

The following just received:

ELIZABETHTOWN, *July* 8, 1863—6 p. m.

There is no doubt but that Wheeler is at or near Lebanon. I am endeavoring to find out by which route he is advancing. I think I shall go at once to Boston as soon as my rations arrive, and before, if I learn he is advancing in that direction. My force is small to encounter a division with, but I will do my best with it, anticipating re-enforcements from Louisville. He is said to have five pieces of artillery. I telegraphed to General Manson to send up by railroad a section of his 24-pounder howitzers and an infantry regiment to this point to-night, if possible.

H. M. JUDAH,
Brigadier-General.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, *July* 8, 1863—9.24 a. m.

General HARTSUFF:

Rebels have small forces at different points. Dispatch from Lebanon says a rebel force is approaching that place. Morgan sent force to Brandenburg, which captured two steamboats and started down river. I ordered gunboats from New Albany there, and telegraphed for gunboats at Evansville to come up. About 75 rebels were at Simpsonville. Shelby and others reported to have crossed Frankfort Railroad to Oldham County. Morgan's main force is going out by Litchfield, &c. I ordered the Twentieth Kentucky to fall back to Camp Nelson, as they are without arms.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

—

LOUISVILLE, *July* 8, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

The following just received, dated July 8, on the march via Bardstown Junction:

I have reliable information that Morgan has gone in direction of Brandenburg. His object may be to cross through the State below Bowling Green. He knows if he attempts to return by Hodgensville, Greensburg, and Columbia, that he will meet my infantry. This intelligence should be communicated to General Judah.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

I have telegraphed this to General Manson at Munfordville, and ordered him to send courier at once to Judah.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS, *Louisville*, *July* 8, 1863—10.45 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Morgan sent force to Brandenburg, on the river, and captured two steamboats yesterday afternoon, and placed men on board and started down. I sent boat with force, but not in time. I ordered gunboat at New Albany down river early this morning, and telegraphed the facts, and ordered gunboats at Evansville. Is there any reason to believe that other forces are coming in to aid Morgan? Dispatches from Lebanon represent force approaching there. I believe there are several bands of 50 to 100 at different points.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS, *Louisville*, *July* 8, 1863.

Major-General HARTSUFF:

The following just received:

MUNFORDVILLE, *July* 8.

Can't you give me some information in relation to the road Morgan has taken? I can cut him off if I can get the direction he has taken. Colonel Brooks has information that Wheeler, with a large force, is crossing Green River, between Columbia and Lebanon, at the bridge; that one brigade crossed at 12 o'clock last night. He says that this has been further confirmed, but he has some doubt of the truth.

MAHLON D. MANSON,
Brigadier-General.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

GARNETTSVILLE, *July* 8, 1863—5 p. m.
(Via Bardstown Junction, 9.10 p. m.)

Capt. A. C. SEMPLE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: We are at this place with cavalry force. John [H.] Morgan has crossed the greater portion of his command into Indiana. Learn from reliable authority that he has captured 2 pickets at Brandenburg. His object may be to use them in that vicinity, after he gets through with the people of Indiana. We have pursued with all haste; have lost no time; and it is evident that he has failed in doing as much damage in Kentucky as he expected. Cannonading at the river. We will advance in a few minutes.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

—

LEBANON, *July* 8, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel DRAKE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

I am here, and joined by Major Ellis, First Tennessee Mounted Infantry, 500 strong. Rebel force reported approaching on Columbia road; said to be near. I have sent mounted company to scout to Muldraugh's Hill. I don't know rebel strength. Reported Wheeler's command. It may not be entirely reliable news. I will report further.

O. H. MOORE,
Colonel.

—

LEBANON, [*July* 8, 1863]—4.40 p. m.

General HARTSUFF:

I have just received a report from the captain of my scouts that he believes that the report of the enemy being in large force advancing on the Columbia road to be false—a ruse. I will be vigilant, and report at once any information of importance.

O. H. MOORE,
Colonel Twenty-fifth Michigan.

—

LEBANON, *July* 8, 1863.

Major-General HARTSUFF:

I arrived at Lebanon this morning. I left the surgeon with 11 wounded men at Campbellsville; brought the rest to Lebanon to be cared for. I cannot say whether the Second East Tennessee Regiment were engaged. It is the First Tennessee which I reported not well supplied with ammunition. Major Ellis was lost by getting wet. I have nothing reliable as yet from the front. I blockaded the road on Muldraugh's Hill last night, when I left, and I am informed that it still remains. I will report any reliable information which my scouts bring me. As you suggest, the reports may be a ruse.

O. H. MOORE,
Colonel Twenty-fifth Michigan Volunteers.

—

LAWRENCEBURG, *July* 8, 1863—10 a. m.
(Via Frankfort, July 9—4 p. m.)

General HARTSUFF:

I have just received information of a small party of about 100 or 150 rebels in the vicinity of Salvisa this morning. It is the same party,

under Captain [G. S.] Alexander, that went into Harrodsburg. They say they were cut off from Morgan by our forces. I have sent a party to look after them. I can learn of no others. They are probably trying to get out by crossing the Kentucky River.

W. P. SANDERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

—

LAWRENCEBURG, KY., *July* 8, 1863.

General HARTSUFF:

I have a party out in the vicinity of Johnsonville and Chaplin. I have also sent out in the direction of Camden and Mount Eden. Report from Captain [A. C.] Wells, at Johnsonville, says the rebels were concentrating at Bloomfield yesterday, and that they moved toward Shelbyville. I do not think it the main force of the enemy.

W. P. SANDERS,
Colonel.

4 P. M.—Everything quiet. No rebels anywhere in this vicinity that I can hear of. Rations received.

—

INDIANAPOLIS, *July* 8, 1863.

General BOYLE:

Dr. Fry telegraphs General Noble that Morgan is at Brandenburg, with 4,000 men and artillery, which the gunboats cannot disperse; and that 400 have crossed into Indiana, making for Corydon. This is probably exaggerated, but demands our prompt attention. Have you troops to send up New Albany and Salem road?

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 8, 1863.

General WILLCOX, *Indianapolis:*

You will see that all the Home Guards are armed at once, and other preparations made to repel any attack which Morgan may attempt. Communicate with me frequently during the night, and keep me fully informed of any news you may hear.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

ELIZABETHTOWN, *July* 8, 1863.

General BOYLE:

Morgan has gone to the Ohio River. They all crossed the turnpike road between this and the river, 14 miles from here. All got over late yesterday evening. Some were near Brandenburg at 1 o'clock yesterday. This you can rely on.

S. B. THOMAS.

—

ELIZABETHTOWN, *July* 8, 1863.

Brigadier-General BOYLE:

I arrived here half an hour ago, only twenty hours behind Morgan, notwithstanding my detention at Green River. My force is 1,200 cavalry,

including some little attached artillery. My horses are about broken down. I am replacing the worst from the citizens, but it is slow work, and delays me. I have not a pound of rations, but will continue the pursuit if you will send me at once by a special train subsistence and supplies for six days for 1,200 men and four 8-mule teams. Please reply if it can be done, and when I may expect the train. Can you inform me where Hobson and Shackelford are, and inform them, if possible, of my intention to follow up Morgan? Please send this also to General Hartsuff. I have directed my infantry and artillery to be shifted from points east of railroad to Cave City and Bowling Green, fearing Morgan's return in that direction. Manson will remain at Munfordville, if still there.

H. M. JUDAH,
Brigadier-General.

—

MUNFORDVILLE, *July* 8, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. T. BOYLE, *Louisville:*

General Judah is now at Elizabethtown. General Hobson early this morning was at Bardstown Junction, and in pursuit of Morgan. Nothing reliable from Morgan. Wheeler is reported in the neighborhood of Campbellsville, with a division. W. B. Carlisle, of Green, believes this report. General Judah can give you more information than I can.

C. D. PENNEBAKER,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

—

MUNFORDVILLE, *July* 8, 1863.

Capt. A. C. SEMPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The operator at Elizabethtown has just told me that Morgan was going in the direction of Big Spring. Have you any information of this? If he goes to Brownsville, we will see him cross the river.

C. D. PENNEBAKER,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

—

CAIRO, *July* 8, 1863—11 p. m.

Brigadier-General ASBOTH,
Columbus, Ky.:

Morgan has captured the Alice Dean and John T. McCombs, and is raiding down the river. I have telegraphed Smithland and Paducah. I have too small a force here, and no arms for volunteer citizens. I think I should have at least 800 men and one section of artillery.

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General.

—

COLUMBUS, *July* 8, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Department of the Ohio:

GENERAL: I have just received information by telegraph from General Boyle, at Louisville, General Buford, at Cairo, and Colonel Martin, at Paducah, that the rebel Morgan had seized, on the 7th instant, two

steamers at Brandenburg, Ky., and has gone down the river with part of his force.

Please let me know what number of your forces will oppose Morgan, and at what points above Smithland. Would also request your decision regarding the 800 men for Cairo, alluded to in my telegram of the 7th instant.

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

—

COLUMBUS, *July* 8, 1863.

Fleet Captain PENNOCK,
Commanding at Cairo:

I have just received information by telegraph from General Burnside, General Boyle, at Louisville, General Buford, at Cairo, and Colonel Martin, at Paducah, that the rebel Morgan has seized two steamers at Brandenburg, Ky., on the 7th instant, and gone down the river with part of his force.

Please let me know what naval force you have ordered to meet Morgan, and especially how many gunboats are at present at Smithland and Paducah, at the mouth of the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers.

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 8, 1863.

Commodore PENNOCK,
Commanding Squadron, Cairo:

Morgan is in this State with a rebel force, and is said to have seized two steamboats at Brandenburg, and, placing a force on board, has gone down the river. He should be looked after.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

CAIRO, *July* 8, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

I have six gunboats on the Ohio, above and below the captured boats, closing in on them. I hope they are taken before this. Will keep a bright lookout.

A. M. PENNOCK,
Fleet Captain, and Commanding Station.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 8, 1863.

Mr. [CHARLES] DAVENPORT,
Superintendent, &c., Union Telegraph, Cairo:

The general commanding has information that the rebel Morgan has seized two steamboats at Brandenburg, and gone down the river with some of his force on board. He desires that information be given at every telegraph station between here and Cairo.

D. R. LARNED,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CINCINNATI, *July* 9, 1863.

General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

What is your last information from the enemy, and how much force has he crossed with?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

LOUISVILLE, *July* 9, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Morgan has certainly crossed the river with about 3,000 men and five or six pieces of artillery. He was in camp last night 4 miles from Corydon.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 9, 1863.

General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

Dispatch received. I have been trying to get a dispatch to you all the morning. You are, of course, authorized to move any troops you like, and to take arms by force if you need them. There is no danger of Louisville, so that you can move the troops to New Albany. I thought nearly 1,000 men were sent from Indianapolis. More can be ordered from Lebanon. Where are Hobson and Judah? Answer in cipher.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

LOUISVILLE, *July* 9, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

Judah is at Litchfield, on the left and south of where he ought to be. He refused to obey my orders because they did not come from General Hartsuff. I will send you the dispatches to and from him. Have ordered Manson, with three regiments, to report here at once; I can return him on short notice. Hobson is at Brandenburg, waiting for transportation to cross the river, which has been sent.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 9, 1863.

General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

You are authorized to move troops as you please. Our scouts are just in to Somerset from below Monticello. No rebels there. Tell Hobson he must catch Morgan. Have you armed the citizens of Louisville and New Albany? Don't hesitate to take the arms from the ordnance department.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

LOUISVILLE, *July* 9, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

The enemy are reported to have taken Corydon; killed 2 citizens. They are moving toward New Albany.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

NEW ALBANY, *July* 9, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

I dispatched you that Morgan had crossed the river at Brandenburg, and was near Corydon, and that General Hobson was at Brandenburg. I ordered gunboats down, but they obey no orders. I ordered transports down to cross Hobson. Morgan purposes to move in rear of New Albany and Jeffersonville, to destroy stores. He expects Pegram and Buckner, or one of them, to move in front. I have no proper force to resist him with. I beg that two or more of the regiments at Munfordville be ordered by railroad to Louisville. I can return them, if necessary. The great mob of unorganized soldiers can do no good without some organized effective force. I trust they will be sent. I have no field officers except Colonel Biddle, of Seventy-first Indiana. Can you not send Colonel Mundy by first train? I asked General Hartsuff to order troops from Munfordville, but have not heard from him.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 9, 1863.

General BOYLE, *Louisville:*

You will, of course, use all available troops for defense of New Albany and Jeffersonville. Willcox has some troops at Seymour, which I will have sent down.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

LOUISVILLE, *July* 9, 1863.

Colonel PENNEBAKER, *Munfordville:*

Send a courier to General Judah, at Litchfield, and direct him, by the authority of Major-General Burnside, to move with his force to Munfordville, and there await my orders. If he is not there, but moving toward Brandenburg, he will continue his march to that point, and will report his arrival there to me at these headquarters. Send him a copy of this dispatch.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

—

LOUISVILLE, *July* 9, 1863.

Major-General HARTSUFF:

Morgan has crossed into Indiana with his force, and is near Corydon. His object must be to come in behind New Albany and Jeffersonville. My information is that their plan and object is to attack those places and destroy public stores. I need two or more regiments from Munfordville, and beg they be sent here by rail. A gentleman who was induced to go with Morgan to within 8 miles of Brandenburg, stated their purpose as a feint, and that Pegram and Buckner were to come in after them and attend to Louisville. Munfordville will be left sufficiently strong to hold out against 5,000 to 8,000 men. I beg that the forces be sent. If you [do not] think it proper to withdraw them at all, are there not other forces which can be sent here, if those cannot?

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, *July* 9, 1863.

Major-General HARTSUFF:

General Hobson, at last accounts, was within 2 miles of Brandenburg. Morgan crossed the last of his forces at that place at dark last night, and was within a few miles of Corydon, Ind., and will doubtless threaten New Albany and Jeffersonville. I think that two regiments should be ordered up from Munfordville to this place. Shall I so order?

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

—

STANFORD, KY., *July* 9, 1863.

General BOYLE:

I received a dispatch from you to-day, asking authority to move three regiments from Munfordville, and I immediately telegraphed you authority to move two regiments from Munfordville, and the fragments [of Moore's regiment] from Lebanon to Louisville. I telegraphed General Judah and General Manson that I had given you such authority; also informed General Burnside of it. Did you get my dispatch? You may act on the authority given you.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF.

—

LOUISVILLE, *July* 9, 1863—7.50 p. m.

Major-General HARTSUFF:

My information is positively certain. I have ordered Manson with three regiments here by authority of General Burnside. I have sent transports and gunboats to enable General Hobson to cross at Brandenburg. Hobson sent for transports. Morgan is within 20 miles of New Albany at noon. Morgan expects Pegram in Louisville. I hope you will see he never gets here. Moore had better stay at Lebanon and give you and others notice of appearance of the enemy. I have not ordered him.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

—

STANFORD, *July* 9, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

Just arrived here. News of Wheeler false. [Champ.] Ferguson's thieves operating in vicinity of Columbia. Boyle says Morgan is in Indiana, and wants to order up two regiments from Munfordville. Told him to do so if his news is perfectly correct, and also Moore from Lebanon, and put him in command of his regiment. Small party of rebels in Harrodsburg last night, stealing. Will continue to hear of them probably in that way for about a week.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 9, 1863.

General HARTSUFF, *Stanford, Ky.:*

General Judah refused to obey the order of General Boyle, and consequently is far out of the way, where he can do no one any good. General Boyle must have full authority to move troops until this emergency

passes. The rebels are now in Indiana, in rear of Louisville and New Albany, and unless we can concentrate troops rapidly we are liable to lose those two places. I asked you some time ago where Byrd and Sanders were.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

STANFORD, *July* 9, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

Immediately after my arrival here to-day, I sent dispatch authorizing Boyle to order two regiments from Munfordville to Louisville and the fragments of Moore's regiment from Lebanon. I notified Judah and Manson that Boyle was so authorized. The message went after Judah's refusal to obey Boyle's order, and would correct. I preferred this to issuing the order myself, as Boyle would know what arrangements to make with railroad. Many of my messages have been strangely delayed or misunderstood. I sent you also the whereabouts of Sanders and Byrd. Sanders intended going, via Perryville, to Bardstown, and I gave him nearly the same instructions I gave Colonel David, but before he got off I received a message from you, and sent it immediately to him. He is acting on these instructions. I gave him no other. Following is the message:

Have Sanders send forces in direction of Lawrenceburg and Frankfort. Byrd has between 500 and 600 at Lebanon; the remainder at Camp Nelson. If railroad is open to Munfordville, I can see no difficulty in getting troops from there in time; if not, I might force a couple of infantry regiments to Danville or Lebanon, to take rail for Louisville.

Would not advise unless you consider it absolutely necessary. Sanders is occupied with between 100 and 200, who are trying to cross Kentucky River and escape, via Mount Sterling. Heard this eve they had succeeded in crossing. I leave for Danville to-morrow. Think I will leave the infantry here for a little while. All quiet in front.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General.

—

LOUISVILLE, *July* 9, 1863—4 p. m.

Major-General HARTSUFF:

Morgan was within 4 miles of Corydon, which place is 20 miles from New Albany. Without troops sent here, if Morgan comes, no show of resistance can be offered. He was at Brandenburg, and no means to cross the river. I have endeavored to get transports and the gunboats to convoy them. Gunboats are under no one's orders; never reported to me. I could bring Manson's troops from Munfordville, if I had authority, and send them back. I brought troops from Nashville and all intermediate points during Morgan's first raid, and never lost a bridge.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

—

LOUISVILLE, *July* 9, 1863—9 p. m.

General HARTSUFF:

I received your dispatch, and sent for troops. They are on the way. The citizens of Corydon resisted Morgan, and several were killed in the

fight. Morgan has declared his intention was not to come to New Albany, but I do not believe him. Hobson is crossing his force. I sent transports and gunboats to him. The people of Indiana believe he will attack New Albany in the morning or to-night. I will offer best resistance I can until Manson arrives.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

—

LAWRENCEBURG, *July* 9, 1863—5.50 p. m.

General HARTSUFF:

The rebels, about 150 strong, moved in the direction of the Kentucky River, toward Barriman's Ferry, reporting that they would try to cross and go out by Mount Sterling. They were cut off at or near Bloomfield, so they say. I think the party I sent will be able to stop them.

W. P. SANDERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

—

NEAR LAWRENCEBURG, *July* 9, 1863.

General HARTSUFF:

Captain [G. S.] Alexander, of Morgan's command, crossed the Kentucky River, at Cumming's Ferry, this morning, *en route* for Mount Sterling. We are after him, under the command of Major Way, of Michigan cavalry, with 150 men.

J. E. BABBITT,
Lieutenant Eighth Michigan.

—

CAIRO, *July* 9, 1863.

Brigadier-General ASBOTH,
Commanding District:

I received the news contained in your telegram yesterday afternoon from General Burnside, and Lieutenant-Commander Fitch, commanding Ohio and Cumberland fleets.

There are six gunboats above and below the captured boats, closing in on them. Ram Monarch left for Smithland this morning. No boats at Paducah; one at or near Fort Heiman; three up the Tennessee, and two up the Cumberland. The positions of these boats may have to be changed, to carry out certain combinations.

A. M. PENNOCK,
Fleet Captain, and Commander of Station.

—

COLUMBUS, *July* 9, 1863.

General BUFORD, *Commanding Cairo:*

GENERAL: I do not anticipate any danger to Cairo at present from Morgan's raid. I requested General Burnside yesterday to complete the number of 800 men promised for Cairo. Meanwhile I will closely watch events, and act promptly whenever requested.

I have telegraphed to Captain Pennock. Please confer with him.

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, *July* 9, 1863.

General BOYLE:

Do you expect an attack? General Mansfield, at New Albany, thinks there will not be one there, and that Morgan will move upon here. Is he well watched at Corydon? Where is Hobson?

If Morgan moves up this way, I want Biddle's regiment and the battery. Can Hobson overtake him?

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 9, 1863.

General WILLCOX, *Indianapolis:*

Have you any more information as to Morgan's movements?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 9, 1863.

General WILLCOX, *Indianapolis:*

Please answer my dispatch of this morning, 9 o'clock, as to any news from the enemy, &c.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

INDIANAPOLIS, *July* 9, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

The information received here indicates that Morgan will march into the interior of Indiana. Are there no troops in Kentucky that can be spared and sent into Indiana?

O. P. MORTON.

—

INDIANAPOLIS, *July* 9, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

I ask that the Seventy-first Indiana and Twenty-third Indiana Battery, recently sent to Kentucky, be immediately ordered back to this State for its protection—the protection of our towns from burning and pillage. Indiana has repeatedly sent all her troops to protect Kentucky. I now ask the return of some for our own protection.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor.

—

INDIANAPOLIS, *July* 9, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

Can't you send some cannon to this place from Cincinnati or Columbus, to be placed in batteries immediately? We have nothing here but small-arms. The rebels have occupied Corydon, in Harrison County. I am organizing militia as fast as possible.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

JULY 9, 1863.

General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

Governor Morton and General Willcox are both very much afraid that Morgan intends moving on Indianapolis at once, and unless you hear from him by morning at or near New Albany, I shall begin to believe such is his object. They are very anxious to have the Seventy-first Indiana and Myers' battery sent back at once. If you think you can spare them to-morrow morning, after troops arrive from Munfordville, you can send them up. I sent you a battery from here by steamer. Has it arrived yet? Hobson should be ordered to follow close on to Morgan. Can't you dispatch a boat or a messenger to him at once, with orders not to lose a moment's time. I am afraid he is too late as it is. He will be fully twenty-four hours behind Morgan, and I do not think his pursuit has been rapid. He ought to have been onto Morgan before his whole force crossed at Brandenburg. Is there a telegraph to Litchfield, so that you can get a message to Judah? Please answer at once.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

JULY 9, 1863.

Governor MORTON, *Indianapolis, Ind.:*

Corydon is 120 miles from Indianapolis, and if Morgan is disposed to go to Indianapolis it will take him two days from Corydon to do it, even if he meets with no resistance from Home Guards. I am pretty well satisfied he does not intend to go there, but intends to attack New Albany and Jeffersonville. A force of cavalry large enough to beat him was at Brandenburg to-day, and transports have been sent down to cross them, and they will be close upon him. Should he attack the depots at New Albany and Jeffersonville, all the forces there will be needed. Should he not, I will send from here and Louisville early to-morrow a force sufficient to make Indianapolis secure. Instead of concentrating troops at Mitchell and Seymour both, it would be well to have a considerable force at Seymour, with a small one at Mitchell, with transportation, all ready to fall back quickly upon Indianapolis if the enemy advance in that direction. Scouts can be kept well out, so that there will be no danger of the trains being captured. You may rely upon it I will do all in my power to prevent disaster, but by scattering the troops in too many places I am rendered too weak to defend any one of them.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

UNITED STATES STEAMER SPRINGFIELD,
Off New Albany, July 9, 1863.

Lieut. Commander LEROY FITCH,
No. 5, East Front:

I engaged John [H.] Morgan this morning at 9 o'clock at Brandenburg. I have been fighting nearly all day. He is crossing over to Indiana. He has 10,000 men and several pieces of heavy artillery. He has his batteries planted at three places, commanding the river. We will have to have boats below town to operate with me. He wants to hold that place until he recrosses.

JAMES WATSON,
Acting Ensign, Commanding.

JULY 10, 1863.

General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

What is the state of affairs this morning? Do you hear anything of Hobson or Judah? Has the battery arrived from here yet? Have the troops from below arrived, and where is Colonel Moore? Don't fail to send back the Seventy-first Indiana and the battery if you become satisfied that the rebels are moving north. Hobson must pursue rapidly and overtake Morgan. Report soon. Answer in cipher.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 10, 1863.

General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

If the 2,000 Indianians are all organized, and you are satisfied that they will in good faith pursue the enemy, you can, of course, issue them arms, taking receipts of the different commanders. You can also issue arms and ammunition to all the volunteer organizations in Louisville whenever you feel that the emergency requires it. Whatever you may do, you may be sure that I will sustain you. I know that your own good judgment and your faithful attention to the interests of the public service will prevent you from making an unnecessary and wasteful issue of public property. I am much pleased with your plan of organization of citizens in Louisville, and approve of all you have done.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 10, 1863.

General BOYLE:

It is reported that the enemy will try to cross at Westport or Grassy Flat. I have sent Sanders, with two cavalry regiments, to Eminence, on the Lexington and Louisville road, and will instruct him to obey your instructions. He has a battery. It is very important that two or three gunboats should keep plying between Madison and Louisville, to keep the enemy from crossing.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

LOUISVILLE, *July* 10, 1863.

General HARTSUFF, *Stanford:*

Some 150 to 200 rebels, cut off by General Hobson, are near Bardstown. If General Judah would come to some point on the railroad, part of his command could move by rail, so as to be of great service. Morgan is on back track, and will strike river at Madison or between here and Madison. I will endeavor to intercept him.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

—

LOUISVILLE, *July* 10, 1863.

General HARTSUFF:

Wires all cut in Indiana. Morgan's force reached the railroad. I cannot communicate with General Burnside. Can you inform me when

Colonel Sanders will reach Eminence? I will send special train or messenger to him. I have sent courier to General Judah to move to Elizabethtown, and report his arrival to me.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

—

LOUISVILLE, *July* 10, 1863—4 p. m.

General HARTSUFF:

Morgan passed from Corydon toward Salem, which he occupied today; part of town was fired. Last reports that he moved northward from there. I believe unless he concludes to go to National road, and go through Indiana, and thence to Western Virginia, he will endeavor to cross above this city, and take Madison at Grass Flats, where he will attempt to ford. Hobson is in pursuit. Don't know where General Judah is. If Morgan crosses above, he will move for Frankfort, Harrodsburg, or Lexington. I will advise you of his movements as I am informed.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

—

LOUISVILLE, *July* 10, 1863—8.30 p. m.

Major-General HARTSUFF, *Stanford:*

At 5 o'clock Morgan was at Canton, 34 miles from New Albany Railroad. He will move from there to Charlestown, near Ohio River, to cross, or he may go to Vienna, on Jeffersonville Railroad, and thence 35 miles to Madison Shoalwater, just below. Colonel Pennebaker telegraphs General Judah is at Litchfield, waiting orders from you. If he was at the river, where transports could be sent, or at railroad, he might be brought up in time to intercept Morgan. I gave him orders, by General Burnside's direction, but he would not receive them. Hobson is in pursuit; where he is I do not know.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

—

JULY 10, 1863.

General HARTSUFF, *Stanford, Ky.:*

Please send me, at the earliest possible moment, an approximate statement of the number and description of the forces at Stanford, Danville, and Camp Nelson. Send it as near as possible in your memory; send in cipher. I have ordered Sanders to Eminence, on Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, to watch Morgan if he attempts to cross the Ohio opposite Bedford, and then pass out through Owenton and Mount Sterling. He burned Salem, Ind., this morning, which is the last we have heard of him. Hobson finished his crossing last night at Brandenburg, and is in hot pursuit. We hear nothing of Judah since he arrived at Litchfield, day before yesterday. My reason for wanting the description of your force is with a view to moving some troops in the neighborhood of Georgetown and Paris, to intercept Morgan if he attempts to go out that way.

Please answer at once.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

JULY 10, 1863.

General HARTSUFF, *Danville:*

The following just received from General Boyle:

General Willcox seems unwilling to hazard sending Seventy-first Indiana and battery, loaded and ready to move. Colonel Pennebaker says Judah is at Litchfield, awaiting orders from General Hartsuff. He is not willing to obey my orders, given by your authority.

What orders have you given Judah?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

STANFORD, *July* 10, 1863.

Major-General HARTSUFF:

Operator at Somerset telegraphs that rebels are in that vicinity, stealing horses. His remark is that the country is swarming with rebels. Union citizens are leaving. Will start such mounted force as I can raise—some 200 to 250—in that direction to-night.

S. P. CARTER,
Brigadier-General.

—

STANFORD, *July* 10, 1863—8.15 p. m.

Major-General HARTSUFF:

The wagon-master of last train from Somerset has just reported that about 150 rebels, who crossed Somerset road at Waynesburg, attacked him near Crab Orchard, and burned about 40 wagons, 5 loaded with ammunition. The force intended for Somerset will leave in a few minutes in pursuit, going toward Crab Orchard.

S. P. CARTER,
Brigadier-General.

—

SALEM, *July* 10, 1863—8.30 p. m.

Generals BOYLE and MANSON:

Rebels are pushing for Lexington, Greensborough, or Madison, and will try to cross river at or near Warsaw. They are pushing with great rapidity, and will cut Jeffersonville Railroad at Vienna to-night—probably by this. For God's sake get up the river, seize all flats and steamboats, and guard Warsaw Flats. Morgan's whole division is about 7,000 or 8,000, three 24-pounder Parrotts and two 12-pounder howitzers. I would not be surprised at his reaching Ohio by to-morrow morning.

C. L. DUNHAM.

—

MUNFORDVILLE, *July* 10, 1863.

General BOYLE, *Louisville:*

I sent your dispatch of yesterday evening to General Judah by special courier, who has not returned. Will send your dispatch, just received, by courier on every road that can be traveled between here and Litchfield and Big Spring. Will start six couriers, with orders to find him and report.

C. D. PENNEBAKER,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

MUNFORDVILLE, *July* 10, 1863.

Capt. A. C. SEMPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Manson directed me when he left here to send a courier to Colonel Hoskins, with orders for him to proceed to Bowling Green. I started the courier this morning, but had not reached Hoskins before he sent a dispatch to General Shackelford to this place for rations, saying, "I have determined to move out to Bear Wallow to await orders." As Colonel Hoskins may not think proper to obey my orders, under the circumstances, you will please have orders for him telegraphed from General Burnside, which I will send him. General Hartsuff is in Danville and Judah in Litchfield, so General Burnside is the only chance.

C. D. PENNEBAKER,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

—

LAWRENCEBURG, *July* 10, 1863—8 a. m.

General HARTSUFF:

Major Gallagher, Ninth Michigan, sent after Captain [G. S.] Alexander's force, overtook them 2½ miles from Salvisa. Attacked and whipped them, taking 16 prisoners, 40 horses, and a number of arms. The rebels were about 200 strong, and are scattered in small parties, and fled toward Salt River. Major Gallagher is still following them. I sent Major Way, with a small force, across the river toward Versailles, to intercept any that might cross the river. Major Gallagher overtook the rebels about 4 p. m. yesterday, and probably has more prisoners by this morning. This party were cut off in their attempt to join Morgan near Bloomfield, and say they were trying to get out by the way of Mount Sterling. I send the prisoners to Frankfort this morning.

W. P. SANDERS.

—

JULY 10, 1863.

Commander LEROY FITCH,
Gunboat Moose, New Albany:

I think it advisable that there should be four boats above the falls between this city and Louisville, and four below, kept constantly plying the river in the neighborhood of the points at which Morgan will be most likely to attempt to cross. Westport is said to be one place at which he may cross. One of the gunboats should be at Madison, where they can be in communication with this place. It would be well to order the two boats coming down from Gallipolis to those points; they can be joined by two more from your fleet. You, of course, know of the points that should be guarded below the falls. Send the two boats from below to Madison at once.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

(Commanding officer at New Albany will dispatch this at once.)

—

INDIANAPOLIS, *July* 10, 1863.

General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

I have a report from Mitchell of 1,500 of Morgan's men marching toward Paoli. It may be true, but it is not confirmed. Cravens retreated

through Fredericksburg at daylight this morning, followed by Morgan's whole force. It is feared he is cut off. Last I heard of Morgan was through Salem.

O. B. WILLCOX.

—

INDIANAPOLIS, *July* 10, 1863.

General BOYLE:

Rebel force (1,500 strong) reported at Orleans. They were reported south of Paoli this morning. I am not satisfied as to the whereabouts of the men to-day. Should they cross Grassy Flats, have you anything to intercept them? They feel confident at Madison. The Jeffersonville [train] came through safe this evening. Governor Morton wishes to know whether troops can be sent down to Grassy Flats by land, or can be landed near there, with good position for artillery. Are there gunboats sufficient?

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

—

INDIANAPOLIS, *July* 10, 1863—1 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

The following dispatches just received:

FIRST DISPATCH.

Have just examined a reliable employé of the Jeffersonville Railroad, who left Vienna at 6 o'clock this morning. He says it was agreed in Vienna that Morgan himself, with 11,000 men and from six to twelve pieces of artillery, passed through Vienna, toward Lexington, this morning. From this I judge Morgan's whole force (say 4,000) are trying to cross the river.

SECOND DISPATCH.

A prisoner from Duke's regiment left Morgan at Vienna this morning; deserted. He says the rebels were in great haste, and says all he could gather of the intention of the raid it was to pass through Indiana and Ohio and join Lee in the East; that the programme was carried out up to his leaving. I have no doubt they are hurrying to cross the river.

JOHN LOVE,
Brigadier-General.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

—

INDIANAPOLIS, [*July* 10, 1863]—10 p. m.

General BOYLE:

The following dispatch just received from Mitchell:

Five of my scouts have just returned from near Salem. They report that about 1,000 rebels have taken the road for Brownstown. This is reliable. Have not heard anything about Morgan's main force since noon.

BUDD,
Captain.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

—

JULY 10, 1863.

General WILLCOX, *Indianapolis, Ind.:*

I understood from you that you expected a battery from Michigan at Indianapolis. You have the Michigan sharpshooters. Morgan's total

force does not exceed 3,500 men and four pieces of artillery, and, besides, I am satisfied he does not intend to visit Indianapolis. General Boyle tells me that you are not disposed to risk the trains that are loaded with Myers' battery and the Seventy-first Indiana from Jeffersonville to Indianapolis. I will order them to remain there, and will send you the Indiana battery from here with an infantry regiment. I desire that you will keep them both on the train until there is some certainty of the approach of the enemy to Indianapolis, in order that they may be returned here at once should they not be needed.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

MITCHELL, IND., *July* 10, 1863.

General BOYLE:

Morgan is now north of Salem. He came near capturing one of our trains after troops. Salem is reported on fire.

BUDD,
Captain.

—

INDIANAPOLIS, *July* 10, 1863—1 a. m.

General BURNSIDE:

It is not unlikely that Morgan will attempt to go out about Louisville. I am informed that there is a lot of spare artillery at Louisville. Would it not be well to mount it on boats, and patrol in river between Louisville and Lawrenceburg? He should not be allowed to escape. I will have 15,000 militia to-day.

By order of Governor:

W. R. HOLLOWAY,
Private Secretary.

—

JULY 11, 1863.

General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

Colonel Sanders should be at Eminence by daylight. He has a battery of artillery. The commanding officer at Madison has over 1,000 infantry, 144 cavalry, and four Rodman guns, two of which he has put on the ferry-boat, commanded by Capt. George Brown, of the Navy. Some 500 additional men are on their way from Indianapolis, and have arrived before this. He is picketing all the roads leading from the city, and will barricade them if the enemy approaches. He seems to be a reliable man. It would be well to send Manson as you propose. Why have no gunboats gone up? Jeffersonville should be kept safe from attack. Hobson ought to be very close on Morgan's heels. Urge up two or three of the gunboats.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

JULY 11, 1863.

General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

Colonel Sanders has arrived at Eminence. I have sent him the following orders:

Colonel SANDERS, *Eminence:*

It is supposed that Morgan may attempt to cross the Ohio at either Westport, Grassy Flats, or opposite Bedford. Keep your scouts well out in the direction of

Lockport, Port Royal, Bedford, and Westport. You can hire good citizen scouts, and pay them well. Obey any orders General Boyle may send you. If Morgan attempts to cross at any one of these places, you ought to be able to whip him in detail. If he succeeds in crossing, he may try to cross Kentucky River between Carrollton and Lockport, and go out by Mount Sterling, in which case you must press him hard. I leave your movements to your own good judgment to a great extent.

What news have you?

A. E. BURNSIDE.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 11, 1863.

General BOYLE, *Louisville:*

Our scouts into Somerset to-day, from below Monticello. No rebels there; none near Lebanon. Moore can be ordered from Lebanon, and you can order what force you like from Munfordville. I will send Mundy.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

STANFORD, *July* 11, 1863.

General HARTSUFF:

The squad of rebels that attacked train last evening destroyed only about 20 wagons, and then went through paths toward Madison County. All quiet this a. m. in Somerset. Troops are moving to Danville. A small mounted force sent to Richmond might capture the squad of 40 that went in that direction.

S. P. CARTER.

—

DANVILLE, *July* 11, 1863.

Major-General HARTSUFF:

Colonel Moore telegraphs from Lebanon that stage was just in from Campbellsville, with report that 300 rebels were entering that place from Columbia.

S. P. CARTER,
Brigadier-General.

—

MUNFORDVILLE, *July* 11, 1863.

General J. T. BOYLE:

Your order to General Judah received at 8 a. m., and I have mounted a messenger on my own saddle-horse and started him, with instructions to reach Litchfield in five hours, which will be at 2 p. m.

Transportation shall be at Elizabethtown by 6 o'clock to-morrow morning, for him.

C. D. PENNEBAKER,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

—

SALEM, IND., *July* 11, 1863.

General BOYLE:

GENERAL: I am here with my command; marched 50 miles yesterday. Morgan has gone in direction of Madison. If he can be checked up in front, I will attack him in rear. Fresh horses cannot be procured in this part of State. My men have all been fed, and will push on, if you do not order otherwise.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

LA GRANGE, *July* 11, 1863.

General BOYLE:

I am moving as fast as the artillery can go. We have marched since 9 o'clock last night. I am taking horses when necessary. I will be at the river by 10 p. m. Have sent scouts as directed.

W. P. SANDERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

—

MEMPHIS, IND., *July* 11, 1863.

General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

Send all the cavalry force and artillery you can to Vienna this evening. General Hobson is in the advance.

J. M. SHACKELFORD.

—

NEW ALBANY, *July* 11, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Your telegram received. Two boats went above the falls this morning. Will do my utmost to intercept Morgan. Boat will be at Madison to receive dispatch. Two boats will be on constant patrol from Louisville to Carrollton. Please telegraph gunboat at Madison, also at New Albany, when you get word of Morgan's whereabouts.

LEROY FITCH,
Lieutenant-Commander.

P. S.—Gunboats above Louisville have just fallen in with and driven back some of Morgan's men. Forty-five succeeded in getting across; the rest were driven back. Some of them were drowned. Morgan reported to be at or near Memphis, Ind.

—

INDIANAPOLIS, *July* 11, 1863.

General BOYLE:

Hughes telegraphed from Mitchell that the main force of rebels is marching on that place, and a detachment of 200 had been sent to some place east, to destroy a bridge on Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. I hardly believe it, but it may be so.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

—

JULY 11, 1863—6.30 a. m.

General WILLCOX, *Indianapolis, Ind.:*

Hard bread has already started. Telegraph Hughes that he must fight them if they approach his position, even if they do have artillery. It is highly necessary that they should be checked until our pursuing cavalry comes up with them, but I do not think that Morgan will go in that direction. Five companies of the Twenty-fifth Michigan Infantry, without a single piece of artillery, at Green River, repulsed Morgan's whole force, killing 30 of his men, among them Colonel [D. W.] Chenault, and wounding many. If he can only be checked by your forces as he advances, he can be overtaken by the pursuing cavalry. There is scarcely a position in Southern Indiana that cannot be defended by blockading the roads by fallen timber.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, *July* 11, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

In my dispatches of yesterday I expressed the opinion that the rebel force moving toward Orleans was only a detachment. The capture of Orleans is not confirmed, but I have ordered Hughes to fight if they come there. I have ordered 800 men from Seymour to Madison, by way of Columbus. The Verona route would have been better, but a change of cars would have been necessary at that point, on account of difference of gauge in the roads. There are plenty of cars waiting at Seymour. The same train can take the troops to Madison. Will there be gunboats at Madison and Westport? I hope we may be able to prevent Morgan's escape. I have no doubt but his coming was well known to thousands in this State, but they have not dared to show their hands. Scouts at Lexington report that the rebels burned Vienna last night, but do not report them on the road to Lexington, nor do they say what direction they have taken. I have telegraphed Love to try and send a messenger to Hobson, for fear he will not succeed.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 11, 1863.

General WILLCOX, *Indianapolis:*

In some of the messages sent by General Hughes and taken off the wires here, he states that he is short of ammunition. Have you not plenty at Indianapolis to send him? It can be sent from here. I learned from General Boyle that the gunboats sent from Louisville up the river are engaged near Madison, which indicates that the enemy are trying to cross there.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

MITCHELL, *July* 11, 1863.

Governor MORTON and O. B. WILLCOX, *Indianapolis:*

Rebels in camp at Salem. General Hobson, with 4,000 cavalry and six cannon, at Corydon. I have now 2,000 raw men, but not ammunition for half. Let General Love send me some re-enforcements from Seymour, and let him move down with his command, leaving the railroad at Brownstown, and I from this point in front of the rebels, moving slowly to co-operate with Hobson's attack. Answer at once. Keep General Love and myself so advised as to act in concert.

JAMES HUGHES,
Brigadier-General.

—

INDIANAPOLIS, *July* 11, 1863—5 p. m.
(Received 5.40 p. m.)

General BURNSIDE:

I am in doubt whether Vernon is actually in the possession of the rebels or not. I am inclined to think not, from the following dispatch. A prominent citizen of Vernon telegraphs me they are within a mile of Vernon, and asks for forces. A part of my forces are there. It is the

opinion of my advisers, as well as my own, that I should concentrate all my forces there. The nature of the country represented as easily defended. I wait orders. No reliable estimate of forces. Have ordered both Love and Wallace to proceed cautiously, scouting and feeling their way. I strongly hope that Burkham will save the Vernon bridge, which is an important one, but fear rebels may cut the road farther down. Copy of your dispatch to Governor Morton received. I am happy to have the orders previously given to Love so substantially and precisely repeated by you; but what do you think of Governor Morton, or any other civilian, however respectable his judgment may be, attempting to interfere in such matters? I have counseled the good Governor in every important step, but, of course, could not order the forces from Seymour and Mitchell until satisfied that Morgan's main force had passed Salem.

Later.—The following this moment received from Vernon:

A section of artillery and 300 men will be left here, under command of Colonel Williams. One hundred citizens arrived to defend. I will press horses for a strong reconnaissance. Awaiting orders.

J. H. BURKHAM.

The rest of his dispatch is blind.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

—

INDIANAPOLIS, *July* 11, 1863.
(Received 9.20.)

General BURNSIDE:

Dispatch received. Four 3-inch guns at Vernon. Shall hold two regiments here to send down Cincinnati road. They will get their ammunition in the course of the night. Governor Morton requests that boats be sent down to Lawrenceburg, to meet troops and carry them down river, if Morgan crosses Madison road and attempts to cross the Ohio above Madison. Love arrived at Vernon just in time to refuse a second demand for surrender of the town to Morgan. Hobson was at Vienna at 3.30 p. m. I have tried my utmost, through Love and Hughes, to get messengers to him. The Fifteenth Indiana Battery is on the way to Vernon, some two hours behind Wallace. Wallace telegraphed me from Columbus. I telegraphed him to push on without waiting for the battery. He took but about 1,500 men; was delayed waiting for ammunition, and finally started with about that number.

O. B. WILLCOX.
Brigadier-General.

—

MADISON, *July* 11, 1863,
(Via Vevay, July 12.)

Major-General BURNSIDE:

The railroad and telegraph wire cut at Vernon at 5 p. m., stopping train of re-enforcements for Madison. The enemy moved on Paris, then to Vernon. My forces consist of 1,200 infantry, four pieces of artillery, and 150 cavalry, imperfectly and poorly provided with ammunition. We have from 300 to 500 without arms. Can you send me men, arms, and ammunition? The latter, for the Austrian rifle .54, and smooth musket .69; also 3-inch and 6-inch 6-pounder canister. Answer.

B. F. MULLEN,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

JULY 11, 1863—12.45 p. m.

Commander LEROY FITCH,
Gunboat Moose, New Albany:

Dispatch received. Morgan is now supposed to be not far from Vernon. He may attempt to cross above Madison, or he may turn and try to cross below Louisville. I will try to communicate to you all the information I get of his movements by telegraph.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

NEW ALBANY, *July* 11, 1863.
(Received July 12—12.30 a. m.)

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Your telegram received. Two boats went above the falls this morning. Will do my utmost to intercept Morgan. Boat will be at Madison to receive dispatch. Two boats will be on constant patrol from Louisville to Carrollton. Please telegraph gunboat at Madison, also at New Albany, when you get word of Morgan's whereabouts.

LEROY FITCH,
Lieutenant-Commander.

P. S.—Gunboats above Louisville have just fallen in with and driven back some of Morgan's men. Forty-five succeeded in getting across; the rest were driven back. Some of them were drowned. Morgan reported to be at or near Memphis, Ind.

—

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.,
July 11, 1863—9.45 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I send you copy of a dispatch received from General Burnside, and my answer:

CINCINNATI, *July* 11, 1863.

Gov. O. P. MORTON: *

I am decidedly of the opinion that martial law should be declared in this department, with the condition that it is not to interfere with any civil matters, either public or private, except in instances to be enumerated. It should be done with a view of more readily controlling the militia force in the department. Neither official nor private business need be interfered with. I am not willing to take this step, however, without consultation with the Governors of the different States, and therefore request your acquiescence. Please answer as soon as possible.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE,
Commanding Department of the Ohio, Cincinnati:

If I understand the purpose to be accomplished by declaring martial law in your department, I am opposed to it, as I am unable to see any good to grow out of it, but much possible harm. So far as the present invasion of Indiana is concerned, it can certainly do no good; and so far as calling out and organizing the militia, either to repel invasion or maintain order, I am satisfied it can be better done by State than Federal authority. I say to you, frankly, that so far as Indiana is concerned, it would be highly inexpedient, in my judgment.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor.

* Same to Governors Tod, of Ohio; Robinson, of Kentucky; Blair, of Michigan, and Yates, of Illinois.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *July* 11, 1863.

[*To the people of Ohio:*]

The recent invasion of our sister State (Indiana) and the severe battles in Pennsylvania demonstrate the wisdom of the President's call upon us for 30,000 six months' volunteers. I am pained to announce to you that less than 2,000 men have responded to this call. This State must not be invaded. Rally, then, fellow-citizens, and respond to this call. Your crops will be as safe in your fields as they are in your barns. The several military committees are authorized to issue recruiting commissions for their respective counties, should they deem it advisable to do so. The several railroad companies of the State are requested to pass companies or squads of men, taking the receipt or voucher of the party in charge. All are requested to repair to the camps of rendezvous heretofore indicated, as early as Saturday night.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

—

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *July* 11, 1863.
(Received 8.10.)

General BURNSIDE:

Confiding as I do implicitly in your judgment as to the necessities of the service, I cheerfully assent to the proposition you make to declare martial law in this State. The people of Ohio will submit without a single murmur to every deprivation necessary to preserve our State from invasion, and all capable of bearing arms will promptly respond to any call you may make upon them.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

—

FRANKFORT, *July* 11, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

You have my full concurrence in the measure proposed in your last dispatch.

J. F. ROBINSON,
Governor of Kentucky.

—

VEVAY, *July* 12, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel RICHMOND,
Chief of Staff:

I have the honor to report that I was ordered up the river by the commanding officer at Louisville with 1,850 men and six pieces of artillery. On Twelve-Mile Island captured 20 of Morgan's men and 45 horses, at 3 o'clock yesterday, who were endeavoring to cross from Kentucky to Indiana. They were part of 100 men who were discharged from Morgan's command at Springfield on the 5th, and had agreed to join his forces in Indiana. I reached Madison at 1 a. m. to-day. Last heard from Morgan was at 5 p. m. yesterday. He was said to be at Vernon; and between that place and Madison, I could get no definite information of him, and moved with my force to Carrollton, Ky. On arriving at Carrollton, I received a dispatch from commander of post at Madison, stating that a portion of Morgan's force was within 4 miles of town. If I receive no order within one hour from you, I will return to Madison, as it is impossible for me to determine at what point Morgan will attempt

to cross. There are three gunboats below this point and Madison. The reason I communicate with you is that I am cut off from my immediate command.

MAHLON D. MANSON,
Brigadier-General.

—

JULY 12, 1863.

General WILLCOX, *Indianapolis:*

Have you any information? I am very anxious to hear, in order to decide as to sending troops from Lawrenceburg to Madison.

A. E. BURNSIDE.

—

INDIANAPOLIS, *July* 12, 1863—6 a. m.

General BURNSIDE:

Your dispatch received. I think our arrangements are as good as possible. The only chance of failure is in Morgan doubling on us by turning back, as I suggested last night, via Columbus, Brownstown, &c. I will have troops at Mitchell. Wallace is reported at North Vernon. If Morgan has gone to Madison, Love and Wallace will soon be there. The following is Love's account of last night's affair:

Communication has been broken. My last was 9 p. m. Sent flag of truce to Morgan, asking two hours to remove women and children. Gave thirty minutes, and said he would then open his artillery, which was in position. Sent women [and children out] as fast as possible, and posted my troops, expecting an attack every moment. Information just received leads me to believe he will not fight, but has gone toward Madison. Have sent scouts this moment, and will learn definitely in an hour, when the women and children can, I hope, be restored to their homes. Have heard nothing from Wallace and Hughes. We arrived just in time to save the town. Morgan's whole force was there.

LOVE,
Brigadier-General.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 12, 1863.

General WILLCOX, *Indianapolis:*

The operator at Osgood, which is but 5 miles from Versailles, says that there are no rebel troops at Versailles. There is a small party between there and Madison, on the Plank road. Have the troops started for Lawrenceburg?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

JULY 12, 1863.

General WILLCOX:

I have transportation all ready to send to Lawrenceburg for troops, in case it is thought best to send them down the river. Give me the earliest information. I am satisfied that your troops are now in a good position to move to the place where they are most needed. I thought Madison strong enough to resist attack, but it would be well to get some re-enforcements. You get information that Morgan has certainly been on that place. I have notified gunboats that he may attempt to cross above Madison. The troop-boats can get to Lawrenceburg as soon as you can get the troops there, if you conclude to send them

down. I think you will have a good chance to catch Morgan at last. Hobson ought to be close onto his heels. Telegraph often and fully.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

JULY 12, 1863.

General WILLCOX, *Indianapolis:*

There are no troops at Lawrenceburg, and no officer of rank. I have sent steamers there to take on the soldiers for Madison, but have telegraphed them not to leave there until I telegraph. Will telegraph you more fully soon. What time will the troops now leaving for Lawrenceburg be there?

A. E. BURNSIDE.

—

JULY 12, 1863.

General WILLCOX, *Indianapolis:*

I have just sent the following to Governor Morton, in answer to a dispatch:

JULY 12, 1863.

Governor MORTON, *Indianapolis:*

Dispatch received. As soon as General Love is satisfied that General Hobson has arrived in the neighborhood of Vernon, in pursuit of Morgan, he should move his forces east, by rail, to Vernon. If 500 re-enforcements have gone to Madison, as Willcox telegraphs, and Wallace about to start with 2,500 more, that place will be amply strong, and Love would be better at Vernon than any other place, because he could then move east, west, south, or north, as circumstances require. I have so telegraphed Willcox.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

If you are satisfied that the whole of Morgan's force is all east of Vernon, Hughes should be ordered up to Seymour with his main force, leaving guards at the bridges.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

INDIANAPOLIS, *July* 12, 1863.

General BOYLE:

There is a report from the operator at La Fayette that a large force of rebels had crossed again at Brandenburg, marching on Corydon, and that Palmyra was in flames. Is not this bogus?

I have to report that one of my regiments is engaged with the rebel force at Sumner, on the Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad, which is probably same detachment sent to burn and cut road. The last reliable information of their main force was that they were marching on Aurora.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

—

JULY 12, 1863—1.45 p. m.

General WILLCOX, *Indianapolis:*

Send on to Lawrenceburg the other regiment at the earliest possible moment; we will communicate with them on the road. Have the four guns loaded, and I will telegraph you, before 5 o'clock, whether to send them or not.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

JULY 12, 1863—9 p. m.

General WILLCOX, *Indianapolis:*

Please hurry the troops down, as agreed upon; they are needed at Lawrenceburg. And telegraph Colonel Gavin to move on to Lawrenceburg.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

JULY 12, 1863.

General WILLCOX, *Indianapolis:*

Hurry up the troops to Lawrenceburg; do not allow them to be delayed by small forces of the enemy.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

INDIANAPOLIS, *July* 12, 1863.

General BOYLE:

The following just received:

Since my last, Colonel Heffner, at Salem, telegraphs me that skirmish took place at Pekin, in which we killed 1 and wounded 5, and took about 20 prisoners. My pickets have been twice disturbed to-night, and cannon have been distinctly heard in the direction of Salem about half an hour ago.

W. C. KISE,
Colonel, Commanding at Mitchell.

O. B. WILLCOX.

—

INDIANAPOLIS, *July* 12, 1863.

General BOYLE:

Morgan was at Vernon yesterday p. m., on the Madison Railroad, and was turned off from that point by General Love, who thinks he has taken the road to Madison. It is possible that the main body was still at Paris.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

—

INDIANAPOLIS, *July* 12, 1863.

General BOYLE:

The following just received—2 p. m.:

A. C. Story, J. D. New, and Albert Thompson were captured last night by Morgan, and released to-day. They are reliable men, and are of the opinion that Morgan has gone to Madison. The two former estimate his force at 4,500 to 5,000, and think there is another column, commanded by Basil [W.] Duke. Of its whereabouts they could not give knowledge.

LEW. WALLACE.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

—

INDIANAPOLIS, *July* 12, 1863.

General BOYLE:

Capture of Osgood confirmed. The railroad cut at that point. Main rebel force reported to be approaching the Indianapolis and Cincinnati

Railroad. There is a report of a detachment turning from Dupont toward Madison. Do not know that it is true. Wallace telegraphs that Hobson was within 5 miles of Vernon at 12.30 this p. m., on the road to Dupont, after Morgan.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

—

NEW ALBANY, IND., *July* 12, 1863.

General BOYLE:

GENERAL: My scouts just returned. Forty-seven rebels attacked last night near Providence by Third Indiana Cavalry; wounded 3; took 19 prisoners. Still in pursuit.

THOS. W. FRY,
Surgeon, U. S. Army.

—

HEADQUARTERS,
Vernon, July 12, 1863—3.40 a. m.

General BURNSIDE:

Arrived here at 6 last night, in time to answer Morgan's second demand for the town to surrender. Sent him word my force sufficient to hold the town. He said in thirty minutes would open his artillery. Got the women and children out as fast as possible, and made the best disposition possible with our small force and limited time. Expected an attack every minute, till 2 o'clock, when information I believe to be reliable leads me to believe he declines a fight and is hastening toward Madison; if so, he will reach the Ohio at Madison or vicinity about early dawn. I don't think he can escape. Information looks as if his command was wearied out and he anxious about his escape.

LOVE.

(Same to Boyle.)

—

[CINCINNATI], *July* 12, 1863.

General MANSON, *Carrollton or Madison:*

Move your whole force to Lawrenceburg at once, and if you find it occupied by the enemy, you will come here.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

VEVAY, *July* 12, 1863—8 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel RICHMOND,
Chief of Staff:

Have received the general's dispatch, and will move immediately to the point ordered. I have 2,500 men. Enemy last heard from at Versailles, moving in direction of Aurora and Lawrenceburg. Will be at Aurora 4 a. m. to-morrow.

MAHLON D. MANSON.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 12, 1863—6 a. m.

General HARTSUFF:

The Indiana militia brought Morgan to bay at Vernon, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, last night. He declined to fight, and re-

treated toward Madison. Hobson is close after him, and the gunboats are patrolling the river. We have a reasonable chance of catching him.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

LOUISVILLE, *July* 12, 1863—p. m.

General HARTSUFF:

The following just received:

LEBANON, *July* 8.

Rebel force reported approaching, and are 10 miles from here—Wheeler and Breckinridge. I don't know their strength. I remain at Lebanon. Major Ellis, First Tennessee Mounted Infantry, just arrived with 500 men.

ORLANDO H. MOORE,
Twenty-fifth Michigan.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

—

JULY 12, 1863—3 p. m.

General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

Has Judah arrived yet? Have the gunboats been notified that Morgan may attempt to cross above Madison? It is reported now that his advance is at Versailles. Please have the battery that was sent from here loaded and ready to start as soon as you get definite orders. Have you heard anything from Hobson?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

JULY 12, 1863.

General BOYLE, *Louisville:*

There are several rumors in reference to Morgan. The last is that his advance is at Versailles, but I do not credit it. I think he will try to cross above Madison. It is possible he may attempt to pass through Indiana and Ohio and go out above, but I don't think he will.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

LOUISVILLE, KY., *July* 12, 1863.

Major-General HARTSUFF:

General Judah has not yet arrived. Part of his command is on train coming up from Elizabethtown. He will be sent up now on transports, if not otherwise ordered, to pursue Morgan. Have not heard of Morgan since yesterday afternoon. He demanded surrender of Vernon, north of Madison. General Love refused, and said he was ready for a fight. Morgan went off south, in direction of Madison. Four gunboats above. I have sent troops up. Colonel Sanders arrived last night at Westport, on the Ohio, 20 miles above here. I sent transports to take him up so as to get near Morgan, to pursue.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, *July* 12, 1863—4.30 p. m.

General BURNSIDE:

I think Judah's cavalry ought to be brought by railroad to Paris and Cynthiana to check Morgan, if he succeeds in crossing the Ohio above mouth of Kentucky River, until Sanders and Hobson can come up. Sanders will check him if he crosses below, until Judah can go by rail to Nicholasville or to some point on Louisville and Lexington Railroad, as may be deemed best. All the transportation of both roads ought to be ready and at our disposal until he crosses one of them. Cavalry is not necessary to protect Louisville with the infantry that is there now. Have you news of Morgan to-day?

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General.

—

JULY 12, 1863.

General BOYLE, *Louisville:*

Morgan is evidently making for Aurora or Lawrenceburg, and may possibly make this place a visit. Notify the gunboats.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 12, 1863—8.45 p. m.

General BOYLE, *Louisville:*

Please have all the light-draught gunboats hastened up to this part of the river at once.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

LA GRANGE, *July* 12, 1863.

General Commanding at Louisville:

A courier has just arrived from Captain McCormick stating that General Wallace has met Morgan between Madison and Lexington, Ind., and General Morgan was falling back in this direction. Colonel Sanders has left here with most of the command on boats for Madison. Captain McCormick thinks that Morgan would try and cross the river at Grassy Flats, 5 miles below here. Answer.

JAS. I. DAVID,
Colonel Ninth Michigan Cavalry.

—

GLASGOW, *July* 12, 1863.

General BOYLE:

I understand my regiment goes to Louisville to-morrow. Can I be relieved here, and with my men here go with them? Force sufficient here to defend the place without my detachment. Can place Major Quigg in command.

S. HARNEY,
Colonel Thirty-fourth Kentucky Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS,
Munfordville, July 12, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE L. HARTSUFF,
Lexington, Ky.:

General Judah was at Elizabethtown on yesterday, waiting for transportation to Louisville, and, I suppose, is with part of his forces in Louisville before this. Col. Horace Capron telegraphed me from Elizabethtown this morning for forage, saying his horses must be fed before they were cared for. I have sent him forage. I do not know what force General Judah has with him. General Manson, with three regiments of infantry, arrived in Louisville at 5.30 o'clock Friday morning, since when I have not heard from him. General Judah's division is thus disposed of. Col. W. A. Hoskins, commanding infantry of Shackelford's brigade, has been ordered to Bowling Green, Ky.; was at Bear Wallow on yesterday. Col. L. Brooks, commanding Hobson's brigade, is at Horse Cave and Cave City. I have the Sixteenth Kentucky Infantry, left by General Manson, and the Twenty-seventh Kentucky Volunteers, battalion Thirty-third Kentucky Volunteers, and section of Sixth Michigan Battery, General Boyle's battery, the Elgin and Henshaw's batteries; 1,500 men and twenty-three guns constitute forces at this post.

C. D. PENNEBAKER,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

—

JULY 12, 1863.

Commander LEROY FITCH, *New Albany:*

The following just received from General Love:

VERNON, 12TH.

Arrived here 6 last night, in time to answer Morgan's second demand for the town to surrender. Sent him word my force was sufficient to hold the town. He said thirty minutes would open his artillery. Got the women and children out as fast as possible, and made the best disposition possible with our force and limited time. Expected an attack every minute till 2 o'clock, when information I believed to be reliable leads me to believe he declines a fight, and is hastening toward Madison. If so, he will reach the Ohio at Madison or vicinity about early dawn. I don't think he can escape. Information looks as if his command was wearied out and he anxious about his escape.

LOVE,
General.

It is possible that Morgan will try to get over above Madison. Please look to him there.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

JULY 12, 1863.

Commanding Officer Gunboat Springfield:

I request you to move to Lawrenceburg at once to protect that place and Aurora. It is more than likely that Morgan will try to cross near one of those places. Report to me at Lawrenceburg. I will have a telegraph operator up all night. Don't fail to move at once. Acknowledge this. When will you be at Louisville?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

JULY 12, 1863—1 p. m.

Governor TOD, *Columbus:*

Will you please call for 20,000 militia, 5,000 of them to be from this city? Those from this city should be required to assemble to-morrow, the volunteers at 10 o'clock and the militia at 10.30. If you will order it, I will carry the order into effect. They should be principally from the southern part of the State.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

[JULY 12, 1863.]

Whereas this State is in imminent danger of invasion by an armed force: Now, therefore, to prevent the same, I, David Tod, Governor of the State of Ohio, and commander-in-chief of the militia forces thereof, by virtue of the constitution and laws of said State, do hereby call into active service that portion of the militia force which has been organized into companies within the counties of Hamilton, Butler, Montgomery, Clermont, Brown, Clinton, Warren, Greene, Fayette, Ross, Monroe, Washington, Morgan, Noble, Athens, Meigs, Jackson, Scioto, Adams, Vinton, Hocking, Lawrence, Pickaway, Franklin, Madison, Fairfield, Clarke, Preble, Pike, Gallia, Highland, and Perry. And I do hereby further order all such forces residing within the counties of Hamilton, Butler, Preble, and Clermont to report to Maj. Gen. A. E. Burnside, at his headquarters in the city of Cincinnati, who is hereby authorized and requested to cause said forces to be organized into battalions or regiments, and appoint all necessary officers therefor. And it is further ordered that all such forces residing in the counties of Montgomery, Warren, Clinton, Clarke, Greene, Pickaway, and Fairfield report forthwith, at Camp Chase, to Brig. Gen. John S. Mason, who is hereby authorized to organize said forces into battalions or regiments, and appoint temporary officers thereof. And it is further ordered that all such forces residing in the counties of Washington, Monroe, Noble, Meigs, Morgan, Perry, Hocking, and others, report forthwith to Col. William R. Putnam, at Camp Marietta, who is hereby authorized to organize said forces into battalions or regiments, and appoint temporary officers thereof. And it is further ordered that all such forces residing in the counties of Scioto, Adams, Pike, Jackson, Lawrence, Gallia, and Vinton report forthwith to Col. Peter Kinney, at Camp Portsmouth, who is hereby authorized to organize said forces into battalions or regiments, and appoint temporary officers thereof.

Each man is requested to furnish himself with a good serviceable blanket and tin cup. They will remain on duty, subject to the orders of their commanding officers, until further orders from these headquarters.

In organizing the forces into battalions and regiments, the volunteer companies will, as far as practicable, be organized separately from the enrolled militia.

The commanders of companies will provide their respective commands with subsistence and transportation to the camps indicated, giving to the parties furnishing the same suitable vouchers therefor.

The commanders of the several camps will report, by telegraph, to the adjutant-general of Ohio every morning the number of men in camp.

It is confidently expected that this order will be obeyed with alacrity

and cheerfulness. It is issued upon the urgent solicitation of Major-General Burnside, commander-in-chief of the Department of the Ohio.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Ohio.

[SEAL.]

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

—

COLUMBUS, *July* 12, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

Your telegram received.

Have issued a proclamation calling on the organized companies in the southern part of the State, directing those in the counties of Hamilton, Butler, Preble, and Clermont to report forthwith to you, and requesting you to organize them into regiments and appoint officers, and have directed those from the other counties to report at Camps Dennison, Chase, Marietta, and Portsmouth. Expect response of from 20,000 to 25,000.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

—

LOUISVILLE, *July* 13, 1863—1 a. m.

General HARTSUFF:

Judah arrived with portion of his forces. Balance will be here early this morning. Reports in regard to Morgan's movements are conflicting; but from information I have, it is my opinion that he has divided his forces, and may possibly attempt to return and cross the river below this city. I have sent an armed force down the river to intercept any parties attempting to cross.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

—

LOUISVILLE, *July* 13, 1863.

Major-General HARTSUFF:

Morgan, by last advices, was near Versailles, and north of Aurora. Hobson was near him. It was believed he would overtake Morgan to-day. Ferry-boats along the river and four gunboats to prevent his crossing. Don't believe he can escape. General Judah's command retained here by order of General Burnside, as it arrived too late to throw up the river by transports. It could move to-day, and reach the vicinity of Morgan by daylight to-morrow. Have captured over 100 of Morgan's men.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

—

JULY 13, 1863.

General BOYLE, *Louisville:*

Send Judah's force up by steamers, with all the serviceable horses, and over 500 horses will be furnished to them here to replace the broken-down ones. Coal will be sent to Lawrenceburg if possible. Let the boats take on enough to last to this place if they can. Let there be no delay to send the force up.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

JULY 13, 1863.

General BOYLE, *Louisville:*
General HARTSUFF, *Lexington:*
Governor ROBINSON, *Frankfort:*

The indications are now that Morgan will try to cross the Whitewater at Harrison, and move toward Hamilton. Hobson is close on his rear, and I am congregating forces in his front to impede his march.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 13, 1863.

General J. T. BOYLE, *Louisville:*

What have you now? Do you hear anything from Hobson? Has Sanders reported yet?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 13, 1863.

Brigadier-General BOYLE, *Louisville:*

Morgan between Versailles and Aurora. Keep Judah's command where it is; too late to bring it up.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

INDIANAPOLIS, *July* 13, 1863.

General BOYLE:

Your dispatch just received. The following just received from General Love, at North Vernon:

From reliable information, Morgan's whole force was piloted within 4 miles of Versailles this morning. The guide, returning, met head of Hobson's column, 4 miles east of Dupont. Hobson's rear guard passed Dupont about 6.

JNO. LOVE,
Brigadier-General.

O. B. WILLCOX.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 13, 1863.

General WILLCOX, *Indianapolis:*

I think Love's force and Wallace's ample to concentrate at Vernon, and the remainder of your force can be kept to send east, in case Morgan concludes to extend his operations east of Madison, which he may do if he finds himself cut off from crossing between Louisville and Madison. How much artillery is there at Vernon? I do not think Morgan's main force is in front of Vernon. Please report often.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 13, 1863—2.45 p. m.

General WILLCOX, *Indianapolis:*

Send all the spare forces you have to Hamilton at once, by way of Richmond, and notify me what forces you can send.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *July* 13, 1863—6 p. m.

General WILLCOX, *Indianapolis:*

Have the battery loaded at once, and send to Hamilton.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 13, 1863.

WILLIAM BESSELL,
Hamilton, Butler County:

Martial law is hereby declared in Butler County, and Captain [Ransford] Smith is appointed military commandant of forces.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 13, 1863.

CHARLES DAVENPORT,
Superintendent Union Telegraph:

Please notify all the points on the river that can be reached by telegraph to keep the river clear of boats and of all means of crossing the river, whether by flats or otherwise.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

WEISBURG, *July* 13, 1863.
(By special messenger to Lawrenceburg.)

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Rebel force, with right and left flankers, passed through here at about 8 o'clock, with left flank above and right flank below, in direction of Harrison, under command of General John [H.] Morgan, with 4,000 mounted men and five pieces of artillery. I will move to Lawrenceburg, via State road, with Colonel [Lawrence S.] Shuler's regiment of infantry,* 800 strong; Captain Robbins, of Colonel Gavin's regiment, 60 men; my own regiment, 350 infantry, and four pieces of artillery (6-pounders). The railroad track is torn up from here down, in places. Impossible to proceed by railroad. My scouts report of citizens is that Morgan is making for the vicinity of Cincinnati to the Upper Ohio, where the shoal water will allow an easy crossing.

J. H. BURKHAM,
Colonel, Commanding.

—

LAWRENCEBURG, *July* 13, 1863—5.30 p. m.

General BURNSIDE:

Am just in. Colonel Shuler's command of Minute-men arrived just as we left the train. Enemy at New Alsace, on Big Tanner's Creek, feeding, 4 miles in advance, two hours before his arrival. General Hobson's forces a few hours behind. Horses much jaded. Colonel [K. G.] Schryock follows in his rear. The evidence all leads to show Morgan moving on Harrison; his men worn out by severe marches. From the

* One hundred and third Regiment Minute-men.

prisoners taken at Old Vernon I learned that he fears nothing but mounted infantry. He evidently will move toward upper waters of the Ohio, and has said that Camp Chase will furnish him some recruits.

J. H. BURKHAM,
Colonel.

—

NEW ALBANY, *July* 13, 1863.

General BOYLE:

GENERAL: A skirmish occurred at Pekin, in which we killed 1, wounded 5, and took 20 prisoners. The balance fled for the river, southwest. We have constant communication with Salem.

The above just received.

THOS. W. FRY,
Surgeon, U. S. Volunteers.

—

SUNMAN, IND., *July* 13, 1863—9.30.

General BURNSIDE:

Was ordered to Lawrenceburg from Indianapolis, and then to report to you. Rebels said to be advancing in force to cut Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad at this place. Have been skirmishing with their advance. Am in line of battle. Think it is a small force for the purpose of destroying the railroad. Will come on to Lawrenceburg tonight and await orders there.

JAS. GAVIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

—

JULY 13, 1863—1.45.

Commander of Gunboats at Lawrenceburg:

Have two of your gunboats move up here at once.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

JULY 13, 1863—2.15.

Major KEITH, *Hamilton:*

From information received, it is advancing either on this place or Hamilton. Keep the roads in the direction of Harrison well picketed, and send frequent reports to these headquarters. Notify the people along the line of the road who have no occasion to use their horses to hide them away.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

HAMILTON, OHIO, *July* 13, 1863—6.30 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

GENERAL: Enemy's advance came through New Haven about 4 o'clock. New Haven is 16 miles from here. At that place they divided, part coming this way and part going farther west. I have about 600 men, but only about 400 armed. Will fight to the last.

KEITH,
Major, Commanding.

CINCINNATI, *July* 13, 1863.

Major KEITH, *Hamilton:*

How many troops can you arm positively, and how many have you there? When we know how many to send, we will send at once.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

HAMILTON, *July* 13, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Another scout just in. Says the enemy have encamped at Shakertown, 15 miles from this place, southwest.

KEITH,
Major, Commanding.

—

HAMILTON, OHIO, *July* 13, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

There are of the militia 500 men; 170 without arms; 10 of those armed without ammunition. We have of Dayton Guards 138 men. Two companies have just come in from Dayton, and are armed. Want ammunition, Austrian muskets. Governor Morton has just telegraphed that he has sent us one brigade and has 5,000 in pursuit of the rebels.

KEITH,
Major, Commanding.

—

HAMILTON, *July* 13, 1863.
(Received 10.30 p. m.)

Major-General BURNSIDE:

GENERAL: The enemy crossed the Miami River at Venice and burned the bridge after them, and at dark were making almost a due east course, their advance being at Chester, some 10 miles.

F. M. KEITH,
Major, Commanding.

—

JULY 13, 1863.

Major KEITH, *Dayton:*

Take your force to Hamilton. Assume command there. Get out any citizen force you can, and scout well to the west and southwest, sending us all the reliable information you get.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

—

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 13, 1863.

Major KEITH, *Hamilton:*

A large force is on the way from Indianapolis to you, and a battery, with such arms, &c., as can be spared, will be sent up from here. Everything that vigor and resolution can do will be expected of you, and, even if unsupported, you will do what can be done in blockading roads and obstructing the enemy's progress till he can be overtaken.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

JULY 13, 1863.

Col. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, *Hamilton:*

General Cox has ordered Major Keith from Dayton to your city with his command. Can you not organize with this as a nucleus a sufficient force to hold the enemy in check, if they should attempt to cross at Harrison and come to your place? General Hobson is in close pursuit with a large body of cavalry. Keep scouts well out in the direction of Harrison. If they should attempt to cross they should be destroyed. Can they ford the river if the bridge is burned?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

GUILFORD, *July* 13, 1863—2.15.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

I have reliable information that the enemy, about 3,000 strong, with artillery, crossed this road at Weisburg, 7 miles above this station, between 6 and 8 o'clock, following the road toward Harrison.

H. C. LORD.

—

LAWRENCEBURG, *July* 13, 1863—7 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel RICHMOND:

Just arrived with whole command. Cannot get any satisfactory information of the enemy. It is said he moved from Moore's Hill in direction of Sunman, on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, some time last night. I will wait orders here.

MAHLON D. MANSON,
Brigadier-General.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 13, 1863.

General M. D. MANSON, *Lawrenceburg:*

Your dispatch received. Keep your men on the boats. Oblige the citizens to throw mounted patrols well out, so as to keep you well posted as to enemy, and report to me frequently.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

LAWRENCEBURG, *July* 13, 1863—12 m.

Lieutenant-Colonel RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Reliable information just received. Rebels crossed Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad at Harman's and Van Wedden's, going on the Harrison road. From best information I can get, they are going to Harrison. They burned the bridge at Guilford this morning, and scouts report them advancing on this place. I am of opinion it is but small party that has been left to commit depredations, for the purpose of covering Morgan's advance.

MAHLON D. MANSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

JULY 13, 1863—11.30 a. m.

General MANSON, *Lawrenceburg:*

Hold your forces ready to move to this place at a moment's notice. Forward all information as rapidly as possible to these headquarters.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

JULY 13, 1863—1.45 p. m.

General MANSON, *Lawrenceburg:*

Move your whole force up here at once, and leave Colonel Gavin to hold the bridge.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

LAWRENCEBURG, *July* 13, 1863—9 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel RICHMOND,
Chief of Staff:

I sent out a scout of 100 cavalry at daylight from Aurora. I have received a message from them. They report the enemy moving in the direction of Manchester. If this be true, they will cross Whitewater at or near Harrison, and probably strike for Hamilton. Have sent out citizen scouts. Jones, clerk of the court, confirms the above.

MAHLON D. MANSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 13, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. MASON,
Columbus, Ohio:

How many prisoners have you at Camp Chase at the present time?

A. E. BURNSIDE.

—

COLUMBUS, *July* 13, 1863—8 p. m.

General BURNSIDE:

We have about 900.

JOHN S. MASON,
Brigadier-General.

—

DRY FORK, HAMILTON COUNTY,
July 13, 1863.

The rebels have burned the bridge at Harrison, after having taken the town, and left as though going to New Haven. There are about 400 of them. James Dolan and Dr. Clark, of Harrison, state that they rode within 3 miles of New Alsace, Ind., on Tanner's Creek, and learn that there were about 11,000 of them, with eight pieces of artillery.

CLEVES, OHIO.

Captain Wamsly has just come from Harrison, and saw them retreat toward New Haven.

JOHN STUART.

JULY 13, 1863.

Capt. A. M. PENNOCK,
Commandant Naval Station, Cairo, Ill.:

SIR: Was my telegram of the 11th, from Louisville, received? Have been following upon Morgan's right flank, as near as I can judge of his position. I think I have prevented him from striking the river where he intended to—Springfield and Victory. Intercepted 1,500 of his reenforcements at Twelve-Mile Island; 45 got across, 39 were captured; also 40 horses; rest retreated back. My report by mail.

LEROY FITCH,
Lieutenant-Commander.

(For the admiral.)

—

COLUMBUS, *July* 13, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

Governor Morton advises me that Morgan is invading Ohio, and that he (Morton) has a large force subject to my order. Please instruct him what to do with his force.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

—

CHICAGO, *July* 13, 1863.

General AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE:

I answer that I am heartily in favor of the declaration of martial law, as you suggest.

RICH'D YATES,
Governor.

—

JULY 13, 1863—6.20 p. m.

Governor TOD, *Columbus, Ohio:*

Please accept my thanks for your dispatch of last night. I have already communicated with General Willcox with regard to forces from Indiana.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
No. 114. } *Cincinnati, Ohio, July* 13, 1863.

Martial law is hereby declared in the cities of Cincinnati, Covington, and Newport. All business will be suspended until further orders, and all citizens will be required to organize in accordance with the directions of the State and municipal authorities. The commanding general, convinced that no one whose services are necessary for the defense of these cities would care to leave now, places no restriction upon travel.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

CLEVELAND, *July* 13, 1863.

Governor TOD:

Unless a general order is issued relieving telegraph operators from military service, the telegraph lines in the State will be inoperative for

military purposes; it is impossible to supply their places at present. I respectfully ask your early consideration of this subject.

A. STAGER,
Superintendent United States Military Telegraph.

—

CLEVELAND, *July* 14, 1863.

All telegraph operators in Ohio subject to military duty under Governor's proclamation:

All telegraph operators in the State of Ohio subject to military duty under the recent proclamation of the Governor are, by the orders of Governor Tod, detailed for telegraph duty until further orders. You will remain at your usual place of business, and will give prompt attention to all military business of the General and State authorities.

A. STAGER,
Colonel and Superintendent United States Military Telegraph.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 14, 1863.

General HARTSUFF, *Lexington, Ky.:*
Governor ROBINSON, *Frankfort, Ky.:*
General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

Hobson is close on Morgan's heels, in Clermont County. Morgan will evidently try to cross at or near Maysville. You can release Colonel Hanson from arrest. I am satisfied I made a mistake in arresting him. Please tell him so.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 14, 1863.

General WILLCOX, *Indianapolis:*

Wallace's position is a good one, and he may perhaps operate in that vicinity for good at present. He is not needed here just now. Morgan was reported at Williamsburg, Ohio, at 4.30 this p. m.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

JULY 14, 1863.

General BOYLE, *Louisville:*

Morgan was reported to be at Williamsburg, Ohio, at 4.30 this p. m., evidently making for the river. I hope our forces will be able to capture him, or break him up soon.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

JULY 14, 1863.

Colonel commanding Advance, Jones' Station:

You must push on after Morgan. Press all the horses you can get your hands on. Feed on the country. I have sent force up the river to intercept Manson, in command of infantry, and I will try to get 2,500 cavalry and a battery off. What condition are you in? Morgan has gone to Batavia, I think. Report to me from Camp Dennison.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *July* 14, 1863.

Major-General HARTSUFF, *Lexington:*

Morgan has crossed the Little Miami at Miamiville. Neff succeeded in saving the bridge and the camp. General Hobson is in pursuit, and we are making arrangements here to try and intercept him. Nothing definite received from the Army of the Potomac.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

(Same to General Willcox.)

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 14, 1863.

General BOYLE, *Louisville:*

But for my extreme occupation, I should have telegraphed you before. Morgan crossed the Little Miami at Miamiville, and Hobson is about three or four hours in his rear. The gunboats have gone up to prevent crossing, and I am just arranging to start force up by boat. The chance for catching him is good.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

LOUISVILLE, *July* 14, 1863.

Major-General HARTSUFF:

No news of Morgan this morning; he must be in Ohio, near Hamilton. Hobson was within few hours of him. Judah's whole command must be at Cincinnati this morning. General Burnside is attending to Morgan, and, I hope, will get him to-day. A young man named [Thomas] Wallace, a lieutenant, was paroled by some one, and is at Danville or that vicinity. He belonged to Morgan's command. I understand no one has a right to give such parole. What shall I do with a Confederate surgeon?

J. T. BOYLE.

—

GUILFORD, *July* 14, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

General Hobson moved from Harrison on Morgan's trail at 6 o'clock this a. m. Horses are worn out and Morgan will have to be checked from the front or Hobson will not overtake him.

J. A. CRAVENS,
Lieutenant, and Aide to General Hughes.

—

JULY 14, 1863.

Col. JAMES P. FYFFE, *Ripley:*

There is no necessity for the appearance of the militia from your county. I hope you will organize at once, and check the advance of Morgan until our forces come up. He crossed the Little Miami at Miamiville, and was making for Batavia at last accounts, and will, no doubt, try to cross the river near your place. Our cavalry is near your place. Our cavalry is close on his rear. You ought to destroy all means of crossing in your neighborhood. I sent you some ammunition for your guns by a gunboat.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

JULY 14, 1863.

HAMILTON GRAY, *Maysville:*

Morgan crossed the Little Miami at Miamiville, and is now making for the river. He says he means to cross at your place. Don't allow him to do it. Destroy all means of crossing. Our cavalry is close after him, and troops will be sent up the river; also gunboats. How many gunboats reached your place?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

HAMILTON, *July* 14, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

General Hobson passed through New Baltimore this morning at 8 o'clock. Enemy 8 to 10 miles in advance. Lieutenant Eadie, of picket guard, saw and talked with General Hobson at that place.

F. M. KEITH,
Major.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 14, 1863.

Major KEITH:

Keep your forces as compact as possible, and, as fast as you can mount them, throw them out to worry the enemy.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

HAMILTON, *July* 14, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

Seven hundred and fifty men with muskets, 200 with other arms; 22 of above only are mounted; also Shields' battery.

F. M. KEITH,
Major, Commanding.

—

JULY 14, 1863.

Colonel NEFF:

Let us know what you can learn of the route between you and us. The camp must be held. Morgan's men are reported worn out, and have everywhere avoided a post where a thousand men make a bold stand. General Burnside is endeavoring to get re-enforcements ready for you. Will let you know if they start.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

—

JULY 14, 1863—1.30 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel NEFF, *Camp Dennison:*

There are reports of some rebels passing east, near Glendale, which we think worth mentioning, to put you on your guard. Send out scouts in that direction, and collect information and give us the result.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

CINCINNATI, *July* 14, 1863.

Colonel NEFF:

Commanding Camp Dennison:

How far are your pickets out? Is communication with Cincinnati secure for a couple of hours?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 14, 1863.

Colonel NEFF,

Commanding Camp Dennison:

What is the exact amount of your force, armed and unarmed?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

CAMP DENNISON, *July* 14, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Seven hundred armed; 1,200 unarmed.

GEO. W. NEFF,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

—

CAMP DENNISON, *July* 14, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

The main force has not crossed entirely. There is a road leads off from the road to Loveland, which circles the east side of the camp. I will endeavor, as soon as possible, to find out which road they take. The great difficulty is the country around here is cut up with roads. It is hard to tell what their intentions are. They have their artillery in position, bearing on the camp, on the north side of a hill. Their intention may be to burn the railroad bridge.

NEFF,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

—

CAMP DENNISON, *July* 14, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

The guide who brought Morgan through from Sharonville, on the Lebanon pike, was picked up by Capt. J. Piatt, who learned from him that at 1 o'clock last night he was pressed into John Morgan's service as guide, Morgan informing him that he must take him through as direct a road as possible eastwardly; that he must make the road to Maysville short. The guide having, in the opinion of Morgan, taken a circuitous route 1 mile south of Montgomery, he pressed in a fresh guide, still carrying with him the old guide, crossing the Little Miami at Miamiville, or a short distance above there. They will probably strike the Milford to Goshen pike at or near what is called Newberry, in Clermont County. It was understood by the guide, whom he told to go about his business after paroling him, that they would take supper at Batavia, Clermont County; from there there is a good turnpike leading to Richmond, Ohio, and other good roads leading to Ripley and Maysville, Ky. There is no doubt that forces between what is called Amelia, Clermont County, and Bantam would head Morgan to-night.

GEO. W. NEFF,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

CINCINNATI, *July* 14, 1863.

Colonel NEFF, *Camp Dennison:*

Do you hear anything from your scouts in the direction of Batavia of the rebels that were reported yesterday?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

CAMP DENNISON, *July* 14, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

I have a report from one of my trusty orderlies. He crossed over to Miamiville. The rebels have all passed. An old and respectable citizen told him that he heard some of them talking, and they said they were going to Batavia, which I think very likely. He reports them badly armed and mounted. They took all the horses they could find. This road leads into the Batavia pike, 6 miles beyond Milford. They may send a squad down to cut telegraph wires and injure the railroad. I have succeeded in saving the railroad bridge over Miami River, at Miamiville.

NEFF,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

—

CAMP DENNISON, *July* 14, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

I left General Morgan's headquarters about 10 o'clock, at which time his rear passed. The general and staff (mounted), armed, followed a few hundred yards in the rear, which was about 2 miles east of Miamiville. I think he has 2,500 or 3,000 men, armed only with rifles. They have three sections of artillery. The men and horses are very much jaded. In the event of an engagement, three out of four dismount; the fourth takes charge of the horses. I think they are making for Batavia. They are leading no horses and have no train.

W. H. ROBERTS,
Conductor captured on train, L. M. R. R.

—

JULY 14, 1863.

Colonel PATTERSON, *Aurora, Ind.:*

The large majority of the enemy are near here. There can be no large force near you. No preparations are made here to prevent their crossing near you. You must concert measures with Colonel Gavin, at Lawrenceburg.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

JULY 14, 1863.

Governor MORTON, *Indianapolis:*

Morgan has crossed the Little Miami at Miamiville. Neff succeeded in saving the bridge and the camp. General Hobson is in pursuit, and we are making arrangements here to-day to try to intercept Morgan. He is reported to be going to Batavia. I am much obliged for your offer of Indiana troops. I shall probably order them to this place, and send the troops I have here in pursuit of the enemy.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

(Same to Governors Tod and Robinson.)

INDIANAPOLIS, *July* 14, 1863.
(Received 6.05.)

General BURNSIDE:

There are two regiments at Lawrenceburg that can be put on steamers and sent up the river to intercept Morgan and prevent his crossing the Ohio, or protect Cincinnati.

O. P. MORTON.

—

JULY 14, 1863—7.30 p. m.

Governor MORTON, *Indianapolis:*

Am much obliged for your dispatch. The force I have now in pursuit, I think, will be sufficient, and General Hascall has arrived with his command, so I do not think I shall need the two regiments from Lawrenceburg.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

JULY 14, 1863.

Governor TOD, *Columbus, Ohio:*

Your dispatch received. Information received at these headquarters indicates that Morgan is in the vicinity of Batavia, making for the river. I do not think he intends to go to Chillicothe, but your precautions are very good. I am much obliged to you for the movement, and will inform you of the movements of the enemy from time to time.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

JULY 14, 1863.

General WHITE, *Catlettsburg:*

Morgan made a raid into Indiana and Ohio, and is making for the Ohio River, near Ripley. He may be kept from crossing by the gunboats, and he may go above to cross. I will keep you posted. Look out for him. General Hobson is but 10 miles in his rear with a large cavalry force. They both camped in Clermont County, Ohio, last night. We hope to catch him.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

(Send notice by couriers to intermediate places.)

—

JULY 14, 1863.

Col. BENJAMIN P. RUNKLE, *Present:*

Having been ordered by Major-General Burnside to report to me for duty, it is hereby ordered that you proceed without delay to Marietta, Ohio, and there assist Col. W. R. Putnam in the organization, care, and discipline of the State militia forces who may report to him for duty, in obedience to my proclamation of the 12th instant, a copy of which is herewith handed you. If from disability or any other cause, Colonel Putnam should fail to attend to the trust, you will then take exclusive charge of the matter, and be governed in your action by the terms of said proclamation.

Respectfully,

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

LEXINGTON, *July* 15, 1863—5.50.

General BURNSIDE:

Further information confirms the fact that Cumberland Gap and most of East Tennessee are evacuated, and the falsity of report that large body of enemy was approaching through Columbia. Report from Mount Sterling of approach of 500 or 600 rebels from direction of West Liberty. Will soon know truth. What news of Morgan? If he can cross between Maysville and Cincinnati, ought not a mounted force be sent to Falmouth or below to intercept him or drive him into the mountains?

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General.

—

LEXINGTON, *July* 15, 1863—10.50.

General BURNSIDE:

Cumberland and Big Creek Gaps are evacuated, and there is only a small force at Knoxville. The bridge at London was considerably injured in two spans by fire, but not destroyed. All quiet in front. The country is full of small parties of rebels. I am watching for and picking them up. What news of Morgan this a. m.? What shall be done with Lieutenant-Colonel Hanson? He is still here awaiting your decision. He wanted to go to Winchester, but I could not permit him until you were heard from. Please give me latest news from Potomac.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General.

—

TWO MILES EAST OF WILLIAMSBURG,
July 15, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Morgan has gone in the direction of Hillsborough. He possibly designs crossing at Portsmouth. I am pushing on as fast as my stock and men can travel. If I had fresh cavalry to pursue with, or could get him intercepted, there would be some hope of capturing or dispersing his forces. It is difficult to procure fresh horses, as his advantages are superior to mine, and give him the benefit of all good horses on the route. Colonel Sanders reported to me this morning with 250 men. I have been expecting, from the tone of your dispatch yesterday, to have re-enforcements of 2,500 cavalry from the city, but have not heard anything of them. I will do the best I can.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

—

PORTSMOUTH, *July* 15, 1863—5.30 p. m.
(Via Maysville, July 16—12.35 a. m.)

Major-General BURNSIDE:

The enemy reached Jasper about 2 p. m. to-day. He will make for Jacksonville or Oak Hill, on the Scioto or Hocking Railroad. With the lights before me, I have determined to move to Oak Hill. If anything occurs to change my determination, I will advise you of it. I have requested Captain Fitch to move immediately, with the gunboats,

to Pomeroy and Gallipolis. I sent up boats to Colonel White, directing him to ship cavalry and a little infantry, and send up, under convoy of the gunboats, to Gallipolis or Pomeroy, as may be directed.

H. M. JUDAH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 15, 1863.

Col. PETER KINNEY, *Portsmouth:*

You can declare martial law in Portsmouth, Ohio, in my name, if you deem it necessary.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 15, 1863.

Colonel LUCY,
Commanding at Covington, Ky.:

Send out messenger to the commanding officer of your force at Alexandria, with instructions to keep a good lookout for the crossings at Liverpool, California, and Bealemont, and give early notice of any movement of the enemy.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

MAYSVILLE, *July* 15, 1863—7.30 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel RICHMOND:

Arrived here this morning with most of forces. Our steamer Melnott, with cavalry, not up. Cannot get any definite information of the enemy. Magnolia gone up the river. Will wait further orders.

MAHLON D. MANSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

—

MAYSVILLE, *July* 15, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

Morgan's line extends from near Georgetown to Eckmansville; he was, at 7 o'clock, moving toward Locust Grove. It will be very difficult to get a courier to Sardinia, as I would have to pass through his lines, but I can try. I have heard nothing from Judah.

MAHLON D. MANSON,
Brigadier-General.

—

MAYSVILLE, *July* 15, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel RICHMOND:

Part of Morgan's force came within 5 miles of Ripley at noon, from thence to Russellville and Winchester. His advance is at West Union, and he is in force at North Liberty, 7 miles north of West Union. This information is considered reliable. I am patrolling the river from Ripley to Manchester. I think I can prevent his crossing. Have heard nothing from you to-day.

MAHLON D. MANSON,
Brigadier-General.

MAYSVILLE, *July* 15, 1863—12.50 p. m.

Colonel RICHMOND:

Have received information the rebels camped 24 miles from Ripley, and moved this morning at 7 o'clock in direction of that place. Last heard from them within a mile of Ripley. I will move down and ascertain whether they design crossing at that place, but I shall also watch the road from Decatur to Maysville. They are reported over 4,000 strong.

MAHLON D. MANSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

—

CAMP DENNISON, *July* 15, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

General Hobson has sent me word that he has no subsistence for his men, and that Morgan has left none on his route. I am preparing a train, to send him 10,000 rations.

GEO. W. NEFF,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Military Commander.

—

CAMP DENNISON, *July* 15, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

Messenger just in. Left General Hobson at Batavia at noon. Advance was in Williamsburg, about 5 miles beyond Georgetown, going in direction of Maysville or Ripley.

GEO. W. NEFF,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 15, 1863.

Colonel RUNKLE:

Was the bridge at Piketon destroyed, and is the river fordable at that point? How many mounted men can you start with?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

INDIANAPOLIS, *July* 15, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

The Indiana troops now in Ohio are composed almost entirely of farmers and business men, and their presence at home is much needed. I hope you will relieve them from duty as soon as it is consistent with the public safety.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

—

[CINCINNATI], *July* 15, 1863.

Governor MORTON, *Indianapolis:*

Your dispatch received, and I will order transportation for all Indiana troops at an early hour to-morrow morning. Would it not be well to send the company of cavalry from Union County directly to their homes from here?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *July* 15, 1863—6.45 p. m.

General WILLCOX, *Indianapolis:*

Let the militia of Indiana be disbanded at once, and allowed to go to their homes, if it is in accordance with the wishes of Governor Morton. I am satisfied that their services will no longer be needed in this emergency, and their interests at home need looking after.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 15, 1863.

Governor MORTON, *Indianapolis:*

I have directed General Willcox to dispense with the State militia, if it is in accordance with your views, and I believe the emergency for which they were called out has passed, and their interests at home require looking after.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 15, 1863.

Governor TOD, *Columbus:*

The chairman of military committee of Highland County says they need two thousand arms, with ammunition, for the militia already organized in that vicinity. We have issued all we have. Can you send them? They should have them immediately, if possible. Morgan is closely followed by a heavy force. I have ordered roads obstructed with trees, and planking of bridges removed in his front, so as to enable our troops to overtake him. The militia along the line of the Marietta road should have first supply of arms and ammunition after Highland, so that if he turns north, he may find them prepared. The militia assembling at Gallipolis are directed to remain there till further orders.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 15, 1863.

J. G. DAMERON, *Mayor of Gallipolis:*

The militia of Gallipolis may remain in that vicinity. If Morgan should be heard of as positively moving in that direction, they must be used to fell timber into the roads and remove planking of bridges, so as to delay him till our troops can overtake him. Show this to the militia commanders as authority. We do not think Morgan will get across the Scioto; but if he does, the directions above should be spread everywhere and carried out by the militia and people.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

—

JULY 16, 1863.

HAMILTON GRAY, *Maysville:*

Please send a perfectly reliable man to communicate with Hobson, and to tell him that a force has gone up to impede Morgan. Write nothing. Let him return at once, and report by telegraph.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

JACKTOWN, OHIO, *July* 16, 1863.
(Received 3.30 p. m.)

Commanding Officer, Aberdeen:

I have one brigade 3 miles in advance of this place. His [Morgan's] route is either in direction of Chillicothe or Gallipolis. He is not more than 15 miles in advance of me. I am traveling 40 miles per day; men in good spirits; horses worn down; country very rough and rugged, but I will continue the pursuit as long as possible. Have sent forward to-day for purpose of blockading the roads with timber.

E. H. HOBSON,
Major-General, Commanding.

—

JULY 16, 1863.

General HOBSON, *Piketon:*

Push on rapidly with your command. Runkle reports that he is fighting at Berlin, east of Jackson, and Judah is between Morgan and Gallipolis. Manson is on the river in boats, to prevent crossing. Gunboats are at Gallipolis and above. Push on and catch Morgan, if possible. Answer before leaving Piketon.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *July* 16, 1863.

Captain HUNTER, *Gallipolis:*

Morgan is still reported at Piketon, still moving east. We expect a considerable force from Chillicothe to reach Jackson to-night, and intercept him. A fleet of gunboats is in the river near Portsmouth, moving up, and transports with troops. We think this movement will protect your post, but if General Scammon can send you a good regiment or battery to-night or early in the morning, it would make things sure. Send him a copy of this, and ask him if this will not be better than to run the risk of Morgan's getting across into Virginia. His men are almost jaded to death, and will not fight if they meet bold resistance. Make the most of your military force.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

—

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *July* 16, 1863.

Col. PETER KINNEY, *Portsmouth:*

Sufficient force is on the road, and will reach you before Morgan can. Be sure that the directions for obstructing the roads are spread all along the Scioto to Piketon, and from there to Chillicothe. If this is properly attended to, Morgan will be caught.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

—

MAYSVILLE, *July* 16, 1863.

Col. LEWIS RICHMOND:

Captured one of Morgan's men. He says Morgan is pushing for the mountains, and expects to cross the Ohio at the mouth of Big Sandy, or at some point in vicinity. Hobson attacked rear guard at Williamsburg yesterday. I have heard nothing of Judah. He will be too late

to do any good. Will leave for Manchester and up the river. There is no doubt but the most of Morgan's force staid last night near Locust Grove. He is moving by two columns.

MAHLON D. MANSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 16, 1863.

General MANSON:

Do you mean that his main force was moving toward Locust Grove? If so, he means to try to cross the Scioto at Piketon.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 16, 1863.

General MANSON, *Portsmouth:*

Are there plenty of gunboats at Portsmouth to protect the place? If not, ought not some of your force be left there? I trust to your own good judgment.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

JULY 16, 1863.

General MANSON, *Portsmouth:*

The force at Gallipolis is ample, I think, to keep Morgan from crossing there, and the report that Morgan is taking the back track is untrue. You will use your judgment in using your force to prevent crossing. Morgan still remains at Jackson, with Runkle's militia at Berlin, and Judah probably on the road from Jackson to Gallipolis. Hobson's advance has passed Piketon. I trust the movement of your force to your good judgment.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

JULY 16, 1863.

Military Commander, Portsmouth:

General Judah ought to have arrived at your place, with cavalry force, before this. Say to him, on his arrival, that the advance of the enemy was reported by telegram from Piketon to have been within 3 miles of Jasper. Communication is now broken off with Piketon. It is more than likely that the enemy will move to Gallipolis, if he succeeds in crossing the river at Piketon. Show this dispatch to General Judah, on his arrival. Let him act accordingly.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

CAMP DENNISON, *July* 16, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

Messenger just in from Batavia reports that a bearer of dispatches sent by you to General Hobson had to return from Williamsburg, in consequence of the rebels advancing on that place, 300 of them having

been cut off from the main body. Reports hearing firing all the evening in direction of Williamsburg. Our forces are in hot pursuit. The rebels are desperate, and are burning everything in their retreat.

GEO. W. NEFF,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 16, 1863.

Colonel NEFF:

The cavalry that was sent here went back to your post to-day. You must keep them well out, and if any rebels are now in Clermont County they ought to be caught.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 16, 1863.

Colonel NEFF, *Camp Dennison:*

How far do your scouts extend out in the direction of Williamsburg, and how far toward the Ohio?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *July* 16, 1863.

Operator at Leesburg:

We will see what we can do to relieve you. Send a reliable messenger through Hillsborough to meet General Hobson near Sardinia, and inform him that the roads near the Scioto will be blockaded, and a heavy force is moving up the Ohio to prevent Morgan crossing. It is, therefore, very important that he push hard after him. Do not put this in writing, but get a messenger intelligent enough to carry it verbally, and who will go through with speed.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

—

JULY 16, 1863.

Colonel RUNKLE, *Chillicothe, Ohio:*

What amount of force have you, and have you any artillery? Morgan's advance was at Locust Grove last night. I think he will try to go out by way of Portsmouth, but he may make up toward your place. Keep a good watch.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

JULY 16, 1863.

Captain FITCH (or commander of any gunboat near Maysville):

I am fearful that Morgan may turn on our men, and try to cross at or below Maysville. You will, of course, look to them.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *July* 16, 1863.

Col. BENJAMIN P. RUNKLE, *Chillicothe:*

In answer to yours, General Burnside desires me to say you may impress horses, and then he wishes you to move upon Morgan's flank, and harass him as much as possible. Be sure that the people in his front are directed to obstruct the road.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

—

CHILLICOTHE, *July* 16, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

I have 2,300 armed men and 3,000 unarmed men; I have one piece of artillery; artillery in bad condition. John [H.] Morgan cannot get through Chillicothe; I have aroused the men in the country. I have ordered the roads obstructed in every manner possible. It will be done. I need arms—artillery, if it can be gotten here—and I will move out to intercept Morgan whenever he may come. My scouts cover the whole country. Shall I press horses? Men are pouring in from every direction.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Colonel, Commanding.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 16, 1863.

Colonel RUNKLE, *Chillicothe, Ohio:*

What force have we at Piketon? Have all the bridges over the Scioto near Piketon been burned? Report frequently to me, giving any information you may get. Communicate same to military commandant at Portsmouth. Answer quick.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 16, 1863.

Colonel RUNKLE, *Chillicothe:*

Have you anything more definite from Morgan?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

JULY 16, 1863.

Colonel RUNKLE, *Chillicothe:*

Get your men in cars, ready to start, and await orders. How soon can you be ready? I am expecting information from General Judah every minute. Ask operator to remain in office until I send orders. Judah must now be at Portsmouth with cavalry and artillery, with instructions to cut him off from Gallipolis. Telegraph any additional news you may get before you start. Let operator stay in office until you start. Is it positive the commanding officer at Piketon failed to destroy the bridge, and is Morgan's command crossing there?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *July* 16, 1863.

General MANSON:

General Judah left here this afternoon before 5 o'clock, with over 1,000 cavalry and some artillery. He ought to be at Maysville now. If I order him to Portsmouth, to turn back and check Morgan, can you keep Morgan from crossing?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

(Same to Colonel Runkle.)

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 16, 1863.

Col. BENJAMIN P. RUNKLE, *Hamden:*

The rebels are not more than 3,000. Hobson is close in his rear. Judah can't be far to the south of you.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

JULY 16, 1863.

Colonel RUNKLE, *Hamden:*

It is said that Morgan will make for Buffington Island. Can you get troops from Marietta and from there down?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

JULY 16, 1863.

Colonel RUNKLE, *Hamden:*

I have ordered a force from Marietta, under Colonel Putnam, to Buffington Island. Enemy threaten to cross there. Have force on the cars, so as to be at Athens or Marietta, as occasion may require, in case the enemy are turned back from the river. The following is the dispatch I sent Colonel Putnam. [See inclosure.] I trust the movement to your good judgment, to impede Morgan as much as possible.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

JULY 16, 1863.

Colonel PUTNAM, *Marietta:*

If you cannot be at Buffington before noon to-morrow, I fear you will be too late. You can embark them on the boat, and move down rapidly but carefully, and if you find that the enemy has been turned back from the ford, you must hasten up the river to Parkersburg or Marietta. Under no circumstances must you allow your boat to fall into the hands of the enemy. Have all the means of crossing the river destroyed that you find on the banks. I leave your movements to your good judgment. The object is to prevent the crossing at Buffington, and then, if the enemy is turned up toward Marietta, to move up quickly and assist that place. A gunboat will be at Buffington in four or five hours. Colonel Runkle will send troops to Marietta. Lose no time.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

JULY 16, 1863.

Generals RUNKLE, MANSON, and JUDAH:

Hobson dispatches from Jacktown—probably meaning Jacksonville—at 3.30 p. m. yesterday, that he has a brigade 3 miles in advance of that place; that Morgan is 15 miles in advance of him; that he (Hobson) is traveling 40 miles a day, men in good spirits, and will continue pursuit as long as possible. Dispatch from Jackson reports Morgan at 7 p. m. encamped 13 miles west of that place. At 1.40 a. m. operator at Hamden says courier, just in from Jackson, reports Morgan entering that place as he left. Colonel Runkle was at Hamden at 1.30 to-night, and will endeavor to reach Jackson with force of 2,000 or 3,000 militia. Judah reached Portsmouth at 5.30 p. m. yesterday, and has gone in direction of Oak Hill.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 16, 1863.

Commodore PENNOCK,
Commanding Squadron at Cairo, Ill.:

There are three gunboats at Louisville which I would like to have here, if they are not needed below, to assist in patrolling the river, to prevent Morgan from crossing. Can I have them sent up at once?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

JULY 16, 1863.

Captain FITCH,
Commanding Fleet, Pomeroy:

I trust to you to check the enemy at Pomeroy and Buffington Island until our men get up. There is a force of our men and two pieces of artillery at Buffington. Captain Sebastian's boat is, of course, subject to your order. I am sure you will not allow them to cross if you can prevent it. Captain Sebastian should be started at once.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

UNITED STATES STEAMER MOOSE,
Off Manchester, July 16, 1863.

AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE,
Commanding the Department of the Ohio:

SIR: As well as I can judge, Morgan is still moving on to the eastward. It is reported that a portion of his command camped last night at or a little beyond West Union. Some of his men were in Georgetown yesterday, and drove in the Ripley pickets, but would not attempt the town. I was in hopes that General Manson would, on his arrival at Maysville, move out on the road to Decatur, and intercept or force him on to the river at Ripley. I could have held him there for a week. The prospects now look rather dubious. He is said to be making for the mountains, and, I fear, will make through and strike some point on the river beyond our reach, as the water is now falling very rapidly. Are there no forces at Chillicothe that can force him on to river before he gets too high up? If there is telegraphic communication at Portsmouth, please let me know what prospect there is of his forward movement by land being checked. If I can get him on the river in my reach, I can

prevent his crossing. I trust we shall be able to keep the run of him, yet I find it now becoming very difficult.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEROY FITCH,
Commanding Gunboats.

—

JULY 16, 1863.

Governor ROBINSON, *Frankfort, Ky.:*
Governor TOD, *Columbus, Ohio:*

Morgan's advance probably encamped at Locust Grove last night, with his line extending as far down as West Union. Hobson was in close pursuit, and his main body no doubt reached Sardinia last night. I have sent up what I considered an ample force of artillery and infantry, convoyed by gunboats, to prevent his crossing. I have also sent a cavalry force which will reach Portsmouth this afternoon, and will immediately move out to check Morgan's advance. It is possible that he may turn up in the direction of Chillicothe. Our prospect of catching Morgan is fair.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

(Same to General Boyle.)

—

JULY 16, 1863.

Commanding Officer, Gallipolis:

Send messenger to General Scammon, telling him of Morgan's position. He is now at Jackson.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

JULY 16, 1863.

Operator, Piketon, Ohio:

What force have we at Piketon? Have all the bridges over the Scioto been burned? If not, they must be at once, to prevent Morgan's passage. Answer quick.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 16, 1863.

General WHITE, *Catlettsburg:*

Do not send any steamer down. Our forces are moving up toward Portsmouth, and will probably reach there this afternoon. Morgan was at Locust Grove last night, evidently moving on Portsmouth, but may turn and go in direction of Chillicothe, though not likely.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Bowling Green, Ky., July 16, 1863.

Capt. A. C. SEMPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Kentucky:

CAPTAIN: On the 7th instant, in view of the small force here, and the possibility of an attack by the rebels, under Morgan, I published a notice that there would be a meeting that evening for the purpose of

organizing a force for home defense, and requested the citizens of the town to attend. The evening being bad, a few only attended, and another meeting was called for next day, which was pretty well attended. The object of the meeting was stated by myself to be that all who were willing to help defend the town and their property in case an attack should be made by the rebels, would be required to enroll their names; that they would not be required to drill or do picket duty, but merely, at a certain signal, to repair to the fortifications, and there assist in repelling an attack, and that those who were not willing to enroll themselves would be arrested and put to work on the fortifications. A few only refused to enroll their names, and they were, some of them, put on the fortifications a short time. On the 10th, three who had enrolled themselves, James F. Hines and two Fosters, in pursuance, as I believe, of a combination for that purpose, came to headquarters and requested to have their names taken off the list, alleging that they could not conscientiously fight against Morgan and his band. I caused their names to be taken off, as desired, and then drew up an order sending them south, a copy of which I send herewith.* Their time has been extended, and, doubting my authority to make such an order, I deem it my duty to lay the facts before you. These gentlemen are all rebel sympathizers, and Hines has two brothers with Morgan. I understand a petition is being prepared to be sent to my superiors in their behalf. If I have the power, I shall be inclined to carry out my order, and if I have not, I recommend that these men be sent south of our lines, if those lines can be reached. Men who are so disloyal that they cannot help defend their town and neighbors against such thieves as Morgan and his band, ought not to live in this community while the war lasts, and, besides, they, by their conduct, whether intended or not, attempted to defy the military authority here. The elder Foster, it is true, alleges other reasons than those given above, but I have no doubt that was the real one. I am more convinced than ever that decisive measures persisted in are necessary in dealing with the rebels in this State. They are becoming emboldened at the prospect of being allowed to vote at the coming election for candidates that are courting their favor.

I send certificates of Dr. [James M.] Bailey, post surgeon, in relation to the health of young Hines.

Very respectfully,

CICERO MAXWELL,

Colonel Twenty-sixth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, Comdg. Post.

—

JULY 16, 1863.

Whereas the military force now assembled at Camp Chase, in obedience to my proclamation of the 12th instant, contains in the aggregate a larger military force than it is now deemed necessary to maintain, it is hereby ordered that one-half the number of privates in each company organization be at once dismissed and sent to their respective homes, and relieved from further service under said call. The commanding officers of the several company organizations shall determine by lot the names of the members of their command who are thus relieved from duty. The two volunteer companies from the counties of Delaware and Champaign, who generously volunteered their services, are relieved from all further service.

The promptness and alacrity with which the troops now relieved re-

* Not found.

sponded to the call is fully appreciated, and the commander-in-chief avails himself of this opportunity to return to them his profound thanks therefor.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 16 [17?], 1863.

Commodore PENNOCK, *Cairo:*

I will not need the gunboats asked for yesterday.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

POMEROY, *July* 17, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

Morgan is at Berlin, in Jackson County. He is probably making for this place, or the ford below Buffington Island. Fitch's boat is here. There are about 200 Home Guards here, poorly armed. The roads leading here are blockaded with trees for 15 miles out. Can hear nothing definite from Judah or Hobson.

W. P. ANDERSON, *Aide.*

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 17, 1863.

Commanding Officer Dispatch-boat at Maysville, Ky.:

You will carry the following information to General Manson and Commander Fitch, and send copies, if possible, by couriers, to Generals Hobson and Judah:

Instruct gunboats to keep sharp lookout at Portsmouth and other places where steamboats are lying, to prevent capture.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

JULY 17, 1863.

HAMILTON GRAY, *Maysville:*

Have all your available forces out at once, and prevent a crossing, until the gunboats and troops get up. They will be up soon.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

PIKETON, *July* 17, 1863—9.30 a. m.

General BURNSIDE:

I command the advance of General Hobson. Have just arrived with 400 men. General Hobson is on the road between Piketon and Locust Grove, about six hours behind, with his main force. I shall move in twenty minutes toward Jackson, where Morgan is now reported to be.

AUGUST V. KAUTZ.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 17, 1863.

Col. AUGUST V. KAUTZ,
Commanding Advance Guard, Piketon:

Colonel Runkle, with 2,000 or 3,000 militia, is at Berlin, about 6 miles northwest of Jackson, and General Judah, with cavalry and artillery, is between Gallipolis and Jackson. Leave messenger for Colonel Runkle to hurry up.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

PIKETON, *July* 17, 1863. (Received 3.15.)

Major-General BURNSIDE:

GENERAL: My command is at this place. Colonel Kautz left with 500 men at 10 a. m., in advance, with instructions to push forward. Colonel Sanders, with Michigan cavalry, has been ordered forward, with instructions to support Colonel Kautz. My progress has been very much impeded last twelve hours, owing to broken-down condition of horses, rugged roads, and trouble in crossing the river and canal, there being no bridges. I will move forward as fast as possible. Morgan's advance has not been intercepted up to this time.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

—

PIKETON, OHIO, *July* 17, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

GENERAL: I am pushing forward with all the speed possible. Colonel Kautz is in the vicinity of Jackson. Colonel Sanders is 6 miles beyond this point. Wolford and Shackelford are coming up. We will endeavor to co-operate with other forces.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 17, 1863.

Capt. A. A. HUNTER, *Gallipolis:*

After a skirmish with the militia at Berlin, the enemy have got away on the road to Pomeroy or Buffington. Cannot you send mounted messengers to cross the roads they must take, and order out the citizens to blockade the roads in their advance? Do this instantly, and use every exertion to have Morgan delayed; a very short check will enable our forces to overhaul him. Send copy of this to some reliable persons at Pomeroy, say Major [R. S.] Curtis, formerly of the Second Virginia Cavalry; also a copy to Captain Fitch, of the gunboats. If the citizens will exert themselves, he will be checked long enough to let our men catch him.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

—

PORTSMOUTH, *July* 17, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

Morgan passed through Piketon at 6 last evening, going in direction of Jackson. There is no doubt but that he will attempt to cross at Gallipolis. Judah has started in pursuit by land. If you send no order to the contrary, I will start for Gallipolis. I may get there in time with some of the forces.

MAHLON D. MANSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

—

PORTSMOUTH, *July* 17, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

There are two gunboats here and considerable quantity of organized militia. The commander of the post here thinks there is no doubt that

Morgan has gone to Jackson and from that on to Gallipolis. I am fearful there is a portion of his forces west of the Scioto. I have nothing definite on the subject. Am coaling the boats, and will leave soon as coaled, if I have nothing further in relation to the enemy. Send instructions.

MAHLON D. MANSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

—

PORTSMOUTH, *July* 17, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

General Judah has sent a courier to me to re-enforce him at Oak Hill. I leave now with 800, all that I can get transportation for. Will return to-night or in the morning. Colonel Bond will command troops during my absence.

MAHLON D. MANSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

—

CAMP MARIETTA, *July* 17, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

I have sent about 200 infantry, two pieces of artillery, and 50 mounted scouts to guard the ford at Buffington Island; also 145 infantry, to guard the boats at Mason City. I am about to forward 750 infantry toward Chillicothe, to assist our forces in that direction.

W. R. PUTNAM,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

—

HAMDEN, *July* 17, 1863—7.20 a. m.

General AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE:

The rebels are in force at Jackson; reported 5,000. I am at Berlin, on his road to Gallipolis. I am not strong enough to attack him, but I will hold him here if I can. Where are Judah and Hobson?

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Colonel.

—

HAMDEN, *July* 17, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

GENERAL: The rebels have made a demonstration against my forces. We have driven them back, killing 2. We hold the roads and heights adjacent. The Second Ohio Volunteer Cavalry passed through Piketon, at 8 o'clock, in pursuit. In one hour I can telegraph [result of] pursuit.

BEN. P. RUNKLE.

—

BERLIN, *July* 17, 1863—9.30 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

The rebels are still in Jackson. The longer they stay the better for us. I do not deem it best to attack them until Hobson and Judah arrive. When Judah arrives within 10 miles of Berlin south, he will close the last outlet east.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Colonel, Commanding.

BERLIN, *July* 17, 1863—2 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

The enemy renewed his attack on my front, and in double my numbers, outflanking me on my right and left. They had several pieces of artillery, part rifled; shelled my position, and made demonstration to surround me. After the militia heard the shells and my men had been driven out of the town, it was as much as I could do to hold my position, and impossible to take the offensive. I would not move the undrilled militia at all. We detained them over three hours, killed 4, and this was all I could possibly do. The enemy withdrew on the Wilkesville and Pomeroy road. The Second Ohio Cavalry did not arrive. Colonel Gilmore, with 1,000 men, failed to arrive, leaving but 1,500 men. They burned the furnaces. I wait orders.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Colonel.

—

BERLIN, VIA HAMDEN,
July 17, 1863—5 p. m.

General BURNSIDE:

The rebels are going to Pomeroy or Gallipolis; probably the latter. Morgan's whole force was here. They went a distance on Oak Hill road and came back.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Colonel.

—

JULY 17, 1863.

Colonel RUNKLE, *Berlin:*

Send messenger and copy of this dispatch back to General Hobson to hurry up and overtake Morgan to-night. If he can get his artillery and 1,500 men up, he can whip him, I think. Judah ought to be on the enemy's flank by this time. You can join Hobson with any mounted force you have. Morgan ought to be caught.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

HAMDEN, *July* 17, 1863.

General AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE:

I forwarded your dispatches by a swift courier to Hobson. Have not heard a word from General Judah. I suppose he turned east below Jackson, so as to strike the Gallipolis road. I have sent Colonel Gilbert, with his regiment, to Athens. Will do all in my power to carry out your instructions.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Colonel, Commanding.

—

JULY 17, 1863.

Col. BENJAMIN P. RUNKLE, *Hamden:*

As the enemy have passed you, all you can do is to telegraph and send messengers by swiftest conveyance to Athens and other points along the Marietta road, and to Pomeroy, to get out the militia and obstruct the roads. Do this speedily and thoroughly. A very short delay of Morgan must enable our forces to overtake him. Communicate also

with General Hobson and our other commanders, and urge them forward. Report where the enemy is from time to time. Have you heard from General Judah?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

JULY 17, 1863.

Capt. JOHN SEBASTIAN,
Steamer Magnolia, Maysville:

Think you had better be at or near Maysville until to-morrow morning. Think the enemy will attempt to cross in that neighborhood. Report early in the morning, by telegraph.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *July* 17, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Morgan, when last heard from, was in the southeast corner of Jackson County. I have a strong militia force, under command of Runkle, close upon him, and expect to catch him. So far as I am advised, there will be no disturbance in Ohio growing out of the draft.

DAVID TOD.

—

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *July* 17, 1863.

Governor TOD, *Columbus:*

The bread is ordered to be sent as you wish. The Pike County militia did not attempt to obstruct Morgan, and gave him free course. Hobson is still close after him. Judah's force is pressing up from below. Runkle is above, at Gallipolis. They have some heavy guns in position, and a considerable militia force there. If the militia will obstruct the roads, as ordered, he will be caught; but if they leave the ways all open, his stealing of fresh horses constantly enables him to outstrip our men.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

—

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12. } HDQRS. TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS, *Lexington, Ky., July* 17, 1863.

The general commanding the corps hereby extends his thanks to the 200 officers and soldiers of the Twenty-fifth Michigan Regiment, under Col. O. H. Moore, who so successfully resisted, by their gallantry and heroic bravery, the attack of a vastly superior force of the enemy, under the rebel General John [H.] Morgan, at Tebb's Bend, on Green River, on the 4th of July, 1863, in which they killed one-fourth as many of the enemy as their own little band amounted to, and wounded a number equal to their own.

The general also desires to commend, in the warmest terms, the officers and soldiers of the Twentieth Kentucky Regiment, under Lieut. Col. C. S. Hanson, who, at Lebanon, Ky., for six hours sustained a

most unequal contest with the same force, only yielding when entirely surrounded, and the town was being burned over their heads, further resistance being impossible.

By command of Major-General Hartsuff:

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

PARKERSBURG, *July* 18, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

One of my messengers just in, and reports Morgan at Chester, 26 miles from here, and 5 miles from Pomeroy, at 4 p. m.

Four hundred militia went down to Buffington, with artillery, yesterday. Lieutenant Conine is at Little Hocking Bridge, with 1,200 men. I have no steamboat; expecting one down hourly, from Pittsburgh, drawing 30 inches. The ferry-boat, drawing 26 inches, is at Blennerhassett's Island, helping off steamer Eagle, which draws 36 inches. Stores all in Parkersburg, on Virginia side. Can use floats, if necessary, to help artillery or men.

A. V. BARRINGER,
Captain, and Commissary of Subsistence.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 18, 1863.

Captain BARRINGER, *Parkersburg:*

Keep the boats on your side the river, and let nothing pass below for the present. Send messenger to Conine, asking him to scour the country well, and urge the blockading of the roads from Big Hocking to Athens. Will telegraph Colonel Wallace.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

ATHENS, [*July* 18, 1863.]

General BURNSIDE:

I have obtained the following from the military committee:

We sent out yesterday at 4 p. m. 100 men with axes, under Lieutenant Long, Seventh Ohio Cavalry, with 50 scouts, to impede Morgan's progress; also 250 armed men from our county to their support. We have had dispatches from our front this forenoon, saying that Morgan was moving on line of road through Rutland to Pomeroy. Our forces expected that they would move to get on his front in case he moved to go up the river. Colonel Gilmore's forces moved from here this morning at 3 a. m. on the line of our force. Will have 50 mounted men here waiting our orders, and we are all the time at our headquarters, and will forward any dispatches you may wish to any point desired.

M. M. GREENE,
Chairman Athens County Military Committee.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 18, 1863.

HAMILTON GRAY, *Maysville:*

Morgan was not captured at last accounts. We hope to get him before he crosses. Will send you word as soon as he is.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

JULY 18, 1863.

Commanding Officer or Operator at Hamden:

Send following dispatch to General Hobson by swift courier:

General HOBSON:

Push your command to the utmost of its capacity. If you can overtake Morgan with half your force, I am satisfied you can whip him. Judah ought to have been in front of Morgan, but stopped at Centreville last night. Left there this morning at 5 in pursuit. Send message by this courier.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

P. S.—General Hobson no doubt passed through Jackson this morning.

—

GALLIPOLIS, *July* 18, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

A part of Morgan's forces camped 15 miles from here last night. He is supposed to be in neighborhood of Pomeroy. General Scammon, with a portion of his command, left here early this morning. Three gunboats above. Re-enforcements, infantry and artillery, *en route* from the Kanawha. I can hold this place. Hobson and Judah about 10 miles behind Morgan. He will likely be surrounded to-morrow, if line is closed between Hamden and Athens.

A. A. HUNTER,
Captain, Commanding Post.

—

POMEROY, *July* 18, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

I marched all night from Portsmouth, and continued to Centreville yesterday. Morgan's advance got to within 4 miles of me ignorantly, then fell back, and made for Keystone Furnace, Rutland, and Chester. I pushed on to this place, 30 miles, where I arrived two hours since. Hobson is on this side of Rutland. All information assures me that Morgan passed Chester some three hours since, for Buffington Island. So certain, that I send word to Hobson to push on all that can keep up in track of enemy, via Chester. I move in less than one hour to Buffington, via Racine, my best road. Moving thus, Morgan is in a trap, from which he can't escape. I think I will be able to telegraph you his defeat to-morrow morning, should he have taken the route I am almost certain he has. A prisoner, who has been with Morgan all day, and released and came on foot from Chester, tells me that Morgan thinks Hobson has given out and given up pursuit. He does not know my position. He thinks he can manage the gunboats with his 10-pounder pieces. Scammon has gone from here to Buffington. I have sent boat to Gallipolis for rations for Hobson and myself.

H. M. JUDAH,
Brigadier-General.

—

PORTSMOUTH, *July* 18, 1863—7.30 a. m.

General BURNSIDE:

I overtook General Judah last night at 9 o'clock at Centreville. Morgan changed his course, and took direct road for Pomeroy. Judah will start this morning, at 5, in pursuit. What shall I do?

MAHLON D. MANSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CINCINNATI, *July* 18, 1863.

General MANSON, *Portsmouth:*

Have any of your command gone up the river? Am I to understand that Judah was at Centreville last night with his whole force, and was to leave there this morning at 5? Did you leave any of your command with him? Telegraph all you know of the position of the enemy. It was reported at Pomeroy that he was at Rutland at 2 this morning.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

PORTSMOUTH, *July* 18, 1863—9 [a. m.]

Major-General BURNSIDE:

There is none of my command up the river. I had 1,000 men 10 miles up the river, but they returned last night. Left Judah's whole force at Centreville at 10 o'clock last night. There are no troops of my command with him except 150 cavalry. Judah told me he would leave in pursuit this morning at 5 o'clock. The enemy took the Vinton road to Pomeroy. I have no doubt but that Morgan will cross at Blennerhassett's Island. Hobson left Piketon yesterday at 4 p. m., in pursuit. I do not think I can do any good by going up the river, as the distance is too great. Will wait here for orders.

MAHLON D. MANSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 18, 1863.

Colonel PUTNAM, *Marietta:*

A battery has been shipped to you by rail. Please see that at all points between Marietta and Athens the people blockade the roads, so that Morgan cannot dodge north between those places. This is very important. No gap must be left. There is abundant force around him if this is done.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

—

JULY 18, 1863.

Colonel PUTNAM,
Commanding at Marietta:

If Morgan should be turned back from the Ohio, he will, no doubt, move up to cross at Blennerhassett's, or will try to seize the bridge at Marietta. You must not allow him to do this. The planking can be torn up, and rifle-pits to protect infantry can be constructed at the bridge-heads of both the railroad and city bridge. The roads approaching your place, I hope, are well obstructed. I understand there is no bridge this side of Zanesville. Send up the river, and have all means of crossing removed. I will try to get a battery to you before morning. How many armed men have you? Have you any artillery?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CAMP MARIETTA, *July* 18, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

I have no artillery and only about 300 armed infantry. Your orders as to obstruction of roads and removal of all means of crossing rivers are being executed.

W. R. PUTNAM,
Colonel, Commanding.

—

HAMDEN, *July* 18, 1863—5.30 a. m.

General BURNSIDE:

I will do so. Morgan cannot reach Buffington to-day. I can be there before him. I start in short time.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Colonel, Commanding.

—

HAMDEN, *July* 18, 1863—5.40 a. m.

General BURNSIDE:

Part of Morgan's men staid within 15 miles of here last night. We killed his guides.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Colonel, Commanding.

—

HAMDEN, *July* 18, 1863—9 a. m.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE:

Col. Joe Hill, with the cavalry and the best of my mounted men and best drilled infantry, goes ahead. I follow as soon as train arrives. Is Buffington Shoals nearest to Marietta or Parkersburg?

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Colonel.

—

JULY 18, 1863.

Colonel RUNKLE, *Hamden:*

Buffington Shoals is 30 or 40 miles below Parkersburg. You will not be able to reach there in time. Look out that Morgan does not reach Athens or Marietta. Assist the garrison, if necessary, at Parkersburg.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

SCOTT'S LANDING, *July* 18, 1863—11 p. m.

General BURNSIDE:

All right between here and Athens. People blockading roads along line. Have heard nothing from Morgan since he was reported at Chester at 11 a. m. to-day. Left force at points along line, to guard. I am in front of Marietta, and can assist Athens and Parkersburg.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Colonel, Commanding.

POMEROY, *July* 18, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

I have just arrived here with two regiments infantry, and will have two more to-night. Can you give me any information that would be useful?

E. P. SCAMMON,
Brigadier-General.

—

JULY 18, 1863.

General SCAMMON, *Pomeroy:*

We understand that Morgan's main force was at Wilkesville last night, his advance at Rutland, but you probably know more of his whereabouts than we do. Our force, under Hobson, is in pursuit between Jackson and Wilkesville, and Judah left Centreville at 5 o'clock this morning. In case he turns off from Pomeroy, you can use any transportation that can carry you up the river as fast as they move up. How far up can your boats go? If you find you can do better by moving by land, you can do so.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *July* 18, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Morgan was at Rutland at 8.30 this morning, 15 miles from Pomeroy, and it was thought had taken the Chester road, which is 10 miles due north of Pomeroy. His force about 4,000, with three pieces of artillery. He has been retarded in his progress very much by the militia, but still Hobson does not come up.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

(Same to Burnside.)

—

JULY 18, 1863.

Governor TOD, *Columbus:*

Judah and Hobson have no doubt made a junction in Morgan's rear by this time. Scammon has arrived at Pomeroy with a good force. Wallace has arrived at Parkersburg with the Camp Chase infantry and battery. Runkle is between Athens and Marietta. Captain Conine holds Little Hocking Bridge, and all the roads are ordered to be obstructed, so I don't see how he can well get out if the gunboats do their duty.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

PARKERSBURG, *July* 18, 1863.

General COX:

I was ordered by General Kelley to proceed from near Williamsport, Va., to this place, and instructed to report to you for orders. I arrived with my command this 5 p. m.

WM. WALLACE,
Colonel Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Commanding.

PARKERSBURG, *July* 18, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

My command consists of 300 infantry and a battery of four guns—10-pounders; all from Camp Chase.

WM. WALLACE,
Colonel Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Commanding.

—

JULY 18, 1863.

Colonel WALLACE, *Parkersburg:*

Send one gun and caisson, to report to commanding officer at Marietta, to protect bridge, if necessary; one to Captain Conine, at Little Hocking Bridge, and keep the other two with you at Parkersburg, to protect that place and the ford at Blennerhassett's. Keep that ford well watched, and be ready to send force down on the Virginia side, to protect it with a gun. You will also hold yourself in readiness to support Conine or Marietta by going up in boats. Let all the boats be kept on the Virginia side, ready to load up with troops and guns. I think Conine will be able to hold them in check if they move toward Marietta. Let the guns for Marietta and Conine be sent at once. The one for Conine should have a company with it for support. You will remain in command of Parkersburg and Blennerhassett's.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

CAIRO, *July* 18, 1863.

General ASBOTH, *Columbus, Ky.:*

General Schofield telegraphs me as follows:

The Tenth Kansas Infantry and the First Kansas Battery are sent to you to meet a supposed emergency. I shall require them as soon as that is past. Do not send any part of them away from Cairo unless absolutely necessary.

Shall I send the battery?

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General.

—

PARKERSBURG, *July* 19, 1863.

General AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE:

I sent three reliable men down on the Virginia side this a. m. As they approached Belleville, 18 miles below, at noon, the advance of the enemy was just crossing, ten or twelve having waded. They report having seen the smoke from a boat about 2 miles below, which was reported a gunboat. They were obliged to retire from their position, losing sight of the river, but the boat continued forward, and heavy firing was immediately heard. They saw no artillery with the enemy. Have dispatched other scouts in same direction.

A. V. BARRINGER,
Captain.

—

ATHENS, *July* 19, 1863—8 a. m.

General BURNSIDE:

We have positive information by one of the Seventh Ohio Cavalry, whom we know, who left General Hobson's advance at Rutland at 5

p. m. yesterday, Saturday, six hours after the rear of Morgan had left same place. Morgan's force was at Chester, 15 miles east of Rutland, at 12 o'clock last night. From our own scouts in front of Morgan, we have reliable information that all roads between Chester and Buffington Island have been blocked by felling trees, destruction of bridges over deep ravines, &c. They will impede Morgan's progress very much. Wagons and artillery could not have crossed last night. There is no escape for him if he fails at Buffington, as he will be compelled to turn and come back for some distance on the same road he went in. One of the scouts reports positively two gunboats at Buffington. I cannot say whether it is so or not, but it seems to be generally believed here.

A. V. BARRINGER,
Captain, and Commissary of Subsistence.

—

JULY 19, 1863.

[Lieut.] J. W. CONINE,
Colonel RUNKLE,
Scott's Landing, Little Hocking:

Extend your scouts well to the right, toward the railroad, so as to give you ample time to meet Morgan, in case any portion of his force attempts to go into the interior again. His entire force ought to be captured or broken to pieces.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 19, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel DRAKE, *Lexington, Ky.:*

Morgan's force broken up to-day; about 1,000 prisoners already captured; a great many killed and wounded. Troops pursuing and picking them up. Colonels [W. W.] Ward and Dick [R. C.] Morgan among the prisoners. I will telegraph Colonel Harney direct. Expect to start back in noon train.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 19, 1863.

Colonel HARNEY, *Glasgow, Ky.:*

Eightieth Indiana has been ordered to Glasgow. Keep yourself constantly posted concerning enemy's force and movements, and send news to me at Lexington.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General.

—

BUFFINGTON, *July* 19 [?], 1863—1.30 a. m.

General BURNSIDE:

I reached this point about 5 o'clock this a. m., in a dense fog. I immediately moved, with about 75 cavalry; made a reconnaissance in person. I soon encountered the enemy in force, who opened a severe fire upon my escort, mortally wounding Major McCook, paymaster, and Lieutenant Price; killing 1; captured Captain Rue, my aide-de-camp, Henshaw,

of Henshaw's battery, and Captain Grafton, probably, who is missing. Captain Rue was immediately paroled, as was Captain Henshaw, as I have learned. The enemy at this time captured one of Captain Henshaw's pieces, which I had ordered but could not get into position. I immediately formed, and advanced my force and attacked him. In less than half hour, I recaptured the piece he had captured. Captured two other pieces, one a Rodman gun, and drove him in great confusion upon General Hobson, who was advancing upon the road via Chester. A party is now out ascertaining the enemy's loss, which must be considerable. I have 10 prisoners, one a lieutenant. The enemy has scattered in the woods. Hobson has a brigade of his force after them. We both move upon him immediately. Scammon is here with two regiments of infantry. At my suggestion, he sends them upon boats, under convoy of a gunboat, to Blennerhassett's Island. I don't see how the enemy can cross to escape in a body. He is very much demoralized. Captain [Calvin C.] Morgan told Captain Rue that General Morgan attacked me with certainty of whipping me. Hobson has captured five of his guns, instead of three, besides immense quantities of camp equipage, horses, wagons, &c., enough to load a steamboat.

H. M. JUDAH,
Brigadier-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Buffington Bar, July 19, 1863—10 a m. (Received July 23.)

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Agreeably with my promise by telegraph last night, I announce the defeat of Morgan's force. I traveled all night from Pomeroy; reached Buffington Flats at 5.30 this morning. A dense fog pervades everything. I took a small advance guard, and, with my escort, advanced with my staff, to reconnoiter down a road surrounded by inclosed fields. I had proceeded cautiously but one-fourth of a mile, when I found myself surrounded by the enemy, in front and on my flanks, dismounted, who poured in a heavy fire. Before I could get a piece of artillery in position, it was captured. Two men were killed—Major McCook and Lieutenant Price—and some enlisted men wounded; Captain Kise, assistant adjutant-general, and Captain Grafton, volunteer aide-de-camp, with about 30 men, were captured. Finding it impossible to resist the heavy force of three regiments brought up against me, led by Basil [W.] Duke, I retreated upon the main body, brought it into action, and, in less than half an hour, completely routed the enemy. I recaptured the piece I lost; captured large quantities of camp equipage, two pieces of the enemy's artillery, and forced him to abandon the only three he had left, driving him upon General Hobson. Particulars given more fully in report. Large numbers of prisoners taken. Enemy's loss not yet ascertained; it cannot fall short of 100 killed and wounded.

H. M. JUDAH,
Brigadier-General.

—

BUFFINGTON BAR, [*July* 19, 1863]—1 p. m.

General BURNSIDE:

General Hobson is here with me. My position as his division commander, with an inferior force to his, and both distinct and separate

and operating together, is anomalous, and, under the circumstances, I cannot believe that you desire to maintain me in it. My courier will await your reply by telegraph.

Two regiments surrendered to General Hobson's force this a. m. More are constantly coming in. Eighty just surrendered to a part of my escort. The complications resulting from two separate commands, each having its prisoners, &c., are so perplexing that I have assumed command of all the forces now operating at this point. It could not well be avoided, unless I gave up command and left everything to General Hobson or some one else. Prisoners have to be cared for, provision made for their sustenance and transportation, the resources for which are not at hand for two distinct headquarters. Please signify your approval, or otherwise. Where do you wish prisoners forwarded to? I telegraphed to Gallipolis for subsistence supplies yesterday, to arrive to-day. They have not come. Will you order them at once? We have no rations for either men or prisoners. There should be some four or five steamboats sent here for prisoners as they arrive.

In assuming command of the forces operating together, I will see that General Hobson receives the fullest credit for the operations of the force under his immediate command.

Later, 2 p. m.—The prisoners brought in by Hobson's forces reach 575. General Hobson expects large numbers from Wolford's command, soon expected in.

Later.—Wolford has 275 coming in. Unless you order to the contrary, I shall take from prisoners all money and watches, stolen so freely from our citizens, keep an accurate account, and turn the whole over to any officer you may designate. Colonel [R. C.] Morgan (brother of the general) among the prisoners; also Colonel [W. W.] Ward.

H. M. JUDAH.

JULY 19, 1863.

General JUDAH, *Buffington:*

Don't allow anything to stop the pursuit and capture of the enemy. Either Hobson or yourself have sufficient force to do this, and either one that retards this will assume a heavy responsibility, which will bring its retribution. Again I say the enemy must be pursued and captured. General Hobson has been in pursuit for many days, and he has done a good work, and he must not be balked. You understand my wishes, and I am sure you will carry them out. I thank you both for the work already done.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *July* 19, 1863.

General MANSON, *Portsmouth:*

Please send any stores or supplies you may have on hand up to General Judah, at Buffington or Pomeroy, at once, and move your command down here immediately. Any surplus boats there may be at Portsmouth will be sent to Buffington at once for prisoners. Tell the force at Portsmouth to look out for any small parties of Morgan's command that may break off.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

SCOTT'S LANDING, *July* 19, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

Cutler, vice-president of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, reports Morgan passing through Chester on his way to Long Bottom, at 5 o'clock last evening. Morgan is moving in two columns, or was yesterday.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Colonel, Commanding.

—

SCOTT'S LANDING, *July* 19, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

Fighting at Buffington confirmed; cannot hear the result. Rebels may try to cross at Cutler's Ford, at lower end of Vienna Island, which is in fine condition for crossing. I have 300 men fortifying the ford, and they shall not cross there. They may try to cross the Muskingum, if driven from the Ohio. I will do my best to prevent it.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Colonel, Commanding.

—

SCOTT'S LANDING, *July* 19, 1863.

General AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE:

Morgan reported at Buffington. He is now moving up the river. It is supposed he will cross at Ice Creek or Lee. Firing heard since he left Buffington. Hobson supposed to be up with him.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Colonel, Commanding.

—

SCOTT'S LANDING, *July* 19, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

Morgan was 4 miles below Hockingport when last heard from, near Rod's Mills. He has twice tried to cross the river, but has been repulsed. He may come on this way.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Colonel, Commanding.

—

JULY 19, 1863.

Governor TOD, *Columbus:*

A dispatch from General Shackelford says they have just ended a severe engagement with the enemy. Have taken about 1,000 prisoners, all their guns, and routed the whole command. Colonels Dick [R. C.] Morgan, [W. W.] Ward, and [J. Warren] Grigsby are prisoners. Our officers and men without exception behaved with great gallantry. No killed or wounded on our side. We look for further news during the night, and will send it to you.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *July* 19, 1863.
(Received 9.30 p. m.)

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Morgan struck the river at Buffington Island, and was there repulsed. Proceeded up the river. Has twice tried to cross, without success. We

have a good force at Marietta, and at Parkersburg militia force under command of Colonel Runkle. I doubt not we will take his entire command.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 19, 1863.

General WILLCOX, *Detroit, Mich.:*

Will answer your dispatches in reference to Michigan troops as soon as the Morgan affair is over. Our people have overtaken him at Buffington Island, and hope to cripple him if we don't capture him.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

PARKERSBURG, *July* 19, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

I have the boats ready, and the troops are moving in from camp. I shall use every means in my power to get down in time.

WM. WALLACE,
Colonel Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 19, 1863.

Colonel WALLACE, *Parkersburg:*

Move with your own force only, and leave Conine where he is. Lose no time; the crossing must be stopped.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

PARKERSBURG, *July* 19, 1863.
(Received 4.10 p. m.)

General BURNSIDE:

News just in that the gunboats prevented Morgan crossing 18 miles below here. This was seen by the scout himself. The boats are loaded and ready to start.

WM. WALLACE,
Colonel Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 19, 1863.

Colonel WALLACE, *Parkersburg:*

Send notice at once to forces and gunboats below. Tell them Morgan has, no doubt, turned back. Tell Conine to send the same notice.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

ATHENS, *July* 20, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

I have 550 well-armed and well-organized militia forces. One 6-pounder, with 40 rounds, managed by a squad of 20 men, co-operating with the military committee. We have scouts out. The principal por-

tion of my command is with Colonel Runkle, at Scott's Landing, which, so far as we hear now, can be of no service. I have suggested to Colonel Runkle to move west, to Big Run at least, if not to this point.

WM. E. GILMORE,
Colonel.

—

BUFFINGTON, *July* 20, 1863.

Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: General Judah left this place this morning, placing me in command of all the forces at this point. My command, assigned to me by Major-General Burnside, have lost no time in pursuing the rebels; they are now out in every direction. My command took the principal part of the prisoners sent down this morning, Basil [W.] Duke heading the list. Up to this time I have captured over 700 rebels, and have favorable reports from Colonel Wolford and General Shackelford. I will communicate from time to time my movements. I will expect to receive orders from you.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

—

BUFFINGTON BAR, *July* 20, 1863.
(Received July 21.)

Col. LEWIS RICHMOND:

I have just received 81 prisoners from General Shackelford and Colonel Wolford. At Chester there are 135 more, captured by the Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry. My command is scouting in every direction. Of those sent from this place to-day, 600 were captured by my command, including Cols. Dick [R. C.] Morgan, Smith, Duke, Ward, and others; also the notorious Captain [T. H.] Hines. My troops fought at two points on yesterday. The citizens have buried 47 rebels, and Dr. Scriven buried 7. They are perfectly demoralized, broken up, and are endeavoring to escape in small squads. I will use every exertion to capture them all. The pursuit of Morgan has been difficult, and required a vast amount of patience and industry to effect a success. I have Colonel [J. M.] Huffman, brought in since I commenced writing, also several surgeons, as prisoners; the colonel is wounded.

Very respectfully,

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

—

INDIANAPOLIS, *July* 20, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

I respectfully suggest that all moneys found upon the officers and men of Morgan's command may be placed in the hands of some responsible officer, they having robbed our citizens indiscriminately, and extorted large sums from property holders to save their property from destruction, &c.

W. R. HOLLOWAY,
Governor's Private Secretary.

JULY 20, 1863.

General JUDAH, *Maysville:*

Move at once for Portsmouth, and then be governed by circumstances. Let Manson and the gunboats protect the river. You ought to be in time to head Morgan off. Be careful in disembarking to have the steamboats protected from capture. Do not lose a moment's time. Communicate with Hobson as soon as possible, and I know you will co-operate with him to the extent of your power. It is but just to him, after making so long a chase, to allow him to retain a separate command of his own column. If you desire further instruction, telegraph. I have instructed General White, with a force at Big Sandy, to co-operate with you. Say as much to Manson, when you pass him.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

BUFFINGTON BAR, *July* 20, 1863—9.30 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Dispatch received. Everything working well. I send by boats to Cincinnati 704 prisoners, including 48 commissioned officers, among them Cols. Basil [W.] Duke and Dick [R. C.] Morgan and Captains [T. H.] Hines and Snell. The Twelfth Kentucky has 125 more prisoners, I have ordered to Pomeroy. Excepting a small force to clear out captured property here, all the forces move immediately after the balance in pursuit. I go to Pomeroy at once, by boat, with my escort, and some artillery. I will meet more of the cavalry near there. No relaxation in pursuit by any one.

H. M. JUDAH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

—

POMEROY, *July* 20, 1863—10.30 p. m.

General BURNSIDE:

Have just arrived. The Fourteenth Illinois is within 3 miles of town. I hardly know the exact condition of things, but will in half an hour, and act at once. Dispatch just received that Morgan, with 500 men, had gone up Champaign Creek, our cavalry after him. I came down with Captain Sebastian, and may go on with him and my artillery.

H. M. JUDAH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

—

JULY 20, 1863.

General MANSON, *Portsmouth:*

I don't think you will be started before evening. It is necessary to hear something definite from the fight that is now going on at Buffington. Morgan has gunboats in his front and Hobson and Judah in rear. Scammon has gone up from Pomeroy with two infantry regiments. Keep the operator on the lookout for a message from me.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

JULY 20, 1863.

General MANSON, *Commanding:*

The general commanding directs that you send back to Portsmouth one battery and a force of infantry, say 1,000 strong, to hold that place against any counter movement of the enemy. Information, arrived since the order to leave was sent, states that the enemy, some 2,000 strong, are moving back from the river, and it is possible he may attempt to cross at Portsmouth. Send the swiftest boats, so as to be there in ample time, and report arrival by telegraph.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 20 [19?], 1863.

J. D. OSBORNE, *Louisville Journal:*

We have reliable reports from Buffington that our forces under Hobson had an engagement with the enemy this p. m. at that place. We captured over 1,000 prisoners, all their guns, and completely routed the whole force. Col. Dick [R. C.] Morgan and Colonel Ward are among the prisoners. The enemy are broken up in small squads, and are completely surrounded by our forces. We look for further news during the night. We lost neither officers nor men.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

SCOTT'S LANDING, *July* 20, 1863—11.45 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

The rebels are reported as having turned and gone down the river toward Pomeroy, Letart, and Long Bottom. He is going down west branch of Shade River. They are reported to have thrown away their guns, and many of them have taken to the woods and turned citizens. I have issued a call to the people to turn out and arrest every man found in the country who cannot give an account of himself.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Colonel, Commanding.

—

JULY 20, 1863.

Colonel RUNKLE, *Marietta:*

Captain Shields is on his way to join you with a battery. The train is now at Hamden, and will reach your place by 3 or 4 o'clock. Have an officer to meet them, and, if there is no need of them, you can order them to remain on the cars preparatory to returning here at once. The horses can be taken out and watered. What news have you?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *July* 20, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Morgan's forces are completely routed. We have taken all his artillery and about 1,000 prisoners, and shall lay gentle hands on the balance.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

JULY 20, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. MASON,
Comdr. of the Militia Forces now assembled at Camp Chase:

SIR: The gratifying intelligence which we have this morning of the capture and destruction of a portion of John [H.] Morgan's forces renders it safe and expedient to further reduce the force under your command. It is, therefore, ordered that all of the ordinary militia forces now assembled at Camp Chase, in obedience to my proclamation of the 12th instant, be at once discharged from further service, thus retaining only the volunteer militia forces.

The commanders of the companies hereby discharged will apply to Quartermaster-General Wright for transportation for their respective commands. You will furnish each command with such quantity of cooked rations as will be sufficient to subsist them comfortably till they can reach their respective homes.

You will deliver to the commanding officer of each company duplicate blank pay-rolls, with instructions that they make up the same at the earliest practicable moment, and, when thus made up, that they be forwarded to Adjutant-General Hill.

I cannot permit the forces now discharged to leave without first tendering to them, in behalf of the people of the State, my profound thanks for the prompt and cheerful manner in which they responded to the call made upon them, and also for their orderly and soldierly conduct when in camp.

It is true that the enemy did not see proper to visit the capital of our State, but it is believed that the presence of so large a force as that which assembled at Camp Chase prevented this visit. Hence we are justified in believing that this assemblage preserved the archives of our State and the money in the vaults of the treasury.

The gallant men now discharged, then, should not for a moment be made to believe that they have not rendered efficient aid to the State they all love so well.

You will read this order to all the militia forces now under your command.

DAVID TOD,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

—

FOOT OF BLENNERHASSETT'S ISLAND, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

I reached this ford last night. Was detained on the bar several hours. General Scammon came up from below with transports and troops. Ordered me to remain here, as his force was sufficient for the enemy below, and departed down again with his troops for Hocking. I have my troops and artillery on Virginia side in good position. Lieutenant Conine sends me information just now that scouts report the rebels as having turned and marching in the direction of Pomeroy. What shall I do?

WM. WALLACE,
Colonel Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

—

POMEROY, *July* 21, 1863—3 a. m.

General BURNSIDE:

I have just returned from Champaign Creek and Cheshire. One thousand and twenty prisoners are on the river at the latter place.

They surrendered to General Shackelford at 5 p. m. last evening. I have seen them myself. I think the Fifth Indiana and Fourteenth Illinois will finish up to-morrow, if other forces do not. Boats should be sent up with infantry guards as soon as possible to these points and Cheshire for prisoners. I shall be here till daylight, perhaps longer.

H. M. JUDAH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 21, 1863.

General H. M. JUDAH, *Pomeroy:*

All right. Boats will be sent immediately. Is Morgan caught?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

POMEROY, *July* 21, 1863.

General BURNSIDE;

Morgan got out about 700 men under flag of truce. Our troops in hot pursuit.

H. M. JUDAH,
Brigadier-General.

—

JULY 21, 1863.

General MASON, *Columbus, Ohio:*
Commanding Officer, Lancaster, Ohio:

Morgan has escaped with about 500 men. He seems to be heading for the interior. The following dispatch, just received here, will show his direction:

HAMDEN, *July* 21.

Couriers just in report Morgan going up Raccoon Creek. They will strike this road near Vinton Station. Another man just in brings prisoner from Morgan's band. They were at Valley Furnace, 4 miles south, some three hours ago. Other parties confirm report. All agree that Morgan is heading for McArthur. No one puts Morgan's force at less than 500.

HUMPHREYS,
Operator.

Get your forces in readiness, and make your arrangements that an attack may be repelled in case he should attempt it. Report the number and condition of your forces here. Our cavalry in close pursuit.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

POMEROY, *July* 21, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

I dare not trust the prisoners going down with the Cincinnati six-months' men. I will wait for Manson's or other infantry. The Fifth Indiana Cavalry found roads obstructed. I have detained the regiment for the present. It is needed as guard to prisoners. Shackelford was last night at Cheshire.

H. M. JUDAH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

POMEROY, *July* 21, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

Most of the captured horses belong to farmers, who are suffering for the want of them. Are you willing that they be restored to owners upon affidavit of proprietorship, the whole to be collected here, and placed in hands of the provost-marshal of this county or some other agent or officer? I am beleaguered with applications for restoration.

H. M. JUDAH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

—

JULY 21, 1863.

General MASON,
Governor TOD,
Columbus, Ohio:

I am pretty well satisfied that Morgan, with the remainder of his force, is moving in the direction of Logan, and thence to Zanesville, to cross the bridge there over the Muskingum, and, after destroying the bridge, proceed to some point where they can cross the Ohio too high up for the gunboats to reach. What force can you spare to send to Zanesville to guard that bridge? Please answer at once, and have train ready to carry the forces. The force of the enemy cannot, I think, exceed 500, and we have 1,000 picked men close on his heels. There will be hardly time to send a force from here, but I will try to do so if you cannot send them from your place.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 21, 1863.

NOAH L. WILSON, *Chillicothe:*

Can you not organize force enough to repel 500 cavalry? I do not think they will go to your place, but it will be well to be ready. If you can order an engine from Hamden, to move carefully, it will be well. Answer.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 21, 1863.

General WILLCOX, *Detroit:*
Governor TOD, *Columbus:*

All of Morgan's force is now captured but 700, and he escaped with them, under a flag of truce. Our forces are still in hot pursuit, and it is now reported that he is captured, but not officially. Duke, Hines, Dick [R. C.] Morgan, and a great number of other officers are in our hands. Hope to wind it up to-day. We have taken all the artillery and plunder.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

CAIRO, ILL., *July* 21, 1863.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, *Secretary of the Navy:*

Since Morgan crossed into Indiana, Lieut. Commander LeRoy Fitch, with the gunboats under his command, has been constantly following

him up the Ohio River. He has prevented him from crossing at several points, and has at last engaged him, with great success. I have just received the following telegram:

U. S. STEAMER MOOSE,
Above Buffington Island, Ohio River, July 19, 1863.

Rear-Admiral DAVID D. PORTER,
Commanding Mississippi Squadron, Vicksburg:
(Care Fleet Captain A. M. Pennock, Cairo.)

After chasing Morgan nearly 500 miles, I at last met him on the river at this point. I engaged and drove him back, capturing two pieces of his artillery. He abandoned rest to General Judah. His forces broke in confusion from the banks, and left his wagon train, many horses, and small-arms in my possession. General Judah is now in pursuit of the remnant of his forces.

Since writing the above, I followed farther on up the river; met another portion of his forces fording 14 miles above; shelled and drove most of them back; killed several; 25 or 30 were wounded; captured 15 or 20 more horses. I have but two men wounded—slightly. Shoal and very swift water has been much to my disadvantage to-day. Must move below Buffington to-night, in consequence of falling water. Our shell and shrapnel created great confusion in the rebel ranks, killing and wounding many.

LEROY FITCH,
Lieutenant-Commander, U. S. Navy.

A. M. PENNOCK,
Fleet Captain and Commander of Station.

—

JULY 21, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. MASON,
Commander of Militia forces at Camp Chase:

The glorious news of the capture and destruction of Morgan's command, which has just reached me in a reliable form, enables me now to order that the entire volunteer militia force assembled at Camp Chase, under my proclamation of the 12th instant, be discharged from further service.

You will there assemble the men, and, after furnishing each squad with such cooked rations as may be necessary to subsist them to their respective homes, discharge them from further service. The commanders of the several companies or squads will be furnished transportation for themselves and commands by calling upon Quartermaster-General Wright. You will also issue to the several commanders duplicate blank pay-rolls, with instructions that they be filled up and returned to Adjutant-General Hill as soon as practicable.

Assure the men now discharged that the people of Ohio will ever feel grateful to them for their promptness in responding to the call of the Executive in the hour of danger to their sacred homes. I avail myself of this opportunity, general, to return you my thanks for the prompt, able, and efficient manner in which you have discharged the delicate duties committed to your hands.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 22, 1863.

M. M. GREENE, *Athens, Ohio:*

Dispatch of 3.15 received. Let your people make strong fight if Morgan comes near you. He is so exhausted and dispirited that he will be easily whipped, and is by this time short of ammunition. Communicate

with any of our force in your vicinity, that they may co-operate with you. He is now more likely to go toward Beverly, and all that country should be thoroughly aroused.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

—

POMEROY, *July* 22, 1863.

Colonel RICHMOND:

I have just arrived from Buffington Bar. Eighth and Ninth Michigan Cavalry are coming through the country, with instructions to hunt up all rebel bands. My instructions to Generals Shackelford, Wolford, and Kautz were to pursue in all directions that enemy could take. They were yesterday pursuing in direction of Eight-Mile Island, and I heard they had captured 1,000 prisoners. Shall I send the prisoners, guns, and captured horses to Cincinnati?

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

—

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *July* 22, 1863—3.40.

General E. H. HOBSON, *Pomeroy:*

Morgan, with remnant of his force, is reported some 15 miles north of Athens, moving toward Marietta. Communicate with M. M. Greene, of Athens, if you have telegraph connections, and make your dispositions accordingly. He will probably try to get to the river, north of you. Spare no pains to prevent this and to finish him.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

—

POMEROY, *July* 22, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

Of the forces I brought up with me, the Fourteenth Illinois is out after the remnant of Morgan's force. General Shackelford's forces were at Cheshire. He sent out 1,000 men yesterday. General Hobson's force has just arrived from Buffington. The Starlight and Ingomar left here last night at 7 p. m., with 663 enlisted men and 48 officers, prisoners. Information I deem reliable has just reached me of Morgan's force 10 miles west of Athens, making for the Ohio, via Hocking River. He may attempt to cross at Buffington or Belleville. I have ordered the Fifth Indiana Cavalry and Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry to strike out at once to mouth of Hocking River, leaving detachments in road leading to the Ohio. There is heavy militia force at Blennerhassett's. I do not think it possible for the force in question to cross. Do you approve of my orders? Hobson in command of cavalry of my division. Neither Shackelford nor Wolford need any superintendence as far as operations are concerned.

H. M. JUDAH,
Brigadier-General.

—

POMEROY, *July* 22, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

General Hobson is here. All the troops and all prisoners and property have been brought here from Buffington. No boat can get there

now. There are here 230 prisoners. There are four boats here, one of which I shall send down with them at once; the balance I am having rations put upon, and shall send them down to General Shackelford, at Cheshire, 8 miles below, to ship his prisoners, 1,100, upon. You will find that the force on this side does not exceed 300, and that it is commanded by [R. S.] Cluke. I believe Morgan crossed, himself, on Sunday night. Two thousand men are on scout—1,000 from my command and 1,000 from Shackelford.

H. M. JUDAH,
Brigadier-General.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 22, 1863.

General JUDAH, *Pomeroy:*

Please give me full information of the movements of your forces and of those of the enemy; also what boats have been sent down with prisoners, what number of prisoners, and when they left.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

POMEROY, *July* 22, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

The following is a list of prisoners: Sent on Starlight and Ingomar, 790; sent by General Hobson, 96; to go from here, 227; at Cheshire, 1,100; taken down by General Scammon, 160; total, 2,321 [2,373]. Assuming at least 100 to have crossed the river, 2,450 are accounted for. Colonel Duke assured me that Morgan had but 2,800 men to cross the Ohio River with. I believe him. He accounted for the balance. Where shall I order General Shackelford's forces to go, and where the troops of my division? I leave Kautz in command of 1,000 men, until all is quiet. I must dismount cavalry as guards to prisoners; the men can thus more readily join their commands. Captured horses will go by land; it is less expensive, and better for them.

H. M. JUDAH,
Brigadier-General.

—

JULY 22, 1863.

General JUDAH, *Pomeroy:*

The following dispatch has just been received from Athens:

ATHENS, *July* 22, 1863—3.20.

General BURNSIDE:

A note was just received from a member of this committee dated Nelsonville, 12.20 p. m., a point 4 miles up this valley, stating that Morgan passed through that place with a much larger force than that mentioned in our last dispatch. He left the valley and took round toward Marietta.

MILITARY COMMITTEE.

Have the prisoners from Buffington been brought to Pomeroy, and are there boats there to take them on board? How many are there?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

POMEROY, *July* 22, 1863.

Col. LEWIS RICHMOND:

General Hobson is in command of my troops. I desire, if possible, to return with my adjutant-general and attend to official matters connected

with my division, action upon which has been necessarily suspended for some weeks. I will bring down another batch of prisoners. No news of Morgan or any considerable force on this side. Some force should be left in this vicinity to capture prisoners.

H. M. JUDAH,
Brigadier-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, July 22, 1863.

Brigadier-General JUDAH, *Pomeroy, Ohio:*

Latest reports put remnant of Morgan's force at 5 o'clock near Millerstown, 16 miles north of Athens, and heading toward McConnelsville. Send this information to all your cavalry force in front, and dispose them so that if he crosses the Muskingum or keeps on the south side toward Marietta, he may be intercepted; at same time providing against any direct return to Cheshire. Send copy of this to Hobson. Captain Sherman's company, which is with him, should be part of the prison guard, as the command it belongs to must leave for the far west.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

—

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *July* 22, 1863.

Brigadier-General MASON, *Columbus:*

Your dispatch received. Morgan has traveled in nearly a circle the last day; is now said to be 15 miles north of Athens, moving toward Marietta. This circuit was evidently to avoid roads already blockaded. We hope the people will obstruct and harass him, and he will soon be overtaken again. General Brayman has been ordered to Camp Dennison, as you have probably heard before this.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

—

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *July* 22, 1863.

Colonel RUNKLE, *Scott's Landing:*

The remnant of Morgan's force is reported approaching Athens, having turned south again. He may move east, toward Beverly. Notify all the officers in your vicinity to keep watchful.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 22, 1863.

Col. BENJAMIN P. RUNKLE, *Scott's Landing:*

Enemy at Millerstown at 4 o'clock, 16 miles north of Athens, and heading probably for McConnelsville. Some force is coming down from Zanesville by water. Has Wallace gone up the river? If not, he should wait until he knows the enemy have crossed the Muskingum, of which you should arrange to get instant notice. Be prepared to move speedily against him.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

CINCINNATI, *July* 22, 1863.

Colonel PUTNAM, *Marietta, Ohio:*

Reports from Athens say Morgan passed through Nelsonville toward Marietta about noon. We cannot say how reliable this is, but it should put all on guard. Send courier up the Muskingum. All places where he can cross must be watched, and every means taken to harass and check him. He has some 400 wearied and dispirited men, without cannon. The militia should try to take him, or at least stop him till overtaken again.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

—

SCOTT'S LANDING, *July* 22, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JACOB D. COX:

Your dispatch received. Morgan passed McArthur, and encamped within 3½ miles of there. He passed New Plymouth, Vinton County, on his way to Nelsonville, at 9 o'clock this morning. From Nelsonville we suppose he will strike the Muskingum at Beverly, McConnelsville, or between the two places, and endeavor to strike the Ohio in Washington or Monroe County.

Messengers have been dispatched to the people to blockade the roads in Morgan County. Col. Joseph Hill, with one regiment of infantry, one section of artillery, and one company of sharpshooters, have gone up the Muskingum by steamboat to intercept him. Col. William Wallace,* will start as soon as possible from Marietta with mounted men and artillery toward Monroe County, to intercept him if he should pass Colonel Hill. I have taken the only steamboat within reach, and it will start from Parkersburg with artillery and infantry to intercept him at the Ohio. What cavalry I have is after him. I will spare no exertion to capture him.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Colonel, Commanding.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 22, 1863.

General SHACKELFORD, *Nelsonville*, via *Athens:*

Dispatch received. Movements ordered farther east to intercept him if he crosses the Muskingum. Press him hard and constantly as possible.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 22, 1863.

Lieut. Col. O. L. SPAULDING, *Chillicothe:*

If train can be furnished, push on west to Hamden, and communicate by telegraph your arrival there, keeping your men on the cars. Morgan is reported north of Athens, moving east. Show this to Mr. [N. L.] Wilson, president of the road.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

* Fifteenth Ohio Infantry.

CINCINNATI, *July* 22, 1863.

Governor TOD, *Columbus:*

Latest reports put Morgan on road from Nelsonville to Athens, going south, and having again turned; everybody in that vicinity is ordered to harass and check him, and we think he will soon be overhauled again. The committee from colored people visiting you are reliable men.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 22, 1863.

Governor TOD, *Columbus:*

At 4 o'clock remnant of Morgan's force was near Millerstown, 16 miles north of Athens. Your move of troops down from Zanesville is entirely in accordance with our desires, and accords with the movements of troops from below. Shackelford was after him, and four hours behind.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

(Copy to General Mason.)

—

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *July* 22, 1863.

Col. W. WALLACE, *Parkersburg:*

Keep the boats and your troops in readiness to move up the river at the shortest notice. Will give further orders as soon as we have definite information of direction of Morgan's movements. Report anything reliable you get.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 22, 1863.

NOAH L. WILSON, *Chillicothe:*

Reports from Runkle state that Morgan passed New Plymouth at 9 a. m., on the road to Nelsonville. If this is so, your information must be incorrect. If Captain Stewart's command has not yet arrived, please try to have the report investigated immediately.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 22, 1863.

NOAH L. WILSON, *Chillicothe:*

We are communicating with our forces near Hamden by courier. I want the engine sent out with men to repair the lines, so we can communicate direct with Athens. Our forces are supposed to be near Hamden, in pursuit. I had already warned Runkle, before the lines were cut, of the approach of the enemy.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

CINCINNATI, OHIO, [*July*] 22, 1863.

Lieut. Col. O. L. SPAULDING, *Hamden:*

Communicate with Mr. Greene, of military command [committee], Athens, and if the information is definite that Morgan is east of the

place, move your command there. Report when you do so, and if we get any information in mean time will send it.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

—

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 22, 1863.

Governor TOD, *Columbus, Ohio:*

Having disposed so handsomely of Morgan, you had better keep your troops in service for an emergency until further orders.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

—

COLUMBUS, *July* 23, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

By dispatch from Colonel Lemert, just received, I am informed the enemy, 1,000 strong, crossed Muskingum 20 miles below Zanesville, at 10 o'clock this morning. I have no troops to send from here. Advise you send a regiment at once by rail to Cambridge, or some point east of there.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

—

ZANESVILLE, [*July*] 23, 1863.

General AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE:

At 1 o'clock last night Morgan reported approaching Eagleport. I dispatched 300 men to hold a position 3½ miles south of this city, on the road leading to Beavertown. It was thought that Morgan's force might attempt passage at Eagleport or Duncan's Falls, on Muskingum River. Eagleport is 20 miles and Duncan's Falls 10 miles from here, on Muskingum River. I prepared to move my remaining forces to these points at 12 o'clock last night. At 1 o'clock I received information that they were approaching both these fords, instead of taking a direct route to Zanesville. I received transportation at 3.20 this morning. Sent Lieutenant-Colonel McFarland, with four companies of Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, to help the militia at that point. At 6 this a. m. I sent one company of infantry to the ford at Duncan's Falls. Colonel McFarland's force did not reach Eagleport in time to prevent them crossing. The effort to cross at Duncan's Falls was not continued. I am informed all of Morgan's force crossed at Eagleport; scout just arrived reports fight progressing. I am sending out all the balance of my own regiment and four companies of militia to re-enforce Eagleport. Transportation scarce; men have all their horses in the country. I shall give them 500 of re-enforcements in two hours. The force of my command at Eagleport is 400 strong; 200 more are within 6 miles of there, marching toward Eagleport. I have just ordered out militia in that direction, and will now start with the rest of the command. The information furnished by my scouts has been so confused that it was impossible judiciously and promptly [*sic*]. The remainder of the militia at this point I have ordered to take position for the defense of bridges over the Muskingum at this place. I will report to you again in two or three hours.

[W. C.] LEMERT,
Colonel Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

DUNCAN'S FALLS, VIA ZANESVILLE, *July* 23, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

Lieutenant-Colonel McFarland is pursuing the enemy, skirmishing with their rear. My mounted force are 11 miles from here; therefore I cannot aid Shackelford.

LEMERT.

—

JULY 23, 1863.

Colonel LEMERT, *Zanesville, Ohio:*

Communicate with General Shackelford, at Eagleport, and furnish him with all the fresh horses possible, even at the expense of dismounting some of your own men, and say to him I want him to push the enemy closely. I have sent armed boats up the river to delay Morgan's crossing between Marietta and Wheeling, until Shackelford comes upon him, and finishes the good work he has begun. Render Shackelford every possible aid, and leave no possible thing undone to obstruct the road in front of Morgan.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

JULY 23, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. T. H. BROOKS,
Pittsburgh, Pa.:

Morgan crossed the Muskingum, at Eagleport, this morning, with the remnant of his force, some 400 or 500 men. We will try to keep him from crossing the Ohio, between Marietta and Wheeling, by means of armed boats, and, if possible, will capture him, as General Shackelford is in close pursuit. He may be driven above Wheeling, and attempt to cross between there and Steubenville, or even higher up. If you have any very light draught boats at Pittsburgh, upon which you can put some artillery and sharpshooters, and protect the river above Wheeling, it may be of great service in impeding his crossing, until Shackelford comes up on him.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 23, 1863.

Governor TOD, *Columbus, Ohio:*

I suppose you have heard that Morgan crossed at Eagleport before the force from Zanesville reached there. I hope they will be able to detain him till Shackelford gets up. Have ordered two or three light-draught boats, with artillery and sharpshooters, to patrol the river above Marietta, and have notified the people between Zanesville and Wheeling.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

COLUMBUS, *July* 23, 1863—8 p. m.

General BURNSIDE:

Copy of dispatch just received from military committee of Zanesville:

Our forces have been fighting Morgan at Rockville, in this county, and since 2 o'clock, with success.

General Mason is now by my side, and informs me we have 200 of

the Third Ohio, which we will send at once to Zanesville or Cambridge. We sent Captain Neil, with two pieces of artillery, at 3.30 this p. m.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

—

CHANDLERSVILLE, *July* 23, 1863—5 p. m.

General BURNSIDE:

GENERAL: I have overtaken my mounted men at Chandlersville. I have ordered my infantry back to Zanesville, except 90 strong. Scouts say Morgan is heading for Cumberland, Guernsey County. I shall get there with my mounted force to head him, if possible; if too late, I shall give General Shackelford my horses, if I can find him. Morgan is pushing direct for the Ohio.

LEMERT,
Colonel Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

—

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *July* 23, 1863.

Governor TOD:

The cavalry is about loaded, and will start very soon. I have just succeeded in getting from Kentucky 400 more cavalry and a section of artillery, which will commence loading at 3 o'clock in the morning, and will hasten on. I am either up all night or have an officer up, so that it will not be necessary for you to keep up all night, but I would be glad to have you keep a messenger up. The forces will not reach Columbus until near morning, and Newark until quite morning.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

COLUMBUS, *July* 23, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

General Mason is out at camp, and I cannot see him. The force you send is precisely what is wanted, and all that is wanted. I will send my quartermaster-general to Newark with the forces, and will remain at my post all night to direct him. We have no troops here except raw militia. There are plenty of such forces now after Morgan. I will, however, send out some arms and ammunition.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

—

JULY 23, 1863.

Colonel RUNKLE, *Marietta, Ohio:*

If you can get a steamboat of sufficiently light draught to patrol the river above Marietta up to Wheeling, place on it a couple of pieces of artillery, with 300 or 400 picked men, and endeavor to delay Morgan's crossing until Shackelford can come up. Morgan crossed the Muskingum this morning at Eagleport. Keep scouts well out to give you information of his approach. Shackelford is in close pursuit.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *July* 23, 1863.

Colonel RUNKLE, *Scott's Landing:*

Remnant of enemy, 300, reported crossed Muskingum this morning at Eagleport. Communicate with all forces near you, and see what can be done from Marietta to intercept them. Where is Wallace's boat and force? Communicate with him, if possible.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

—

JULY 23, 1863.

Colonel WALLACE (care of Colonel Runkle),
Marietta, Ohio, and Parkersburg, W. Va.:

The remainder of Morgan's force has crossed the Muskingum at Eagleport, and will probably attempt to cross the Ohio at some point between Marietta and Wheeling. By moving up the river above Marietta with your force on a boat, and keeping scouts well out, to give you information of their approach, you will probably be able to delay their crossing until Shackelford comes up in their rear. He is in close pursuit. I will direct Colonel Runkle to put a portion of his force on a boat, if he can get one at Marietta, to co-operate with you, and will also try to get a boat for the force to move down from Wheeling.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

SCOTT'S LANDING, *July* 23, 1863.
(Received July 23—2 p. m.)

Major-General BURNSIDE:

GENERAL: Colonel [William] Wallace is between Morgan and the river, with mounted infantry and artillery. His steamer with artillery is patrolling the river. I will have another on its way in an hour. I will communicate with Wallace if I can catch him.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Colonel, Commanding.

—

JULY 23, 1863.

Commanding Officer, Wheeling, W. Va.:

The remainder of Morgan's force (some 400 or 500) crossed the Muskingum at Eagleport this morning, and will, no doubt, strike the Ohio River at some point between your city and Marietta. If you have a light-draught boat, and can put a piece of artillery on it, with some 200 or 300 men, you may be able to assist in delaying his crossing until General Shackelford, who is in hot pursuit, comes up with him. The force you have at Wheeling should be held in readiness to co-operate in case Morgan should attempt to cross above or near Wheeling. Two boats, with artillery and infantry on board, have gone up the river from Marietta. If you send a boat down, place on it picked men, who will not think of surrendering.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 23, 1863.

Brigadier-General MASON, *Columbus:*

Yours received. We had before heard of the skirmish at Eagleport, and Lemert is ordered to press Morgan hard. We have also ordered

Wallace up the river from Parkersburg, to intercept him, and notified [commanding officer at] Wheeling to co-operate with him. Runkle and the force at Marietta have similar orders. Shackelford is close behind on the west, and part of Hobson's and Judah's forces pressing up from the south. You had better give notice all along the line of the Central road. Morgan's force is so reduced that the militia can destroy him if they will act vigorously, even in small parties. Lemert was not in time to intercept him.

J. D. COX.

JULY 23, 1863.

Capt. W. C. THORPE, U. S. Army, *Wheeling:*

The indications now are that Morgan will pass through Barnesville, and attempt to cross at Sunfish, Captina, or Pipe Creek. These are mere conjectures, and I will give you all the information I receive. He will be apt to reach the river some time to-morrow. Don't fail to have all the force possible out to meet him. He may attempt to divide his party and cross at different places. The Home Guards should bush-whack him to pieces. If there is any force out on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, it should be notified. I will probably send you more information to-night.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

JULY 23, 1863.

Major RANGE, *Zanesville:*

I don't think it would be well to entirely uncover Zanesville until we know of Morgan's further movement in the direction of Cumberland. Keep your command ready to move, and keep in telegraphic communication with Cambridge, and say to the citizens that if they will keep scouts out and inform of the approach of Morgan, that you will go to their relief. It will take you but an hour and a half to go there. Is there an extra operator at Zanesville with an instrument that you can take with you? You will certainly get news from our people at Rockville before Morgan approaches Cambridge.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

BEVERLY, *July* 23, [1863.]

Commanding Officer at Buckhannon:

It is reported that Morgan, with a much used up force, will cross the river, and try to get out by way of West Union, Glenville, and probably Weston. You will, therefore, go to Weston to-night with your whole strength; call the militia together in Upshur and Lewis Counties for aid and home protection. One hundred and fifty of those you should have captured are now at Sutton. Be vigilant this time.

A. MOOR,
Colonel, Commanding.

CINCINNATI, *July* 24, 1863.

General HARTSUFF:

I am granting no permits whatever to see the prisoners. Morgan, with his small remnant of 400 or 500, is across the Muskingum, and

evidently making for the Ohio. Shackelford is only 5 miles behind, and Major Rue with cavalry in front. We hope to get him yet.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

STEUBENVILLE, *July* 24, 1863.

General BURNSIDE, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

Morgan is reported within 10 miles of Cadiz. I have infantry here ready to move either in that direction or down the river, but the troops ordered to stop at Coshocton ought to come on at once to Cadiz Junction. Major Rue has gone to Bellaire, where he will feed and water his horses.

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Major-General.

—

JULY 24, 1863.

General BROOKS, *Steubenville:*

Your troops are now in good position to move according to circumstances, and it will be well to hold them in readiness. I think Morgan will take the road from Antrim for Sunfish, on this river, below Wheeling. If so, Major Rue will intercept him. I will send Major Way and his force up as rapidly as possible, and will direct him to report to you from Cadiz Junction. Please send any information you may get.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

STEUBENVILLE, *July* 24, 1863.

Governor BOREMAN, *Wheeling, W. Va.:*

The indications are that Morgan is moving north yet. Let the boats, with artillery, ply down the river toward Sunfish.

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Major-General.

—

STEUBENVILLE, *July* 24, 1863.

Colonel [GEORGE H.] BEMUS, *On Train at Mingo:*

Stop with your regiment at La Grange Station, and keep a good lookout for the roads leading into Ohio.

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Major-General.

—

STEUBENVILLE, *July* 24, [1863.]

Colonel [JAMES R.] PORTER, *On Train at Mingo:*

I want you to proceed with your regiment to Portland Station. At that point two roads diverge out into the interior of Ohio. I want you to watch them well, and see that Morgan does not get in to the river on them. Colonel Bemus will stop with his regiment at La Grange Station.

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Major-General.

BRIDGEPORT, [*July*] 24, [1863.]

General BROOKS:

I have about 1,000 men of my brigade bivouacked on the landing, awaiting your orders.

J. S. WHEAT,
Brigadier-General.

—

STEUBENVILLE, *July* 24, 1863.

General WHEAT, *Bridgeport:*

Please keep your command at Bridgeport, sending out parties to watch the roads leading into the interior of Ohio. The parties should go out 3 or 4 miles.

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Major-General.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 24, 1863.

J. T. OSBORNE, Esq.,
Louisville Journal, Louisville, Ky.:

Morgan crossed the Muskingum at Eagleport this morning. He was checked by the militia near there, and delayed long enough to allow our pursuing force to get close on him. We hope to overtake him soon. He is striking for the Ohio River direct, and will probably try to cross near Sunfish. Hope to give you more definite news to-morrow.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

COLUMBUS, *July* 24, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

The three extra trains with your troops left Newark at 10.50 a. m., for Bellaire, via Steubenville. Have just received a report from Colonel Hill, of Runkle's command, of his engagement yesterday with Morgan, in which he held till General Shackelford's cavalry came up, when he drew his forces off. He thinks Shackelford will overtake Morgan to-day. Morgan was at Washington, camped in the public square, at 8.30 this morning.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 24, 1863.

Governor TOD:

I have nothing but the provost [guard] and three companies here guarding Confederate prisoners, but there are some 500 cavalry, with two pieces, which I have ordered from Kentucky, now arriving, and will be shipped as rapidly as possible. I have directed them sent by way of Columbus, so that upon their arrival at Newark they can be sent to Cambridge in case Morgan has not crossed that road, or in the direction of Steubenville in case he goes farther north. You can safely send every spare man from Columbus, too, as these men will arrive at your place, and be all the time between it and the enemy. If you have any to send, they had better be shipped at once for Zanesville and Cambridge, reporting their arrival at Zanesville for change of orders, if circumstances

require it. I have directed operators to be up all night to receive orders. Have you anything later from the rebels? Large numbers of prisoners are arriving here.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

CINCINNATI, *July* 24, 1863.

Governor TOD, *Columbus:*

We have received the news of Morgan's approach to Cadiz, but since then have another dispatch from Barnesville, saying he was approaching Hendrysburg, on National road. We think he will make for the Ohio at Hendrysburg.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

JULY 24, 1863.

Governor TOD:

Shackelford was close upon the rear of Morgan to-day, and I hope he will overtake him to-night. He was at Washington when last heard from, and Morgan was at Antrim, turning down toward Sunfish, on the river. I have sent two bodies of cavalry, by rail, to Bellaire, to move out in his front. Major Rue is there by this time. When will you be able to leave Gallipolis for this place?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

JULY 24, 1863.

Governor TOD, *Columbus:*

It is now understood that Morgan crossed the railroad at Campbell's Station, where he destroyed everything, and it is possible that he will go out by the National road, and try to cross below Wheeling. I yesterday ordered three or four light-draught boats to be armed with artillery and infantry, to patrol, and sent Colonel Wallace in that direction. I hope the cavalry train will report as soon as it arrives at Newark.

Will telegraph you soon.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July* 24, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

What, if anything, further do you hear from John [H.] Morgan?

A. LINCOLN.

—

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *July* 24, 1863—11 p. m.

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

Just now we have conflicting reports as to Morgan's whereabouts. One report places him within 10 miles of Cadiz Junction, and the other between Antrim and Hendrysburg. Shackelford is close after him, and we will try to have forces in his front, whichever report is correct.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *July* 25, 1863—8 a. m.
(Received 10 a. m.)

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

I can answer your dispatch now more fully. Morgan was 4 miles from Cadiz at 6 o'clock, moving toward the river, with our people pursuing him closely and skirmishing with him. This information is from General Brooks, who is at Steubenville. I requested him to use the two bodies of cavalry which I sent from here, by railroad, to Bellaire and Cadiz Junction, and I hope he will capture him. They have both been ordered to close in on Morgan by rail.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

JULY 25, 1863.

General SHACKELFORD, *Steubenville:*

You can assume command of the forces under Major Way (Ninth) and Major Rue (Ninth Kentucky), and obey any orders given by General Brooks. Don't give up the chase, but push Morgan to the lakes, if necessary. Way is following him, and Rue has gone up the railroad to cut him off from the river.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

COLUMBUS, *July* 25, 1863—11 a. m.

General BURNSIDE:

Copy of dispatch, from a reliable source, dated 9.30 this morning:

A fight is now going on at Shepherdstown, 5 miles north of Saint Clairsville, between our forces and Morgan.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

—

[JULY 25, 1863.]

Governor TOD, *Columbus:*

A dispatch received this afternoon, after 3 o'clock, from General Brooks, at Steubenville, states that Morgan has turned northward, and has struck the Steubenville Railroad at Wintersville. Major Way was following him closely, and there was skirmishing with him at that place. I have been trying ever since to get an answer from General Brooks, but cannot. I told him to use all my cavalry at his discretion, as the enemy is now in his department. Can we not send some troops down from Cleveland? I have just sent for General Cox to come to my office. It would be well for you to notify the military commander [committee] at Carrollton and the people along the line of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad to do all in their power to impede Morgan's march in case he should move farther north. The cavalry, now after him, ought to annihilate him if he can be stopped until they come up.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

STEUBENVILLE, OHIO, *June* [*July*] 25, 1863.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

Morgan has just crossed the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, going east. I have the river well lined from here to Wheeling, but nothing

above. I am moving troops up as fast as I can. I arrived here yesterday. Have three regiments of three-months' men, and company with a section of artillery, and a steamboat.

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Major-General.

—

STEUBENVILLE, OHIO, *July* 25, 1863.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY:

Morgan is still going north. There was skirmishing with him all afternoon, commenced by a body of armed citizens of Steubenville, and followed up by a small cavalry force, under Major Way. General Shackelford was within 4 miles of him when last heard from. Morgan was between Richmond and Knoxville, in Jefferson County. My infantry is all moving north by rail.

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Major-General.

—

STEUBENVILLE, OHIO, *July* 25, 1863.

Governor BOREMAN, *Wheeling, W. Va.:*

Morgan has crossed the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, going east. Send up all the armed boats that you have.

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Major-General.

—

STEUBENVILLE, *July* 25, [1863.]

Governor [A. I.] BOREMAN, *Wheeling, W. Va.:*

I shall remain here for the present. Parts of three regiments are on their way from Pittsburgh. They will be stopped between here and Wheeling, until something more is known.

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Major-General.

—

STEUBENVILLE, *July* 25, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

Morgan appears to be going north. His advance at Wintersville, 4 miles west. Major Way is close after him with his cavalry. His artillery is just discharging from cars. If troops could be sent from Cleveland to Alliance, they might be useful. All my troops are moving up the river.

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Major-General.

—

STEUBENVILLE, OHIO, *July* 25, 1863.

General BURNSIDE, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

Morgan has turned toward the north, crossing the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad about 8 miles from here.

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Major-General.

STEUBENVILLE, *July* 25, 1863—Sunset.

General BURNSIDE:

Way is pushing Morgan on the road toward Richmond. Rue is just passing up the river by rail, and will try and head Morgan off at Knoxville. My infantry is moving north.

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Major-General.

—

STEUBENVILLE, OHIO, *July* 25, 1863.

General BURNSIDE, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

Morgan was reported within 4 miles of Cadiz, moving in the direction of the river.

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Major-General.

—

STEUBENVILLE, OHIO, *July* 25, 1863.

AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

The indications are that Morgan is approaching the river, but we know nothing definite.

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Major-General.

—

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *July* 25, 1863.

General BROOKS, *Steubenville, Ohio:*

All right. Hope you will head him and capture him.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

—

BELLAIRE, *July* 25, 1863.

General BROOKS:

What of Morgan? Can I be of service? I have been following the Central Ohio Railroad since 7 this morning, ready to head off Morgan. Have 400 of the Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteers and 600 militia.

R. W. McFARLAND,
Colonel Eighty-sixth Ohio.

—

STEUBENVILLE, *July* 25, 1863.

Colonel McFARLAND, *Bellaire:*

Morgan is moving north. I have as many troops as can be well employed after him. Please wait at Bellaire for further information.

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Major-General.

—

STEUBENVILLE, OHIO, *July* 25, 1863.

Major RUE,
Commanding Troops on Train at Bellaire:

Have your horses put on the cars at once, and come up to Martinsville.

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Major-General.

BELLAIRE, *July* 25, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

Morgan reported to be in 20 miles of Bridgeport. I am ordered up the river by General Brooks.

RUE,
Major.

—

WHEELING, *July* 25, 1863.

Major-General BROOKS:

Captain [John] Carlin's men, with two guns, were sent to Captina on a boat with over 150 sharpshooters last night. Will return to-night and be at once detailed according to your instructions. I have sufficient force between here and Captina to prevent Morgan crossing, if he attempts. In connection with General Wheat, I have sufficient force at this point not only to prevent him from crossing, but to capture his force.

W. C. THORPE,
Captain Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, Commanding.

—

WHEELING, *July* 25, 1863.

Major-General BROOKS:

Morgan is reported to have passed Harrisville about 4 o'clock this morning. It is said he captured some 10 of Sharkley's scouts. He will try crossing between here and Steubenville.

W. C. THORPE,
Captain Thirteenth U. S. Infantry.

—

STEUBENVILLE, OHIO, *July* 25, 1863.

Major WAY, *Mingo:*

Send up as much cavalry as you can to Alexandria Station, up the Cross Creek Valley. Morgan is thought to be approaching that point.

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Major-General.

—

STEUBENVILLE, *July* 25, 1863.

Brigadier-General WHEAT, *Bridgeport:*

You can draw in your pickets on the different roads, and take your command over to Wheeling. Be ready to move, however, at a moment's notice.

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Major-General.

—

SALINEVILLE, *July* 26, 1863.

Major-General BROOKS:

My regiment arrived here at 6 o'clock this morning, and the rebels are outside of the town about 2 miles, on the Monroeville road. I have the regiment placed to receive them when they arrive; have mounted scouts to follow if they should retreat, so I can inform you.

THOS. F. GALLAGHER,
Colonel.

SALINEVILLE, *July* 26, 1863.

Major-General BROOKS:

SIR: Some of the scouts that were out have brought in 2 rebel prisoners—one first lieutenant, William H. Tindall, and Private Alexander Hughes. Our cavalry that have been feeling them attacked them out here, in the rear, about an hour ago; the rebels had scattered in retreat, when my scouts picked up two of them. They say General Morgan is along. Their force, about 600 or 700, very much disheartened, have scattered in all directions, but will meet somewhere back, they say about Summitville. What direction they will go cannot say, but will inform you when I learn which way they are going.

THOS. F. GALLAGHER,
Colonel.

—

SALINEVILLE, *July* [26], 1863.

Major-General BROOKS:

Our cavalry that attacked them was the Ninth Michigan; captured and just now brought in 76 men and horses. I have them in charge, and await your orders. The lieutenant who brought them in says they have gone in the direction of Mechanicstown, and cavalry in pursuit; and have captured 150 to 180 more, and are on their way here. My infantry companies are searching the woods, and are picking up stragglers.

GALLAGHER.

—

WELLSVILLE, OHIO, *July* 26, 1863.

Captain OLIVER, *Alliance:*

Stop all men that are under way toward Alliance. Morgan is moving down West Fork of Beaver. Let the men at Salem and Columbiana remain as they are.

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Major-General.

—

WELLSVILLE, OHIO, *July* 26, 1863.

Captain OLIVER, *Alliance:*

Send word to New Lisbon, as soon as possible, for every man to turn out to meet Morgan's forces coming in by Salineville and Steubenville roads.

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Major-General.

—

SALINEVILLE, *July* 26, 1863.

Major-General BROOKS:

Morgan's forces have divided and taken different roads. Captain [H. M.] Rice, of my command, has just come in with 55 more prisoners. I want some of the captured horses for my command.

W. B. WAY.

WELLSVILLE, OHIO, *July* 26, 1863.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

A citizen, who is regarded as perfectly reliable, has come into Salineville, and reports being present at the capture of Morgan and the balance of his party, at Scrogg's Meeting-House, on West Fork of Beaver.

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Major-General.

—

WELLSVILLE, OHIO, *July* 26, 1863.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Morgan has surrendered with the balance of his men to General Shackelford.

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Major-General.

(Same to General Burnside.)

—

WELLSVILLE, OHIO, *July* 26, 1863.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Major Way, Ninth Michigan, reports from Salineville:

I engaged Morgan at about 8 o'clock this morning, about 1½ miles from this town, and, after a severe fight, routed them, killing 20 or 30, wounding about 50, taking 200 prisoners, 150 horses, and 150 stand of small-arms. Have delivered the prisoners and horses to Colonel Gallagher, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry.

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Major-General.

—

THE STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Columbus, July 26, 1863.

To the People of the State;

The exciting and important events which have transpired within the past two weeks make the present moment a fitting one for the Chief Executive to address you.

Late in the night of the 12th instant, I received reliable information that a well-organized rebel force of cavalry and artillery, supposed to exceed 5,000 in number, under the lead of the notorious John [H.] Morgan, was about to enter the southwestern portion of our State. Availing myself of the power given me by the constitution and laws, I at once, by proclamation, called out for the defense of the State that portion of its organized militia forces residing within the counties supposed to be in danger. As these organizations were only consummated by the election of company officers on the 4th instant, but few returns had been made; hence it was quite uncertain what the actual number embraced in the call would be. The route the enemy would take was also uncertain. It was believed, however, that the capital of our State was altogether the most attractive point for the enemy. This point afforded a richer field for plunder than any other within his reach, and, in addition to this, there was at Camp Chase over a thousand rebel prisoners, many of whom, including his chief of staff, had been captured from Morgan's band. Hence to this point was ordered a larger force of the militia than to any other.

The other points named, outside of Cincinnati, for the assemblage of the militia, were Camp Dennison, Chillicothe, Portsmouth, and Marietta.

The response to the call, at all the points, was most gratifying. With but very few individual exceptions, the men called into service, forgetting everything but duty, promptly and cheerfully repaired to the camps assigned them, and when *en route* for camp, while there, and when returning to their respective homes, conducted themselves in a manner most creditable. The people of the State should ever hold in grateful remembrance the men who thus won so much character for our State. The few who endeavored to escape a full performance of duty will be frowned upon and despised by all good citizens, and this is the severest punishment that can be inflicted upon a fellow-citizen.

The large militia force assembled near Columbus kept the enemy from attempting an attack upon this place. All the other points indicated for the assemblage of the militia were felt by the enemy, and, but for their presence, would have been sacked and pillaged.

From these several points large numbers of the militia moved promptly out, and participated with the Federal forces in the numerous skirmishes and engagements that took place with the enemy, and in every instance save one behaved with great gallantry and bravery. The exception referred to was the surrender of about 350, under command of Colonel Sontag, near Portsmouth. The men comprising this command are all indignant at the conduct of their commanding officer, and are in no wise responsible for the disgrace that attaches to the surrender. The conduct of Colonel Sontag, although a volunteer officer without appointment or commission, shall be inquired into.

I am not now in possession of information which would enable me to do justice to all the officers in command of these various organizations. I can, however, bear testimony to the zeal and efficiency of the several military committees of the counties traversed by the enemy; their services were invaluable to the State. When in possession of full information, I will, at a future day, do justice to the many gallant officers who so generously devoted themselves to the interests of the State in this crisis.

The enemy entered the State on the night of the 12th instant, in the northwest corner of Hamilton County, closely pursued by a large Federal force, and, passing through the counties of Butler, Warren, Clermont, Brown, Adams, Pike, Jackson, Gallia, Meigs, Vinton, Hocking, Athens, Washington, Morgan, Muskingum, Guernsey, Belmont, Harrison, and Jefferson, was finally captured near New Lisbon, in Columbiana County, this day, about 3 p. m. More or less skirmishing and fighting took place all along the route, but the two principal engagements were near Buffington Island, in Meigs County, on the 19th instant, and near Salineville, Columbiana County, this morning at 8 a. m. At the first of these engagements, our forces, consisting of a cavalry and artillery force of regular troops, and of the militia there assembled, were under the command of Generals Hobson and Shackelford, aided materially by a naval force on the river at that point. At the second engagement, near Salineville, our forces, consisting of the Ninth Michigan Cavalry and our militia forces, were under command of Major Way.

In the first of these engagements the enemy lost, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, about 2,500; in the second, about 300. The final surrender to General Shackelford took place without an engagement, and embraced Morgan himself and the remnant of his command, the number not now known. Thus was captured and destroyed one of the most formidable cavalry forces of the rebels—a force that has been a terror to the friends of the Union in Tennessee and Kentucky for about two years. Well may every loyal heart be proud of this achievement.

The losses upon our side have been trifling, so far as numbers are concerned; but I am pained to be compelled to announce that a few gallant spirits have been taken from us. Prominent among the number is the brave Maj. Daniel McCook, the honored father of the heroic boys who bear his name, and who have won so much glory and renown for our arms in this great struggle. Major McCook, although advanced in years, has periled his life, as a volunteer, upon many of our battle-fields. Believing that he could be of service in ridding the State of her invaders, he volunteered, with his trusty rifle, as a private, and fell in the engagement near Buffington Island. His memory will be cherished by all, and the sincere sympathies of all true patriots will be given to his widow and children.

Throughout the entire contest I was in constant communication, both night and day, with Major-General Burnside, who had command of the entire forces, and I take great pleasure in testifying to the zeal, fidelity, and ability with which he has conducted the campaign.

The damage to property will necessarily be large in dollars and cents, but insignificant when contrasted with the beneficial results to our State and country.

Prompt measures have been taken to ascertain the names of the sufferers and the amount of damage sustained, all of which will be communicated to the next General Assembly. Steps have also been taken to adjust and pay for all service rendered by the militia, ample provision for which was made by the last General Assembly.

And now, fellow-citizens, do not for a moment doubt but that this raid of Morgan will ultimately prove a benefit to us as a people. It has taught an insolent foe that, however so well provided, or however so large, he cannot with impunity invade our State. It has demonstrated to ourselves that, when acting in concert, the people of Ohio are a tower of strength. Remember that our military organizations had never mustered; the officers were not even yet commissioned; still, thus fresh and unknown to each other, they were able to do such efficient service.

Let me say, then, to the military forces of Ohio, both volunteers and militia, go vigorously forward with your organizations. This raid has taught you the lesson that you have something to do, and that your trainings are not mere idle ceremonies; you are to be the conservators of peace; upon you the people of the State depend to maintain law and preserve quiet and order in every neighborhood. Be prepared at once to do your duty fully.

In some of our sister States serious riots, resulting in the loss of many lives and large destruction of property, have occurred on account of the efforts of the Federal authorities to enforce the laws for the preservation of our Government. I am happy to announce to the people of the State that there is no just cause for apprehending such disturbances within our border; but, be this as it may, ample provision has been made to quell any such disturbance, should any be attempted.

Thank God, we have but few bad men in Ohio, and the good and virtuous of every neighborhood are able to preserve the peace and dignity of the State.

The State authorities have but little to do, directly, with the enforcement of the draft. They have looked to it, however, in season, that honest and faithful agents, citizens of the State, have been selected by the Federal authorities to execute the draft. Fairness and justness, therefore, are guaranteed to every citizen. Additional troops are required to maintain our glorious Government. Our brave and gallant boys in the field require assistance in men from home, and they must

have it. I have, therefore, cheerfully given to the Federal authorities all aid in my power to enforce the draft soon to be made, and I earnestly implore the assistance of all good men throughout the State in this necessary work.

The brilliant achievements of our forces during the present month, resulting in the destruction and capture of over a hundred thousand of the enemy, together with their strongholds, give us the hope that the war will soon terminate; the drafted man, therefore, need not anticipate a three years' campaign. He may safely depend upon his neighbors at home, and the law-making power of the State, to take care of those dependent upon him during his absence.

Let us all then, fellow-citizens, with one heart and with one voice, cheerfully stand by our Government in this its hour of trouble. The reflection hereafter that we have done so will cheer and sustain us on our way through life; our children will love us and cherish our memories, and God will bless us for so doing.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

CINCINNATI, *July* 27, 1863.

Governor TOD:

SALINEVILLE, 26*th*.

General BURNSIDE:

I captured John [H.] Morgan to-day at 2 p. m., taking 336 prisoners, 400 horses, and arms. Morgan presented me his fine sorrel mare.

G. W. RUE,
Major Ninth Kentucky Cavalry.

This is one of the commands which you recommended should go to Bellaire, and Way, who brought him to a stand, was the other command, that were sent over the railroad. Your suggestions were good.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

WELLSVILLE, *July* 27, 1863.

General AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE,
Commanding Department of the Ohio:

Our expedition for Morgan is a success. Two hundred and twenty-three men of my regiment are here waiting transportation; 324 are at Zanesville; 100 took my back track to distribute pressed horses. At which point shall I collect my regiment, Zanesville or Columbus? I have 52 horses, pressed at Zanesville and Cambridge, that I wish to transport to their owners. My men are much exhausted and without rations. I have ordered Captain Neil's battery to Columbus.

W. C. LEMERT,
Colonel Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

COLUMBUS, *July* 27, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

There is a question connected with Morgan's surrender which General Shackelford agreed to submit to you. I have, therefore, ordered the party to proceed. Shall the privates stop here and go to Camp Chase?

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

COLUMBUS, *July* 27, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

I shall have some material facts to lay before you touching Morgan's surrender to Captain Burbick. Keep the matter open until I arrive.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

—

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *July* 28, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I visit General Burnside to-night to settle the question that Morgan raises as to his surrender. From what I can learn of the matter, it is all gammon on Morgan's part. Allow me to call your attention to a proclamation I send you by mail.

DAVID TOD,
Governor of Ohio.

—

COLUMBUS, *July* 28, 1863.

Gov. DAVID TOD (care General Burnside):

Copy of telegrams just received:

SALINEVILLE, *July* 28, 1863.

I forwarded by special messenger statement of Burbick and Maus that can be relied on. Burbick was not captain of any militia or volunteer force, but acting, on Sunday, as captain of 15 or 20 mounted Home Guards at time of surrender. Major Rue was there, and also General Shackelford. Burbick was acting as pilot for Morgan; his object to keep him from New Lisbon. Maus was a pioneer, and these two were the only Union men with Morgan. The surrender took place 4 miles from Gavers, and when surrounded by Union forces. Wait before acting for special messenger.

L. W. POTTER.

SALINEVILLE, *July* 28, 1863.

Governor TOD:

James Burbick was not acting as captain of any number of men on Sunday, but was there as any other citizen. He volunteered to pilot Morgan without any force.

JESSE DUKE, *Sheriff.*
WM. HOSTETTER.

Shall we send the special messenger to Cincinnati to-night?

G. I. YOUNG,
Aide-de-Camp, &c.

—

STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
Columbus, July 29, 1863.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

DEAR SIR: Inclosed please find statements relating to the surrender of Morgan. They present the case substantially as we supposed it to be at our interview last evening.

Very truly, yours,

DAVID TOD,
Governor of Ohio.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

NEW LISBON, *July* 28, 1863.

Hon. DAVID TOD:

At or near Gavers, I went down and met the flag of truce, by request of Captain Curry, of the Home Guards. They made the statement that General Morgan wanted to pass through our county without any bloodshed. Judge Curry agreed to go and converse with Morgan, escorted by his flag of truce, asking me (Burbick) to go with him. I agreed to

do so. General Morgan came out and demanded of Captain Curry to know upon what terms he would let him through. Captain Curry asked upon what terms he wanted to go through. Morgan said if we would let him pass through without firing on him, he would do so, and agreed not to disturb any property. Captain Curry agreed to do so. He then asked Captain Curry to guide him through the country a piece. Captain Curry said he had no horse, and turned around and says to Captain Burbick, "Will you do it?" I agreed to do it. I asked General Morgan how far he would take me. He said he would not take me very far. I asked him if he would let Maus return with me. He said he would. General Morgan asked me the nearest road to Achor. I told him by way of Elkton, and told him I would go as far as Elkton with him. The next thing of any importance he asked from me was if I would accept a surrender of sick and wounded soldiers. (This was 2 miles after we left Gavers, and no other Union man with me except Maus.) He said he had been traveling for forty days, and had a fight every day, and would surrender to me arms, equipments, and horses if I would let them go home. I agreed to do so. We rode together about one-half mile farther. He was falling back from some cause or other. He rode forward, and asked if I would accept a surrender of his whole force. I asked him on what ground he wanted to surrender. He said on the ground that his men and officers should be paroled to go home. He agreed to give up his arms and equipments, not excepting his side arms. I told him that I did not understand the nature of a surrender. He said he had a right to surrender to any one. He said he wanted an answer right off, yes or no. I told him I would accept of his surrender. He then took his pocket handkerchief out of his pocket, and tied it on to a stick that I was using as a riding stick, and told me to ride to his rear as fast as I could ride; that our men were right upon them. I did so, in company with one of his officers (think Captain [E. D.] Warder). General Morgan seeing the condition, saw our forces going around to head him, and that I could not get up in time with my flag of truce. Another flag of truce was immediately sent around to meet them across the fields by Lieutenant Maus, the one that was a prisoner. I came and rode back the length of Morgan's line, and met our men forming in battle line, Major Rue in front, as I believe. He asked me on what conditions we surrendered. I told him I was not one of Morgan's men, but Morgan had surrendered and sent this flag of truce. He asked me on what terms he had surrendered. I answered the same terms as stated above. He asked me what the amount of our forces were. I told him I had no force; that I was only a guide, piloting him (Morgan) through the country. Major Rue immediately sent for General Shackelford, who was in the rear of our forces. Then Major Rue advanced forward to Morgan, and escorted him to the rear of his (Morgan's) line. I rode back through Morgan's ranks to the rear, and before I returned they had started with the prisoners to Salineville.

I was captain of no militia, volunteer, or any other force of men, but was appointed that Sunday morning as captain by the men that went out with me on horseback, there being some 15 or 20 in number. Charles Maus, who was taken prisoner, was appointed first lieutenant. The person whom I supposed to be Major Rue is about 6 feet high, about thirty-five years of age, hair black, a very heavy black beard or whiskers, and was riding a dark-colored horse.

Respectfully,

JAMES BURBICK.

Attest:

L. W. POTTER.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

NEW LISBON, *July* 28, 1863.

HON. DAVID TOD:

DEAR SIR: I submit to you the following statement:

On Sunday morning I went out as a scout, and, in advance of the New Lisbon Home Guards, we met the rebels a mile north of Gavers, and I returned to our forces (the New Lisbon Home Guards), about 1½ miles from where I had been. I remained there until the rebels passed Gavers, and was then sent, by order of Judge Curry and General Roller, to Salineville, to inform them there of their movements to the river and their numbers. Robert Sterling accompanied me. About 1 to 2 miles from Salineville we met a cavalry force ahead, and, coming up, found they were Company F, Eighth Michigan, Lieutenant Wells in command. He immediately took me as guide, and Sterling went to Salineville with the message. We turned in the road leading into the road from Highlandtown to New Lisbon, and followed up the Highlandtown road to the road leading from Gavers to West Point. This brought us close on to them in their rear. I do not know anything further about the surrender until Morgan and his staff came up to Patterson's house, in charge of some officers. At Patterson's, I spoke to Shackelford, or the person whom Lieutenant Wells said was Shackelford. Lieutenant Wells also pointed out Morgan to me. When we rode up to the rear, the rebels were standing in the road, just dismounted. The Union forces were disarming them.

Respectfully,

P. W. HARBAUGH.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

NEW LISBON, *July* 28, 1863.

HON. DAVID TOD:

Having been taken prisoner last Sunday morning by Morgan's forces, about three-quarters of a mile above Gavers, and being present with Morgan at the time of the surrender, I submit the following statement:

After being taken prisoner, he inquired if our Home Guards, then stationed at or near Gavers, would respect a flag of truce. I answered they would. He (Morgan) said he did not want to shed any blood, and to pass along civilly through. I agreed to go down with the white flag. I went down with a white flag, accompanied by three of Morgan's men, one an officer, to where the Lisbon Home Guards were, under Captain Curry. I inquired for Captain Curry, and he came down. The rebel officer told Captain Curry that they desired to make an agreement, if they would not fire into Morgan's men, they would not fire into them, and that they would pass through the country peaceably. Judge Curry asked if he would respect the property. He said he could not promise that; he would have to see the commander himself. Judge Curry said to send for their commander. He remarked to Judge Curry that the commander was but a little way off, and would escort him safely to the commander under a flag of truce. Judge Curry asked if any one might accompany them. The officer replied as many as pleased to go. Judge Curry and James Burbick went to Morgan. After they got there, there was some conversation that I did not hear. I heard Morgan say to Curry, "Captain, let one of your officers go with me a piece; he can fall out of our ranks whenever he pleases." Morgan then turned to me, and asked names of officers here. I replied, "There is Captain Burbick on horseback." Morgan told me to ask Captain Burbick if he would go with him a piece. Burbick rode up, and he assured him that he could leave at his pleasure.

Burbick fell in, and we started off. Nothing of any importance occurred, excepting asking questions concerning route, &c. After we left Gavers and had ridden a couple of miles on the road to West Point, a kind of uneasiness was among them, and they inquired what the dust meant on the Highlandtown road. I told them I did not know. They rode very slow, and seemed to converse back and forward a great deal. They rode very slow, and as the dust came nearer, they halted altogether. Burbick then rode back, and says he, "Charley, they are going to surrender to us." Burbick then took a white flag at the front of Morgan's division, and rode down the road we had come up (Morgan's rear). Morgan hollooed for another flag and the prisoner, and threw down the fence and started me up across the fields in a southerly direction, with a white flag, to meet the Union forces, then coming as hard as they could gallop toward Morgan. One officer and two rebel privates accompanied me. I met the Union forces, and they halted and asked what that white flag meant. I answered that Morgan had surrendered. A Union officer came up to me, and rode with me to where Morgan's forces were, the whole Union brigade following the officer. I asked the Union officer whose forces, and he said they were under Colonel Jacob. I saw no other Union forces there when we got there. The rebels, nearly all dismounted when we came up with the Union forces, were holding white flags made of handkerchiefs on the end of their ramrods. The rebels then stated that they had surrendered to Captain Burbick and their prisoner, understanding from me before that I was a lieutenant in cavalry of Home Guards.

One of the officers in Jacob's command, who had come up with me, said, "A damned pretty get-off, after being surrounded on all sides." When they had taken me prisoner, they had taken my horse and gun; did not take my sword. After Union forces came up, and surrender was made, General Morgan told me to get my horse and gun, as I might have some difficulty in getting them, which I did.

I am no officer of any militia or volunteer company, but, on Sunday morning, was chosen lieutenant of a small squad of mounted Home Guards.

Respectfully,

C. D. MAUS.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

NEW LISBON, *July* 28, 1863.

L. W. POTTER, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: You have asked me to write down the incidents with regard to John [H.] Morgan's flag of truce, on Sunday last.

When the flag appeared, near a tree felled across the road, I was called for by name. Burbick was seated on his horse near me. I did not consider him as being under my command, but rather regarded him as ranging on his own hook. I asked him, however, to go down with me to the flag, which he did. When the flag was reached, the officer with it stated that he "had been sent by his commander to say that if he was not fired upon, he would pass peaceably through our town, and disturb neither persons nor property." My answer to this proposition was that I would confer with Captain Burbick, and give him an answer. I used the title of Captain Burbick for effect, for he had charge of no one but himself. I did, however, take the so-called captain's opinion, which was that I had better accede to the proposition. On returning to the flag officer, I said to him that I presumed that I had a fair guess of his ultimate destination, which was the river, and he could get there with-

out passing through our town, and, if he would agree to avoid the town, it was a bargain. He instantly (the rebel officer) replied that he had no authority to so stipulate, but if I would go forward to the captain, under the flag, he might accede to it. At this suggestion I went forward to where the rebels were halted, when a commanding-looking personage spurred his horse a pace or so toward me. I opened the business by remarking that the point of difference between his flag-bearer and myself was about passing through our town; that I would rather he would avoid it; that he could make the point to which I thought he was aiming without touching the town. The answer he made to this was, "Is that so; can I do it?" To which I replied, "Yes, sir; by keeping the lower road here" (at the same time pointing toward it), and adding that "Captain Burbick here will tell you the same." (You perceive that the captain went down with me to the rebel force.) The officer to whom I said this last answered with a quickness, "Then I will do so," and immediately moved forward, with the rebel horde at his heels. As they passed, I asked one whom I took to be an officer if that was Colonel Morgan that I had been speaking with, who answered, "Yes, sir." I stood in the position, or nearly so, that I had first occupied, until the whole command passed by, when I returned, with some of my men, who had gathered about, to the hill that my company occupied. On our way up I asked what had become of Burbick. I was answered that he went with the rebels, down the road, at the head of the column, which announcement drew forth some remarks of a facetious character, such as "the rebels had got a recruit," "Burbick had volunteered with them," &c. I need not state to you, who know all the facts, that I had no force sufficient to risk a fight with the irresistible rebel, Morgan.

I am, respectfully, yours,

CORNELIUS CURRY.

[Inclosure No. 5.]

NEW LISBON, *July* 28, 1863.

Hon. DAVID TOD:

I send a special messenger (Charles Maus), who was captured by the rebels, and who can give you full details of the surrender, &c., of Morgan and his men. I send also the statement of James Burbick, and a copy made by Mrs. Potter, which is plain and easily read; also a statement of the bearer (Charles [D.] Maus) and copy. I also send a rough plat of roads, towns, &c.,* which will give you an idea of their course and how badly they were chased in old Columbiana. The track in red ink is the course of the rebels after they left Salineville. They divided into two gangs, which I have not designated, one going to Norristown, in Carroll County, and the other to Franklin Station; but the Norristown gang wheeled about, and, by a by-road, met at a cross-roads about 2 miles from Gavers. I, with three other citizens on horseback, armed, was between the two gangs, and, owing to conflicting stories of route, did not get any word of them until below Franklin Station. I rode on horseback 40 miles that day between 8 and 4 o'clock. Some 12 of us started together, mounted on horseback, with directions for infantry and artillery to proceed and make a stand at Gavers. When within 2 miles of Salineville, a messenger met us with word that there had been a fight, and they were making north of the town, through Franklin Township. We sent back scouts to Gavers, to hurry up the infantry; also scouts to McKing's Mills, and the rest of us to Summitville and Franklin Station. The place in red ink, X, Gavers, is 6 miles from New

* Omitted.

Lisbon, and about the same distance from Salineville, a direct road leading to the latter point, and lower down a road leading to New Lisbon. At the red mark I, across the road to New Lisbon, the cannon was planted, timber felled, and the New Lisbon Guards, under Judge Curry, drawn up in line of battle. Here was where the flag of truce was sent, and conference [held] between Morgan and Judge Curry. The rebels then proceeded down to the other cross-roads leading from Highlandtown to New Lisbon, with Maus a prisoner and Burbick a guide. After they had passed the road they became uneasy, and discovered clouds of dust, &c. It was our forces coming up. The black ink dots represent our forces, commencing below Highlandtown, but which road they came in I cannot state. They got on the road from Highlandtown to New Lisbon. At the cross in black ink the forces divided, one taking a road or following the creek by a mill called Laughlin's, and thus heading Morgan, and the other pursuing straight to the road coming from Gavers, and coming in the rear of Morgan. Here comes the conflicting statements as to the surrender. Maus, with flag of truce, at head of the column, or forces under Colonel Jacob, and Burbick, at rear of forces under Major Rue and General Shackelford. I understand also that Captain Hibbets, of Virginia, Hancock County, was present at surrender, but cannot give you the particulars. It may be if Mr. Maus was to see him he could tell. I think you can rely on statements of Mr. Maus. In order to send him to Columbus, I have furnished him with $7 of funds. Will you see his boarding settled and transportation furnished back to Salem? Mr. Maus will state about a pistol given him. If it is proper for provost-marshal to give it to him, let it be done. I am writing out statements for our county papers, and will send you one.

I have received yours concerning full statement of raid, &c., and will get to work immediately getting up statistics. Excuse this scrawl, and, if you cannot read it, Judge Hoffman can.

Respectfully,

L. W. POTTER.

P. S.—I should have added that 2 miles below where Morgan was captured, near West Point, two companies of Home Guards, well armed and ready to give him a warm reception, were stationed to receive him.

—

AUGUST 1, 1863.

General JOHN H. MORGAN:
(Care of N. Merion, warden, &c.)

SIR: In order that I might fully investigate the facts touching your surrender, I have delayed until this time replying to your communication of the 28th ultimo, in which you claim that you surrendered to one Captain Burbridge [Burbick], of the Ohio State Militia, upon terms and conditions, and in which you demand of me as commander-in-chief of the Ohio State forces that the terms of surrender accorded to you by said Burbridge be fully and fairly carried out. I have now investigated the facts, and find them to be substantially as follows: That a private citizen of New Lisbon by the name of Burbick (and not Burbridge, as you suppose) went out with some 15 or 16 others to meet your forces, in advance of a volunteer organized military body from the same place, under command of Captain Curry; that said Burbick is not, and never was, a militia officer in the service of this State; that he was captured by you and traveled with you some considerable distance before your surrender; that upon his discovering the regular military forces in the service of

the United States to be in your advance in line of battle, you surrendered to said Burbick, then your prisoner. Whether you supposed him to be a captain in the militia service or not is entirely immaterial. I must, therefore, treat your surrender or yielding up as having been made to the forces under the command of the United States officers, and therefore, as Chief Executive of this State, I can claim no control over you.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

—

AUGUST 2, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

DEAR GENERAL: I have to thank you for your note of the 31st ultimo, in which you are pleased to speak so favorably of the militia of Ohio. When we remember the company organizations, by the election of officers, were yet barely accomplished at the date of the call upon them, your praise is well bestowed. Now that the men know each other, as well as their officers, you may rely with perfect safety upon the militia of Ohio in any emergency that can by any possibility occur.

Very truly, yours,

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

—

COLUMBUS, *August* 2, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

Morgan and his officers were turned over to the warden of the penitentiary. Their hair was trimmed and beards shaved for cleanliness. They were not put in prison clothes. They are in separate cells, and allowed two hours in the morning and two in the afternoon for exercise and conversation, and are entirely separated from the convicts.

JNO. S. MASON,
Brigadier-General.

—

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., TWENTY-THIRD A. C.,
Madisonville, August 3, 1863.

Col. LEWIS RICHMOND:

I see that Major Rue still claims the capture of Morgan, under General Burnside. Rue reported to me on Saturday night, was acting directly under my orders, a part of the First and Third Kentucky Cavalry being in the front with him. Morgan never surrendered to Rue; [when he] came up with him, he sent back to the head of column for re-enforcements. Rue refused to take any action until I got up. In behalf of my command, who followed Morgan thirty days and nights, I appeal to the general to set this matter right.

J. M. SHACKELFORD.

—

STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Columbus, January 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES W. HILL,
Adjutant-General of Ohio:

GENERAL: In reply to your inquiry relative to the number of State militia that responded to the call of the commander-in-chief of July 12,

1863, to repel the invasion of the State by the rebels under Morgan, I beg leave to report that there have been received and audited, and ordered paid by the Governor, to date, 587 company pay-rolls and 216 separate individual accounts for militia service, showing an aggregate of 49,357 men paid, and a sum total of $212,318.97. The number that reported for duty from each county, so far as the accounts have been rendered, together with the aggregate amount paid to each county, is exhibited in the following tabular statement, by counties, of the number of militia in service during the Morgan raid, and the amount paid the same:

County.	Number of companies.	Number of men on duty.	Amount paid.	County.	Number of companies.	Number of men on duty.	Amount paid.
Adams	4	340	$1,171 44	Knox	1	.....	$77 60
Athens	26	1,967	11,671 74	Lawrence	8	572	2,783 01
Belmont	6	378	816 86	Licking	1	109	482 15
Butler	14	1,202	3,220 73	Madison	16	1,478	4,643 24
Champaign	2	.....	214 41	Meigs	17	1,661	11,108 52
Clarke	27	2,697	7,947 71	Monroe	28	2,449	11,256 26
Clermont	7	507	1,328 51	Montgomery	1	60	102 35
Clinton	25	1,980	5,282 64	Morgan	28	2,409	10,834 61
Delaware	1	.....	45 26	Muskingum	2	150	1,161 71
Fairfield	25	2,094	5,091 39	Noble	18	1,741	5,620 61
Fayette	20	1,530	7,083 39	Perry	11	911	4,665 07
Franklin	49	3,952	10,441 59	Pickaway	25	1,980	9,627 68
Gallia	27	2,032	17,408 50	Pike	9	782	3,254 51
Greene	16	1,135	3,780 06	Ross	48	4,180	22,816 18
Guernsey	4	323	1,147 82	Scioto	7	639	3,537 43
Hamilton	15	1,461	8,001 00	Vinton	13	1,059	5,298 81
Highland	23	1,898	6,858 17	Warren	10	807	2,657 58
Hocking	15	1,307	4,554 82	Washington	32	2,542	13,092 09
Jackson	5	510	2,294 92				
Jefferson	5	511	939 10	Total	587	49,357	212,318 97

In addition to the foregoing, you should be advised that many companies that responded promptly and performed efficient service for from one to five days have returned muster-rolls, and declined payment for the service rendered in defense of their own homes. Still others have never made out rolls for pay, generously donating their services to the State. The entire militia force of Harrison County, through Mr. [S. B.] Shotwell, secretary of the military committee, unanimously declined payment for the very important service they rendered. There are, however, rolls outstanding that have been returned on account of some defects. I have information of about seventy additional companies that have reported for pay, most of which will be ultimately paid. They will increase the number paid to upward of 55,000 men, and add $20,000 to the sum total.

The returns received from the militia ordered out on the 11th of November, for the defense of Johnson's Island, are too incomplete for anything more than the general statement that it is believed $10,000 will pay for the service.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY S. BABBITT,

Auditing Officer of Morgan Raid Claims for the State of Ohio.

No. 21.

Report of Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, C. S. Army, in reference to the instructions to Brig. Gen. John H. Morgan.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Cleveland, Tenn., November 7, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor, in obedience to your instructions, to state that, about June 13 last, I received a dispatch from Brigadier-General Morgan, stating that the enemy at Louisville, Ky., were but 300 strong, and asking permission to march upon said place, and take and destroy the public works, &c. I immediately presented the matter to the general commanding this army, who had also learned from other sources of the small garrison at Louisville, and he directed me to send the following order to General Morgan, viz:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Shelbyville, Tenn., June 14, 1863.

GENERAL: Your dispatch was received last night, and the facts communicated to General Bragg, and I visited him to-day on the subject. He directs that you proceed to Kentucky with a sufficient number of regiments to make up 1,500 men, and that you use your own discretion regarding the amount of artillery you take. He directs that you take Kentucky troops and those which will be most likely to get recruits. The remainder of your command will be left under command of the senior officer. Should you hear that the enemy is advancing for a general engagement, General Bragg wishes you to turn rapidly and fall upon his rear.

I regret exceedingly the circumstances which render it impossible for General Bragg to detach your entire division, but the probability of an advance upon the part of the enemy makes it necessary for him to retain enough force to enable him to hold his position should a general engagement take place, and he hopes, since the enemy's forces in Kentucky are so reduced, you may be able to accomplish much good with the proposed detachment. General Bragg wishes the movement to take place as soon as possible.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

JOS. WHEELER,
Major-General.

General JOHN H. MORGAN,
Commanding Cavalry Division.

This was sent, and its receipt acknowledged by General Morgan, with the request that he might take 2,000 men, stating that with these he could accomplish everything which he proposed, viz, the capture of Louisville, Ky. General Bragg acceded to this request, and I sent the following order to General Morgan:

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 44. } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Near Shelbyville, June 18, 1863.

I. General Morgan will proceed to Kentucky with a force of 2,000 officers and men, including such artillery as he may deem most expedient. In addition to accomplishing the work which he has proposed, he will, as far as possible, break up and destroy the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. He will, if practicable, destroy depots of supplies in the State of Kentucky, after which he will return to his present position.

* * * * * * *

By order of Major-General Wheeler:

E. S. BURFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Prior to General Morgan's departure, I wrote him one or two letters, in which I urged his rapid movements, stating that I hoped his movements would be so rapid that he would be on his return to our army before General Rosecrans could be certain he had left for Kentucky. The retained copies of these letters were unfortunately mislaid.

In these letters to General Morgan and in General Morgan's letters

to me, not one word was said about his crossing the Ohio River; but, on the contrary, he was urged by me to observe the importance of his returning to our army as rapidly as possible. I make this point apparent, as it is one to which my attention was particularly called.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. WHEELER,
Major-General.

Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of Tennessee.

ADDENDA.

McMINNVILLE, *June* 15, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER:

Your dispatch is just received. Can accomplish everything with 2,000 men and four guns. To make the attempt with less, might prove disastrous, as large details will be required at Louisville to destroy the transportation, shipping, and Government property. Can I go? The result is certain.

JOHN H. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

JULY 3–11, 1863.—Expedition from Beaver Creek, Ky., into Southwestern Virginia, and skirmishes (6th) at Pond Creek, Ky., and (7th) Gladesville, Va.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Julius White, U. S. Army, commanding District of Eastern Kentucky.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN KENTUCKY,
Pikeville, July 8, 1863.

Dividing my force at this point, I went up to the State line, on Big Sandy River, in pursuit of the enemy, who fled precipitately beyond my reach. Detaching the Second Battalion Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, and the First Ohio Squadron, I sent them through the Pound Gap, under Maj. John Mason Brown, who attacked the enemy at Gladesville, killing 14, wounding 20, and capturing 127 prisoners, including the commanding officer [B. E.] Caudill and about 20 other officers. In all our operations thus far our loss has been 1 killed, 13 wounded, and 6 captured while on picket duty.

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.

—

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN KENTUCKY,
Beaver Creek, July 10, 1863.

Since my last dispatch, a detachment of the Sixty-fifth Illinois and Thirty-ninth Kentucky, from this command, under Col. Dan. Cameron, have returned from an expedition up the Tug River into West Virginia, where they routed and dispersed the enemy, under Buchanan, killing 5 and capturing 20. The enemy took to the cliffs and mountain sides, but the brave Illinoisians and Kentuckians vied with each other in climbing the steeps under a galling fire, and driving the enemy from their

mountain fastnesses. Colonel Cameron and his officers and men have exhibited the utmost daring and energy, and have penetrated where no Union troops have been before.

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.

—

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN KENTUCKY,
Beaver Creek, July 11, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the recent operations of this command:

On the 3d instant, I marched from this station with six companies of the Sixty-fifth Illinois Infantry (two mounted), Second Battalion Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, one squadron Ohio volunteer cavalry, one company Fourteenth Kentucky Infantry (mounted), and two mountain howitzers, under command of Lieutenant Wheeler, of Company M, Second Illinois Light Artillery. At Pikeville, 20 miles south of this, I was joined by a part of the Thirty-ninth Kentucky Infantry (mounted), in all about 950 men. From Pikeville I proceeded up the Louisa Fork of Sandy River with about half the entire force, directing that the Second Battalion Tenth Kentucky Cavalry and the Ohio squadron proceed by a rapid march through the Pound or Sounding Gap to Gladesville, W. Va., and demonstrate upon or attack the force of the enemy at that place, under Colonel Caudill; thence to the railroad at or near Bristol, and destroy so much of it as practicable, unless it should appear too hazardous an undertaking. This command reached Gladesville (after some skirmishing with the enemy on the way), completely surprising and carrying the place by storm, beating in the doors and windows, from which the enemy were firing, with axes, and compelling his surrender after fifteen minutes of close and desperate fighting, during which the loss of the enemy was 20 killed and 30 wounded. Eighteen commissioned officers, including Colonel Caudill, commanding the regiment, were surrendered, with 99 enlisted men. The camp equipage, stores, arms, and ammunition of the command were destroyed. Major Brown, Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, commanding this detachment, then returned to camp at Pikeville, thence to this place, with his prisoners, safely, the presence of superior forces of the enemy preventing farther progress toward the railroad.

Twelve hours before Major Brown marched from Pikeville, I moved the remainder of Colonel Cameron's command up the Louisa Fork of the Sandy River, for the purpose of attacking a regiment of the enemy under Colonel [A. J.] May, said to be posted near the State line, and also for the purpose of diverting the attention of the enemy from the movement of Major Brown, by a demonstration in the direction of the Salt-Works. After marching to a point near the State line, and finding that the enemy had retreated to a point some 60 miles distant, and within supporting distance of a force greatly superior to my own, the roads being wholly impracticable for field transportation, and the country wholly bare of subsistence for men or animals, I detached Colonel Cameron, with the remaining mounted force, to attempt the capture of a body of the enemy on the Tug Fork, some 25 miles distant, and returned to Pikeville with the infantry and howitzers, from which point I could support the movement on either flank (Colonel Cameron's or Major Brown's), should it become necessary, with facility.

Colonel Cameron was attacked by the enemy on Pond Creek, and was engaged at intervals for several hours, his men consisting of detachments from the Thirty-ninth Kentucky Mounted Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Mims, and from the Sixty-fifth Illinois Infantry, under Captain Kennedy, boldly charging up the precipitous mountain sides with the greatest gallantry. The enemy was completely routed, leaving 5 dead on the field, with many more wounded, and 20 prisoners, who fell into our hands. Colonel Cameron's command sustained no loss.

It affords me pleasure to state that our entire loss in all these operations was but 9 wounded, none severely, there being 6 of the Tenth Kentucky and 3 of the First Ohio Squadron, none of whose names have been reported to me.

The conduct of all the troops composing the expedition has been admirable. The assault of the command under Major Brown, Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, supported by the gallant Major Rice and the subordinate officers and men of the Ohio squadron, upon the enemy at Gladesville, was worthy of veterans.

The courage, persistency, and endurance of the troops composing the detachment under Colonel Cameron was no less conspicuous, and would have been equally successful had the enemy been as easily accessible as at Gladesville.

The spirit evinced by the infantry of the Sixty-fifth Illinois, under Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, Captain Collins, Fourteenth Kentucky, and the men manning the howitzers, under Lieutenant Wheeler, was equal to that of their comrades (who, being mounted, were able to reach the enemy), and showed conclusively that whenever their opportunity comes they will be equally effective.

It would be unjust were I to omit to say that my plans and orders, as given to Colonel Cameron and Major Brown, were executed promptly and with marked ability, the operations of their respective commands having been attended with commensurate success.

Major Brown recommends for promotion, "for conspicuous and distinguished gallantry," Lieut. H. C. White and Sergt. James W. Stewart, of Company I, and Sergt. William H. Hendrickson, of Company G, Tenth Kentucky Cavalry. In this recommendation I cheerfully join, and respectfully add to this roll of honor the names of Col. D. Cameron, commanding the brigade; Maj. John Mason Brown, Second Battalion Tenth Kentucky Cavalry; Maj. Richard Rice, First Squadron Ohio Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel Mims and Major Ferguson, Thirty-ninth Kentucky Mounted Infantry, and Captain Kennedy, Sixty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND, *Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff.*

JULY 5, 1863.—Skirmish at Woodburn, Ky.

Report of Col. Cicero Maxwell, Twenty-sixth Kentucky Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Bowling Green, Ky., July 6, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I sent by telegraph this morning a short account of a skirmish with rebels at Woodburn yesterday.

On Saturday [the 4th] the same company, between 50 and 100 in number, was at Rocky Hill, about 18 miles above here; burned the depot, cut the wires, and robbed the operator. They then went south, crossing [Big] Barren River above here, passed around this place, and came to the railroad below, at Woodburn.

As soon as I received information of their movements, before day yesterday morning, I sent all the cavalry I could raise after them. Learning that they would perhaps attempt to go to Woodburn, I sent Major Mattingly, with about 80 men of the Twenty-sixth Kentucky, on a special train, to that place.

They came upon the thieves just as they were in the act of destroying the telegraph poles and setting fire to the depot. As soon as they saw our men, they fired, and fled in great haste and confusion. Our men fired two or three rounds after them, as they fled, wounding 1 that was afterward captured, and, perhaps, several others, though we are not certain of that. Four prisoners were taken, 5 horses, and about a dozen guns.

The rebels at first went north, and our men pursued them on foot a mile or so, but, of course, without being able to overtake them. The rebels, after going 2 or 3 miles, turned their course, crossed the railroad, and were, when last heard of, going south, pursued by the cavalry I sent out, which came up about two hours after the infantry had routed the enemy. None of our men were injured.

Captain, I have but one company of cavalry here, and it is impossible to protect the road, above and below, from these predatory bands. We ought to have a regiment here, and then we could keep a company at Rocky Hill and two at Franklin, and pretty effectually protect the road from small bands.

Our force is very small, but if the rebels come, they will, I think, have to fight some before they get the place. We will do the best we can.

Very respectfully,

CICERO MAXWELL,
Colonel [*Twenty-sixth Kentucky Infantry*].

Capt. A. C. SEMPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Kentucky.

JULY 10, 1863.—Skirmish on Martin Creek, Ky.

Report of Col. Orlando H. Moore, Twenty-fifth Michigan Infantry.

LEBANON,
July 11, 1863.

GENERAL: The party of mounted infantry commanded by Capt. George W. Drye, First Kentucky Cavalry, whom I dispatched last night after rebels, attacked Lieutenant Bullitt and 11 men on Martin Creek; captured 9 men, horses, arms, &c., and mortally wounded Lieutenant Bullitt.

They still pursue rebels.

ORLANDO H. MOORE,
Colonel Twenty-fifth Michigan.

General GEORGE L. HARTSUFF.

JULY 10, 1863.—Capture of outpost at Union City, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Alexander Asboth, U. S. Army, commanding District of Columbus, Ky.

No. 2.—Col. John Scott, Thirty-second Iowa Infantry.

No. 3.—Maj. Edward Langen, Fourth Missouri Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. Alexander Asboth, U. S. Army, commanding District of Columbus, Ky.

HDQRS. DIST. OF COLUMBUS, 6TH DIV., 16TH A. C.,
Columbus, Ky., July 12, 1863.

COLONEL: I beg leave to report that, on the 10th instant, about 7 a. m., the advanced cavalry post of Union City was surprised by a rebel force of 600 cavalry, under Colonel [J. B.] Biffle. Our loss is from 90 to 100 men killed, wounded, and prisoners.

I immediately ordered Colonel Scott, Thirty-second Iowa Infantry, with six companies of his regiment, by railroad, to Union City, but the rebels had left the place an hour before his arrival. Inclosed please find Colonel Scott's report, showing that the disaster was caused by the total neglect of the officers to follow even the ordinary military precautions, not to speak of my peremptory and repeated orders directing the utmost vigilance.

As the rebel force is rapidly increasing in the District of Jackson, by recruiting and conscripting, I requested Major-General Schofield to reenforce me, and last night 600 men arrived from New Madrid as a temporary loan.

Feeling the great importance of holding our communications and river navigation open and uninterrupted, I again respectfully request that some additional cavalry and a battery of light artillery may be sent me, and now that Vicksburg has fallen, and troops can be spared from there, I ask that, if possible, Montgomery's brigade, comprising four of my old infantry regiments, may be ordered back to this district.

Should the general commanding direct General Dodge to move a force to Jackson and above, I would request to be informed in time, so as to be enabled to co-operate as far as my limited force will admit.

Respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Col. HENRY BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.

Report of Col. John Scott, Thirty-second Iowa Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-SECOND IOWA INFANTRY,
Camp near Columbus, Ky., July 11, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to the verbal orders of the general commanding, I have the honor to report that, on the 10th instant, with

the effective men of my command (164 enlisted men, 9 line officers, and 5 officers of the field and staff), I proceeded by rail to Union City, Tenn.

I found on my arrival at that point, at about 3 p. m., that the place and Federal forces had been captured by rebel forces, said to be under Colonel Biffle, of Forrest's command, at about 7 a. m. It was a complete surprise, and no organized resistance was made. From information received, I may state the loss at 2 killed, 8 wounded, about 90 prisoners, 116 horses, and transportation and camp equipage at the post destroyed.

I estimate the rebel forces at about 650. They retired in the direction of Troy. At about 2 p. m. I found the citizens engaged in burying our dead and caring for the wounded. The latter, except one man, not able to be moved, I brought to post hospital at this place. The former I left to be decently buried by the citizens.

The names of the killed are Henry Rosengoetter, private Company C, Fourth Missouri Cavalry, and Henry Stribbers (or Strubberg), private Company E, Fourth Missouri Cavalry.

The only loss ascertained to have been sustained by the rebels was 1 man wounded severely.

I should mention that both officers and men of my command behaved well, and confidently advanced upon the town, believing it to be then occupied by a superior force.

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN SCOTT,
Colonel Thirty-second Iowa Infantry.

Capt. T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Columbus, Ky.

No. 3.

Report of Maj. Edward Langen, Fourth Missouri Cavalry.

COLUMBUS, KY., *August* 8, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders from headquarters District of Columbus, Ky., Maj. G. Heinrichs, commanding post Clinton, Ky., ordered, on the 26th day of June, 1863, Company C, Capt. C. Rosa, and Company E, Captain Illig, of the Fourth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, both companies under command of Capt. C. Rosa, to Union City, Tenn., as advanced post, and continued there until the 10th day of July, 1863, where we were, in the morning between 9 and 10 o'clock, surprised by a rebel force superior in numbers.

The rebels surrounded the place, and, after a short fight, in which 2 were killed and 8 men wounded, the whole command was captured, except 2 men, who escaped to Clinton, Ky.

All the camp and garrison equipage, books, and papers belonging to said companies were also taken and partly destroyed by the enemy, who left the place two hours after their first appearance, taking along with them all the officers and men as prisoners, except the dead and wounded, the former unburied, the latter to the mercy of the inhabitants of the place. Brigadier-General Asboth sent, as soon as he heard of the disaster, re-enforcements by railroad, which found the place evacuated by the enemy, buried the dead, and brought the wounded to Columbus, Ky., in hospital.

Inclosed you will find a list of killed, wounded, and prisoners of both companies.*

Your most obedient servant,

EDWARD LANGEN,
Major, Comdg. Detachment Fourth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry.

Capt. T. H. HARRIS, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

JULY 11–14, 1863.—Reconnaissance from Cowan to Anderson, Tenn.

Report of Col. Joseph Conrad, Fifteenth Missouri Infantry.

CAMP COWAN, TENN., *July* 14, 1863.

SIR: In accordance with orders from division headquarters, dated the 11th instant, an expedition, consisting of the Second and Fifteenth Missouri Volunteers, left Camp Cowan on the same day, and marched 7 miles on the railroad track, starting at 3.30 p. m. and reaching Tantalon Station at 7 in the evening. Found the track in good order to within 1½ miles of Tantalon, where three bridges across Crow Creek are burned at small intervals. The tunnel is not damaged. The Crow Creek Valley road, which myself and staff were obliged to take, is so much damaged and obstructed by abatis that no vehicles can pass.

Started from Tantalon at 5 a. m. on the 12th instant, and marched 8 miles to Anderson Station. Four large bridges cross Crow Creek, and are, like the rest of the track and small pieces of trestle-work, entirely intact and in pretty good condition. The rails along the whole road are much worn and need repair. The country road also is much better and unobstructed. The mountains open at Tantalon, emitting Crow Creek, whose valley gradually widens into slopes of rich and highly cultivated land, promising an abundant harvest of cereals and stock of good cattle. At Anderson 7 prisoners were taken, all of whom are deserters from the rebel army, desiring to take the oath of allegiance. They represent the mountains full of deserters, the rebel army much demoralized, and in nearly a starving condition.

On trustworthy information, it appears that the enemy are at the junction below Bridgeport, and that the railroad is uninjured to the Tennessee Bridge, one span of which is burned on the north side of the river. Rumors of two brigades of cavalry having recrossed the Tennessee near Bridgeport, but could be traced to no reliable source. There is a road direct over the mountains from Anderson to Bridgeport, distance only 10 miles to the river, practicable, however, only for cavalry.

The valley road is in good condition and practicable for movements of all arms of the service; distance, 22 miles. I would respectfully urge the necessity of guarding constantly the bridges over Crow Creek, as they are both substantial and very high above the ravines which they span, and would, if destroyed, require a long time to reconstruct.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JOSEPH CONRAD,
Colonel, Commanding Fifteenth Regiment Missouri Infantry.

Capt. GEORGE LEE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps.

---

*Nominal list, omitted, reports 3 men killed, 8 men wounded, and 3 officers and 90 men captured.

JULY 13–22, 1863.—Expedition to Huntsville, Ala.

Report of Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley, U. S. Army.

WINCHESTER, *July* 22, 1863.

GENERAL: I arrived here this morning. Mitchell's division is at Fayetteville. Long's brigade is at Pulaski. Minty's brigade, with Turchin, is at Salem. Long will go to Lawrenceburg and farther, if he can hear anything of Biffle, and attack him. I brought away in all about 300 contrabands, collected about 500 cattle, and the same number of horses and mules. The mules are good, the horses not so good. A force of 10,000 could be subsisted in the Huntsville country—plenty of corn, mutton, and beef, and if we don't eat it the rebels will. We need many new saddles.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS.

JULY 15–16, 1863.—Occupation of Hickman, Ky.

Report of Brig. Gen. Alexander Asboth, U. S. Army, commanding Sixth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, and District of Columbus.

COLUMBUS, KY., *July* 18, 1863.

COLONEL: I beg to report that Hickman, Ky., was entered and pillaged by rebel cavalry on the 15th and 16th instant. Yesterday at daybreak the ram Monarch, with Company K, Eighteenth Illinois Infantry, Captain Conner, and a portion of my cavalry, arrived at the town, the infantry disembarking and occupying the place simultaneously with the cavalry, the latter moving upon the last night's camping ground of the enemy, but found it abandoned. Yesterday evening Col. George E. Waring, jr., Fourth Missouri Cavalry, commanding at Clinton, sent two companies to surprise the same rebel party in their camp, which was reported to him to be 27 miles from Clinton. Result not yet known. Inclosed I forward the petition of leading citizens of Hickman, requesting the protection of a military force, and suggesting the organization of a citizen corps, with the remarks of Lieut. J. C. Bonner, acting master, commanding gunboat New Era. I cannot spare troops to garrison Hickman at present, but have ordered a small brigade, comprising infantry, cavalry, and a section of artillery, to Clinton, to observe the rebel movements, and endeavor to capture these robbing parties. I await the orders of the general commanding the corps in regard to the arming of a company of Home Guards at Hickman.

Respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Col. HENRY BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixteenth Corps.

[Inclosure.]

COLUMBUS, KY., *July* 17, 1863.

Brigadier-General ASBOTH, U. S. Army,
Commanding District of Columbus, Ky.:

SIR: The undersigned, loyal citizens of the city of Hickman, Fulton County, Kentucky, respectfully represent that on Wednesday evening

last, about 5 o'clock, a body of rebel cavalry, consisting of about three companies, appeared in and took possession of the city of Hickman, which they continued to hold yesterday. They committed various depredations, and literally emptied several dry-goods stores, besides stripping two saddlery shops. They had a list of certain loyal men, marked for arrest, and, as it is said, for the purpose of being shot or otherwise disposed of. On this list appear, among others, the names of Montraville G. Wilson, the enrolling officer of Fulton County; H. S. Campbell, revenue officer; W. Frs. Buckner, board of trade; George C. Hallet, city judge; William Parker, Government assessor, &c. Some of these gentlemen were fortunately absent, and others managed so to conceal themselves as in time to effect their escape. We are now here as refugees, and under your protection, finding it unsafe to return. Our property has been destroyed, and to return, under existing circumstances, is fraught with personal danger. With our families still there, our feelings and apprehensions may well be imagined. We are constrained, therefore, to ask for an adequate military force to protect and defend us, provided such force is at your disposal.

We would further respectfully suggest that a citizen corps can be raised, and, if armed by the Government, it will act in conjunction with any regular military force in repelling any foe that may be sent to attack them.

With great respect, we are, sir, your obedient servants,

H. S. CAMPBELL.
M. G. WILSON.
I. M. GEST.
GEO. C. HALLET.
W. K. LYLE.

[Indorsement.]

Having been called on in my official capacity to visit the town of Hickman during the time that the outrages above named were being perpetrated, I can vouch that the requirements named in the letter above are absolutely necessary for the protection of loyal citizens and of many others who have heretofore been sympathizers with the South, but who now are ready to protect the town from all assaults that may be made by guerrillas, if not by any other forces. The Southern sympathizers themselves have asked for the protection of the United States forces.

J. C. BONNER,
Acting Master, Commanding U. S. Gunboat New Era.

JULY —, 1863.—Expedition to Columbia and Centreville, Tenn.

Report of Capt. Henry Thrall, Assistant Adjutant-General.

TULLAHOMA, *July* 18, 1863.

GENERAL: Colonel Wilder reports expedition under Colonel Monroe returned from Columbia and Centreville. He captured 50 prisoners, including 5 commissioned officers, 700 head of horses and mules, and 250 negroes. Killed 10 guerrillas. Our loss 1 man (Private [Andrew J.] Stewart, Seventeenth Indiana) killed. Colonel Great [?] (rebel) was too severely wounded to move, and was paroled.

H. THRALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS, *Nashville.*

JULY 22–27, 1863.—Expedition from Clinton, Ky., in pursuit of Biffle's, Forrest's, and Newsom's cavalry.

*Abstract from "Record of Events," First Brigade, Sixth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.**

July 15, the brigade (Col. G. E. Waring, jr., commanding) marched from Columbus to Clinton, Ky., where it encamped until the 22d, when it was ordered to move toward Paris, Tenn., against Biffle's, Forrest's, and Newsom's cavalry.

July 23, it encamped half a mile beyond Mayfield, Ky. From that place a march was made to Clark River, southeast from Mayfield.

July 24, the brigade encamped.

July 25, about noon, Murray, Ky., was reached. From that place a supply train was sent to Fort Heiman for provisions.

July 26, the train returned to camp.

July 27, the brigade marched southward, and encamped at Jackson Pond, 3 miles beyond Conyersville, Tenn. About 9.30 p. m. of that day, a dispatch from headquarters Sixth Division, dated July 26, was received. It directed an immediate retreat to Feliciana. Camp was immediately broken up, and the brigade marched to Clark River, where it encamped after midnight.

July 28, brigade encamped on Terrapin Creek.

July 30, encamped near Feliciana, Ky.

JULY —, 1863.—Scout in Sequatchie Valley, Tenn.

Report of Maj. Gen. John M. Palmer, U. S. Army.

WINCHESTER, *July* 29, 1863.

GENERAL: General Van Cleve reports on 23d: Sent Captain Drury and 65 men to Sequatchie Valley. Went to Dunlap, thence up the valley 30 miles, passing through Pikeville, and returned via Sparta. Topographical engineer accompanied and took notes of roads, &c. Captured a dozen prisoners and horses. Reports 100 troops in the valley. Thinks with 300 cavalry he could clear out the valley. Captain Drury destroyed one hundred Enfield rifles, one-quarter of a cord of shot-guns and squirrel rifles, and a large quantity of ammunition, and captured the commissary of the Eighteenth Tennessee, with $8,000 Confederate funds. Saw one thousand head of cattle, which the rebels are driving off to Chattanooga.

News from General Van Cleve report 2 prisoners, last night, who claim to belong to Forrest's advance guard, which they said arrived at Sparta; has with him three brigades of cavalry—Dibrell's, Armstrong's, and Biffle's.

Can Van Cleve be supplied with some cavalry?

J. M. PALMER,
Major-General.

General JAMES A. GARFIELD.

---

* From return for July, 1863.

JULY 25, 1863.—Skirmish near New Hope Station, Ky.

Report of Brig. Gen. Edward H. Hobson, U. S. Army.

LEBANON, KY., *July* 25, 1863.

CAPTAIN: Captain Dubois, Twelfth Ohio Cavalry, with detachment from his company, attacked rebels near New Hope Station. Killed rebel Captain Alexander, wounded several, and scattered the band in every direction. Had 1 man wounded.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 25-AUGUST 6, 1863.—Scott's raid in Eastern Kentucky.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

July 25, 1863.—Skirmish at Williamsburg.
26, 1863.—Skirmish at London.
27, 1863.—Skirmish near Rogersville.
28, 1863.—Action at Richmond.
29, 1863.—Skirmish at Paris.
Skirmish near Winchester.
30, 1863.—Skirmish at Irvine.
31, 1863.—Skirmish at Lancaster.
Skirmish at Stanford.
Skirmish at Paint Lick Bridge.
Aug. 1, 1863.—Skirmish at Smith's Shoals, Cumberland River.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Ohio.
No. 2.—Maj. Gen. George L. Hartsuff, U. S. Army.
No. 3.—Col. Samuel A. Gilbert, Eighth Ohio Cavalry.
No. 4.—Col. William P. Sanders, Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, commanding mounted troops.
No. 5.—Maj. James L. Foley, Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, of action at Richmond.
No. 6.—Lieut. Col. Thomas L. Young, One hundred and eighteenth Ohio Infantry, of skirmish at Paris.
No. 7.—W. P. Gall, of skirmish near Winchester.
No. 8.—Brig. Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge, U. S. Army, of skirmish at Paris.
No. 9.—Col. John S. Scott, First Louisiana Cavalry, commanding brigade.
No. 10.—Col. George W. McKenzie, Fifth Tennessee Cavalry (Confederate).

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Ohio.

JULY 31, 1863.

GENERAL: The rebel force under Scott, which I reported as having crossed the Kentucky River, is now in full retreat, in the direction of

Somerset, with Colonel Sanders in close pursuit. A great many arms, horses, and over 300 prisoners have been captured, among them Colonel [H. M.] Ashby. They came into Kentucky to make a diversion in favor of Morgan, and will probably be much damaged before getting out.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

General H. W. HALLECK, *Washington.*

No. 2.

Reports of Maj. Gen. George L. Hartsuff, U. S. Army.

LEXINGTON, KY., *July* 28, 1863—1.15 p. m.

GENERAL: No news from the enemy yet. About three hours ago the line to Mount Sterling ceased working. A party is out in direction of Winchester to ascertain cause. Horses are shod, rations issued, and the cavalry and battery start within an hour, under Sanders. He is directed to take every measure possible to kill or capture enemy, and, at all events, to drive him completely out of the State. He will be in Richmond to-night. He is directed to take every precaution that the enemy does not pass him in the Winchester and Mount Sterling direction. If he should be on this side river, and should go in direction of Camp Nelson or Nicholasville, his destruction is certain. I notified you that I had directed the arming of the Twentieth Kentucky, and its return to duty. There is a great deal of feeling about it. Will you immediately issue the order declaring their paroles to be null and void, with reasons, and a tribute to the gallantry of the regiment? It is needed. I am convincing Colonel Hanson now of the justice and necessity of the order.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General.

General AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.

LEXINGTON, *July* 28, 1863—9.50 p. m.

GENERAL: Am making all the concentration possible to-night, and will move against the enemy to-morrow with what force I have. Colonel Byrd has arrived at Camp Nelson. I have directed all the troops to report to General Fry soon as they arrive, and asked him to arm the Twentieth Kentucky and put it on duty. Have ordered away all the mounted troops except Gilbert's. No news from the enemy. I think we will whip him to-morrow if he remains.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General.

General AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.

LEXINGTON, [*July* 28, 1863.]

GENERAL: A force of the enemy, about 1,000 to 1,500, is approaching, apparently from Williamsburg and Somerset. Gilbert is watching it closely; his outpost at London is falling slowly back before them.

It seems a mixed force of cavalry and infantry; no artillery yet seen Have sent 500 or 600 cavalry to Richmond, with direction to watch road to Big Hill. Am holding everything in readiness, and will attack the enemy soon as his direction and intentions are clear. If I move a force toward him now, he can elude, and, if he desires it, can get this side of this, and do considerable damage. Troops in Ohio should now be sent—Judah's division to Lebanon, Carter's to Danville, and before leaving Cincinnati all deficiencies should be supplied. Much time will certainly be lost if they come here and wait the sending of horses, arms, and equipments.

Before receiving dispatch about prisoners and paroles, I had issued an order concerning paroles, stating that the effect of existing orders and instructions was absolutely to prohibit the giving of paroles by any officers or soldiers of this corps.

Shall I come to Cincinnati now?

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General.

General AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.

—

LEXINGTON, *July* 28, 1863.

GENERAL: A part of Sanders' command has got here. Major Foley's command (100), part of Sanders' force, are at Nicholasville. There are about 500 cavalry now here, 550 infantry, and a battery. When did the troops leave Covington? There is no news from the direction of Richmond. Sanders' troops did not stop till they got here. Gilbert telegraphed me that he would be at Hickman by 8 p. m. Byrd must be there soon. There will then be there 2,000 infantry, and, when Gilbert's cavalry arrives, 1,000 cavalry, besides General Fry's recruits and the Eighth East Tennessee. It is ample to hold the place.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General.

General AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.

—

LEXINGTON, *July* 29, 1863—9.30 p. m.

GENERAL: I sent courier to Sanders, informing him of the condition of things at Paris, and directed him to proceed there by the shortest road. I have now information from his advanced guard, 4 miles from Winchester, that the enemy is still there in force. Have notified Sanders by courier, and directed him to rout the force at Winchester and then go to Paris. He is in the right position. I think the enemy's force consists of Scott's, [George N.] Folk's, Ashby's, [W. P.] Owen's, [G. W.] McKenzie's, and [C. T.] Goode's [commands], part of the Fifth North Carolina, and six pieces of artillery—not over 2,000 all told, and all mounted. [These] are all that passed London, and no more coming; 500 to 800 infantry are yet at Cumberland and Big Creek, and 400 cavalry at Cumberland yet, under [James E.] Carter. Enemy captured telegraph instruments at Winchester, and may be getting our messages.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General.

General AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.

LEXINGTON, *July* 29, 1863.

GENERAL: No news during the night. I have concentrated 2,200 mounted men and a battery; will move them against the enemy soon as possible, not later than noon to-day. Many of the troops are now much fatigued, and a great many horses are without shoes. Will remedy all deficiencies as far and soon as possible. Will put either Sanders or Hascall in command. I do not believe the enemy has yet crossed the river. If he does, or if he remains until to-night, I think we will add them to Morgan's command. Troops arrived at Paris at 12, and here this morning.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General.

General AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.

—

LEXINGTON, *July* 29, 1863.

GENERAL: The enemy took Winchester about 10 a. m.; his whole force has left Richmond. Reports of his strength are still, as at first, quite contradictory. Sanders is on the Winchester pike, with directions to watch well in the direction of Paris, and to push forward with all possible dispatch till he reaches the enemy. I believe the enemy's strength is from 2,000 to 2,500, with eight pieces of artillery, under Scott. Four thousand infantry are reported in Knox County, Kentucky, but informant does not believe report.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General.

General AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.

—

LEXINGTON, *July* 30, 1863.

GENERAL: Received dispatch from Sanders, dated 6.40 p. m. yesterday; nothing since. He had then just got a force across Red River, on the Irvine road; had only 1 man wounded and had captured 15 prisoners. After leaving Winchester, the rain had made the road so difficult that the artillery could with difficulty get along; the heaviest pieces were left with a guard, and instructions to come along as fast as possible. Enemy had abandoned a number of wagons on the road. Sanders' force, sent to Paris, lost its way, and has not yet arrived. Have ordered the Fifth East Tennessee and what is at Paris, with battery, to Richmond, and will send there those that are on trains now. Enemy who was at Paris went in direction of Mount Sterling.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.

—

LEXINGTON, *July* 31, 1863—10.30 a. m.

GENERAL: Have just [received] the following from Sanders:

IRVINE, KY., *July* 30, 1863—12 m.

I have just arrived at this place, after 48 miles marching in twenty-two hours, over very rough and muddy roads. We fought the rear of the enemy, and drove them all the way from Winchester; killed and wounded 10 or 15, and took 60 or 80 prisoners. The enemy had crossed all their stock and men, except the rear guard, before we got here, and selected a position on the other side, from which we have driven his artillery; skirmishing is still going on. It is absolutely necessary for me to stop here and feed

my men and horses. Have been without [forage] since yesterday morning, and little or nothing in the country. I only have two pieces of artillery that I have been able to get up, on account of the roads. The rebels got theirs over the worst road before the rain. I will follow them as soon as possible.

W. P. SANDERS.

Only 250 of Wolford's men, under Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, arrived at Nicholasville. They are at Richmond by this time. I will send them to Somerset, if possible, in time; if you think that the most important duty, they shall be dispatched at once. There will be 1,150 cavalry and a section of a battery at Richmond at 10 o'clock to-day, with instructions to interpose between the enemy and the Big Hill road, and to take advantage of every opportunity to strike him. There is not enough cavalry at Glasgow. I will send the Fifth Indiana from Lebanon to Burkesville, if desirable.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.

LEXINGTON, *July* 31, 1863.

GENERAL: The enemy went from Irvine to Lancaster, passing between Richmond and Big Hill. He is now below Stanford. His stock was passed by way of Crab Orchard, and will probably cross the Cumberland to-night. Sanders is at Stanford, having gone 100 miles in forty-eight hours, over a heavy, muddy road for a considerable part of the way. He has killed and wounded quite a number, and taken over 100 prisoners, among them the lieutenant-colonel of Scott's regiment. A large number of guns and other property has been destroyed or captured. He has rested to feed but once since leaving here; men and horses are completely worn out. Have directed him to select as many as are able to keep up the pursuit, and push on. The enemy must be as badly off as he, and he will still capture a good many. Is Colonel Wolford acting under your instructions? If not, I will direct him to go to Somerset.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General.

General AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.

No. 3.

Reports of Col. Samuel A. Gilbert, Eighth Ohio Cavalry.

STANFORD, KY., *July* 27, 1863.

GENERAL: The enemy have not recommenced the attack on my men as yet. We will probably hear from them soon, as my men are feeling for them on both roads. I have fresh rumors from Somerset this morning; nothing definite, however.

SAMUEL A. GILBERT,
Colonel.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE L. HARTSUFF.

LEXINGTON, *July* 28, 1863.

GENERAL: The following just received from Stanford:

The force is under command of Scott, and numbers from 1,500 to 2,000; half of them inferior troops. They have about six pieces of artillery. No rebels on Crab Orchard

road. The telegraph line is open to Wild Cat. I think my whole command should move to Paint Lick Bridge, and the forces at Danville to Lancaster. Not knowing the plans of the general nor the movements of other troops, I am afraid to move without orders. On what line will I advance or retire, if obliged to fall back? If his force is under 1,500, he ought to be re-enforced, if possible, and should also be informed of the position assigned to mine or any other troops operating against the enemy. Please get orders for me soon, or it will be no use for me to move at all. If Sanders falls back and the rebels cross the Kentucky River, my infantry can be of no use. If Sanders can hold them at Richmond or drive them back, we can cut off their retreat by being at Paint Lick Bridge, or make them scatter and abandon their artillery. A small force should also be sent on Old Lancaster road to Richmond, which comes into the turnpike this side of Camp Dick Robinson. These dispositions would cover all our trains from Danville and here. Please let me know as soon as possible what the general wishes me to do, if anything.

[SAMUEL A.] GILBERT,
Colonel.

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

General HARTSUFF.

No. 4.

Reports of Col. William P. Sanders, Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, commanding mounted troops.

LEXINGTON, *July* 28, 1863.

GENERAL: Sanders sends the following:

RICHMOND—1 a. m.

The pickets under Captain Mott had a skirmish with the advance of the rebels (reported 300 strong) about 10 miles from here, between 5 and 6 p. m., and fell back 2 miles, where they now are. Citizens report the force advancing on this road at 4,000, and the same number toward Crab Orchard, and that they are a part of Bragg's force that were cut off. I do not consider it reliable. There are about 550 mounted men here; no artillery.

W. P. SANDERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

There has been nothing else received except what was sent last night.

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE L. HARTSUFF.

RICHMOND, *July* 28, 1863—7.40 a. m.

GENERAL: After skirmishing since daylight, I am now falling back toward the river. The enemy used three pieces of artillery, and I do not estimate the force I saw over 1,000. My position was being turned on the right and left.

CLAY'S FERRY—10 a. m.

My command, in falling back, became completely panic-stricken; the rear guard rushed into the column, and it was utterly impossible to rally a man. It was an unnecessary panic. Many men are cut off, captured, and some killed and wounded. I will try and form them at this place to protect the ferry, but doubt whether I can do much with them. Ten miles has been a complete and disgraceful rout. I used every means in my power to rally the men, but it was perfectly useless. I don't know who commands the rebels.

SANDERS,
Colonel.

General GEORGE L. HARTSUFF.

LEXINGTON, KY., *July* 28, 1863—10.10 a. m.

GENERAL: Sanders sends the following:

We are attacked here by a considerable force—I think at least 1,500 or 2,000, with three or four pieces of artillery. I think I will be forced to fall back toward the river. Please send instructions for action here as soon as convenient.

W. P. SANDERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

General GEORGE L. HARTSUFF.

—

STANFORD, *July* 31, 1863.

GENERAL: I have just arrived here. Have fought and followed Scott from Big Hill to-day; have killed and wounded quite a number; taken over 100 prisoners; among them the lieutenant-colonel of Scott's regiment. A large number of guns and other property has been destroyed or captured. My horses are completely worn out. Some of the men have had nothing to eat for three days, and have not rested to feed our horses but once since leaving Lexington. It is reported that Scott's men are not much better off. They sent their stock by the way of Crab Orchard, and will probably get it over the Cumberland to-night. I shall rest and feed men here. Lieutenant Guthrie, loyal, Fifth Tennessee, was killed to-day.

W. P. SANDERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

General GEORGE L. HARTSUFF.

—

LEXINGTON, KY., *August* 10, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of my command during the late raid of the rebels under Scott:

On the 27th of July, I received orders from the general commanding the corps to proceed to Richmond, Ky., and, at my discretion, assume command of all the mounted forces there. I found Major Foley, Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, in command of a detachment of his own regiment, and of the One hundred and twelfth Illinois and the Second and Seventh Ohio, in all about 500 men, and that all possible steps had been taken to find out the movements of the enemy, and to resist his advance.

During the night I received information of a skirmish some 12 miles from Richmond, on the Big Hill road, and that our scouts and advance pickets were being driven in. At daylight I moved out on the road, and took up a position to check their advance. The enemy appeared about sunrise, and commenced a skirmish, which lasted three hours, at which time I found that I was about to be surrounded by a superior force, and determined to fall back to the Kentucky River. During this skirmish the enemy used three pieces of rifled ordnance and one mountain howitzer. I moved my entire command out on the road, and marched through the town of Richmond in good order. Up to this time my loss had been 3 men wounded and several horses disabled. As the command was leaving the town, by some unexplained cause, the rear guard were thrown into confusion, broke, and rushed into the column, and created great confusion there. I was writing at the time, and was thrown behind the rear guard. All efforts to rally them were unavailing, and

I moved to the front of the column, and, with the aid of Majors Foley and [T. T.] Dow and other officers, made a stand with about 100 men. The panic had become so great that they only remained long enough to check the enemy for a moment. The confusion became a panic, and the retreat a race for the river. The men could not be controlled, and scattered in various directions. Some 4 or 5 were killed, several wounded, and about 75 taken prisoners and paroled. I have not received the official reports of the different regiments. At the river, Clay Ferry, I halted with a part of the command, and prevented the enemy from crossing until I received instructions to fall back to Lexington. The enemy were about 1,600 strong, with eight pieces of artillery.

On the 29th, I was ordered by General Hartsuff to assume command of all the mounted troops in the vicinity of Lexington, and to drive the rebels from the State or capture their force. I started at 3 p. m. on the same day, with detachments of the First Kentucky, Tenth Kentucky, Fourteenth Kentucky, Second and Seventh Ohio, Eighth and Ninth Michigan, and Fifth East Tennessee Cavalry, First and Second East Tennessee, Forty-fifth Ohio, and One hundred and twelfth Illinois Mounted Infantry, and Crawford's Tennessee battery, in all about 2,400 men. The advance guard met the enemy's pickets 5 miles from Winchester, captured a lieutenant and 9 men, and drove the rest into the town. At Winchester I learned that about 300 of the enemy had been sent to Paris. I detached the Forty-fifth Ohio and a part of the Fifth Tennessee, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Ross, Forty-fifth [Ohio], about 500 men, to follow that party, and with the remainder of my command I followed the main body, under Scott, on the Irvine road. We commenced to skirmish with the enemy's rear guard immediately after leaving the town, and kept it up until we reached Irvine, the next day. It rained very hard during the night, rendering the roads so bad that my artillery could not keep up. During the march to Irvine we captured nearly 100 prisoners, killed and wounded a number of the enemy, and compelled him to abandon some of his wagons and stock. I found the whole force at Irvine, on the south side of the river. After about one hour's fighting, I drove them from their position, compelling them to leave a large number of horses and mules, besides a large portion of the property captured from the Fourteenth Kentucky Cavalry at that place. I was compelled to stop several hours here to feed, and followed on during the night. We overtook the enemy's rear guard, and recaptured one piece of artillery (mountain howitzer).

After reaching the Big Hill, the enemy turned to the right, on the Blue Lick road, and moved toward Lancaster. During the day we fought constantly with the enemy, he making a stand at every favorable point, capturing a large number of prisoners and property of every kind. Near Paint Lick Church the enemy made an obstinate stand, and fought about an hour. At this place I ordered Captain Watrous, with his detachment of cavalry, to charge the enemy with the saber; it was handsomely executed, capturing about 30 prisoners, and wounding a number of the enemy with the saber. At Lancaster, on the same day, I ordered a charge of all the cavalry, under Major Taylor, and succeeded in capturing over 200 prisoners, and completely routing the enemy. My horses were nearly worn out or we could have secured nearly or all the rebels at this point. The enemy resisted at all points on the road where they could use their artillery. We drove them through Stanford about 4 p. m. the same day. I was compelled to stop here to feed again, the second time since leaving Lexington, and after a continuous march of over 100 miles.

I left Stanford about 6.30 p. m., and reached Somerset at 8 a. m. on the 1st, and followed the enemy, still fighting, to Cumberland River, at Smith's Ford. He succeeded in getting his artillery across and in position on the south side, but was compelled to leave a portion of his train and animals in our hands. I determined to abandon the pursuit at this point and return, as my command had been without rations about four days, and men and horses were almost completely exhausted. I reached Stanford on the 2d, and found the rations sent forward to my command had stopped at that place. On the 3d, I ordered the detachments to their respective stations, and returned to this place, in obedience to the orders of the commanding general.

To all the officers and men I am much indebted for their perseverance and endurance. Maj. J. L. Foley, Tenth Kentucky, had charge of the advance guard, and showed great skill and gallantry in its management; Captain Drye, First Kentucky Cavalry, had charge of the extreme advance throughout the entire march, and conducted it with great skill, energy, and bravery. The cavalry charge at Lancaster reflects great credit on Major Taylor and all the officers and men with him. I am much indebted to Colonels Carter and Henderson and Major Ellis for their activity and energy wherever the dismounted men could be used. I am greatly indebted to Captain Mott, Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, for his valuable service as aide.

The returns of killed and wounded have not been fully made. As far as I am able to state, we had but 1 killed—Lieutenant Mason, Fifth Tennessee, while gallantly leading his men at Paint Lick Church—and 11 wounded. The number of prisoners captured is about 700. As they were sent back from various points, and I had no means of taking a list, I am unable to state the number exactly. The horses, mules, and other property recaptured were scattered from Irvine to the Cumberland, and have been collected since. I cannot state the exact number or amount of property, though large.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. SANDERS,
Colonel Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, Comdg. Mounted Troops.

Lieut. Col. G. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant General, Twenty-third Army Corps.

No. 5.

Report of Maj. James L. Foley, Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, of action at Richmond.

NICHOLASVILLE, *July* 28, 1863.

I have just arrived here with a detachment of 100 of the forces engaged in the fight this morning at Richmond. We engaged the enemy for three hours this morning, holding him at bay during that time, until his force, estimated from 1,800 to 2,000, with four pieces of artillery, attempting to flank us, compelled a retreat. If Colonel Sanders has not reported to you within the last two hours, I feel almost certain that he is a prisoner. I await orders.

JAMES L. FOLEY,
Major Tenth Kentucky Cavalry.

General GEORGE L. HARTSUFF.

No. 6.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Thomas L. Young, One hundred and eighteenth Ohio Infantry, of skirmish at Paris.

PARIS, *July* 29, 1863.

GENERAL: We have fought the enemy two hours. They are repulsed on the Winchester pike, but we fear they are going to attack us on the Mount Sterling pike. They are about 2,000 strong. We can't hold the city against such a force, but we can and will hold the bridges until you send us re-enforcements, if you can. Advise us. We will abandon the bridges, and fight our way toward Lexington, but we can hold the city and whip them if you send us some help. We need cavalry very much. General Burbridge is assisting me in the command.

THOS. L. YOUNG,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE L. HARTSUFF, *Lexington.*

—

PARIS, *July* 29, 1863.

GENERAL: About 6.30 o'clock the enemy withdrew and retreated. We had no cavalry to pursue. They are trying to flank us by the Maysville pike, but we are ready for them. We will never surrender the bridges. We would like to get 40 rounds of percussion shell, with cartridges for James rifle, 3.80-inch. General Burbridge is here, and gives me great aid by his presence and advice.

THOS. L. YOUNG,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.

—

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY POST,
Paris, Ky., July 30, 1863.

SIR: About 2 o'clock yesterday the telegraph operator at Winchester arrived here and informed me that the rebels occupied Winchester; he did not know in what force, as he did not wait to ascertain, being afraid of capture. No official information had been received of any immediate danger at this point, but, in view of the proximity of the enemy, immediate steps were taken to meet him, should he venture to cut the railroad here.

About 4 p. m. the rebel advance drove in our pickets, but were immediately engaged by about 100 men of the Twenty-third Michigan and one piece of artillery of Henshaw's battery. This force held the enemy until re-enforced by another company of the Twenty-third Michigan and one piece of von Sehlen's (Fifteenth Indiana) battery. Our whole force might have been concentrated in the front at once, but it was feared they would, by leaving a sufficient force to engage our troops on the Winchester pike, flank us on the Maysville pike, and burn the large trestle-work bridge of the Kentucky Central Railroad, which was doubtless their sole object in visiting us. In view of this contingency, I kept every approach to the bridges strongly guarded by the companies of the Twenty-third Michigan not engaged in front, and the detachment of the One hundred and eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and two pieces of the Fifteenth Indiana Battery. A little after 6 o'clock the

enemy broke, and disappeared in great disorder back on the Winchester pike. Capt. G. Reid was sent to follow them up with about a dozen of his scouts—all that were present—which they did for a distance of 2 miles. I subsequently learned that the enemy left the Winchester pike about 6 miles from Paris, and took a dirt road which led to the Mount Sterling pike. During the night following, Colonels Maltby and Ross arrived from Winchester, bringing with them some prisoners taken at that place. The number of the enemy engaged with my force was counted by a Union farmer; he states that he counted 375 before they attempted to "trade horses with him," and that 15 or 20 passed afterward. I had about 175 men and two pieces of artillery engaged. The enemy was mounted, and for a time fired briskly, but the artillery threw him into, and kept him in, disorder, until he fled. The enemy's known loss is 1 wounded severely; casualties on our side, none.

In closing this report, I deem it proper to mention the valuable assistance rendered me by Brigadier-General Burbridge, who, although he did not assume command, yet I was aided by his advice and plans for defense, and he took charge of the execution of the most important and dangerous part of it himself.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. L. YOUNG,
Lieutenant-Colonel 118th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Comdg. Post.

Lieut. Col. G. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 7.

Report of W. P. Gall, of skirmish near Winchester.

NEAR WINCHESTER, *July* 31, 1863.

GENERAL: I drove the enemy from here in about an hour. All their force was here under Scott. I am following on the Winchester road. I have no rations and no forage, and it is said there is none in the country. The rebels do not contemplate stopping in this place any longer. Colonel Lilly lost everything except his men—your arms, camp equipage, &c.

W. P. GALL.

General GEORGE L. HARTSUFF.

No. 8.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge, U. S. Army, of skirmish at Paris.

PARIS, KY., *July* 29, 1863.

GENERAL: I have found the rebel force, on the Winchester pike, in camp, 3 miles out; reported 250. I would attempt surrounding them, but fear an attack by the other force on the bridge; will reconnoiter, and, if prudent, will attempt it. Their boldness indicates a large force and attack toward day.

S. G. BURBRIDGE.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE L. HARTSUFF.

PARIS, *July* 29, 1863.

GENERAL: The enemy drove in our pickets at 4.30, on the Winchester pike. We drove them back some 2 miles. They divided their force, half crossing Stoner Creek, with, as I think, the intention of attacking the bridge on the railroad below Paris. They had not crossed the Maysville pike one hour ago. They remained on the Winchester pike. They can cut the road between here and Lexington. I will try and find out what they are about, as 50 cavalry have just arrived from Mount Sterling. If attacked, we will defend the town as long as possible, and then fall back to the bridge and fort, where we can hold in check fully 2,000 until re-enforced. It is reported that they have 1,500 to 2,000. I have not seen over 200.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.

PARIS, *July* 30, 1863.

GENERAL: The Forty-fifth Ohio have arrived from Winchester. They report the main rebel force, 2,000 strong, with eight pieces of artillery, as having retreated on the Irvine road. Colonel Sanders is in pursuit. They retreated after being driven back by us, finding the place too strong for them. Colonel Ross captured 1 captain and 15 men, near Paris. They are waiting for the force that crossed Stoner Creek. I will have that party pursued. Where shall the prisoners be sent?

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE L. HARTSUFF.

No. 9.

Report of Col. John S. Scott, First Louisiana Cavalry, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SCOTT'S CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Near Concord, Tenn., August 7, 1863.

MAJOR: I herewith submit a report of the operations of the cavalry brigade under my command in Kentucky since July 25.

With portions of First Louisiana Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel [James O.] Nixon; Second Tennessee Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel [H. C.] Gillespie; Fifth Tennessee Cavalry, Colonel [G. W.] McKenzie; Tenth Confederate, Colonel [C. T.] Goode, and Fifth North Carolina Cavalry Battalion, Captain [Virgil S.] Lusk, together with Brown Horse Artillery (four guns), Captain [W. R.] Marshall, and four pieces of the Louisiana Battery, Captain [N. T. N.] Robinson, I passed Big Creek Gap at 8 a. m. Saturday, the 25th ultimo. My advance reached Williamsburg about the middle of the same day, finding about 100 of the Forty-fourth Ohio Mounted Infantry as pickets at that place, and drove them rapidly toward London, which place we reached on the evening of the 26th. The Forty-fourth Ohio, stationed at that place, were driven from the town, and retreated toward the interior, taking the Mount Vernon road. We left London the same night and advanced on Richmond, via Big Hill, with picket fighting almost the entire way, and a heavy skirmish with the enemy's advance near Rogersville, 5 miles from Richmond.

On Tuesday morning (28th), about 6 a. m., we met the enemy, consisting of the One hundred and twelfth Illinois Mounted Infantry, Second and Seventh Ohio Cavalry, a detachment of the Fourteenth and Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, under Colonel Sanders, amounting to about 1,200 men, in line of battle 1½ miles this side of Richmond. After thirty minutes' fighting, we charged and drove the enemy in disorder from their position, pursuing them as rapidly as the jaded condition of my horses would permit. In the town the enemy again attempted to form, but were again routed and driven across the river in the direction of Lexington.

In these encounters we lost 3 men killed and 10 wounded. The loss of the enemy was about 15 killed and 30 or 40 wounded, among the latter Colonel Sanders. We paroled about 120 prisoners, besides capturing horses, commissary and quartermaster's stores, &c.

Here I learned of the capture of General [John H.] Morgan and his command, and that the troops engaged in his pursuit were being returned by railroad, and fresh horses collected to remount them. My own stock was completely exhausted—fed with little but green food before starting, and the corn furnished for the trip so rotten as to be worse than useless; my horses were broken down. It was imperative for me to remount my men before attempting a return. At the news of our advance, all animals suitable for cavalry had been removed north of the Kentucky River. At 4 p. m. the same day I marched on Winchester, which place I reached on the morning of the 29th. Before reaching there I sent Captain Waters, with about 150 men, to the left of Winchester, to strike the pike leading to Lexington, and, proceeding down that pike as far as possible, to drive in the enemy's pickets, and report back to me that night with what stock he could obtain. From Winchester I sent Colonel McKenzie, with his regiment, to threaten Paris, and, if he found no troops there, to destroy the bridge at that place. At 2 p. m. of the same day, I learned that troops were pouring into Lexington from Hickman Bridge, Louisville, and Cincinnati, and were rapidly being mounted. At 4 p. m. I moved the command toward Irvine, hoping to capture the Fourteenth Kentucky Cavalry, stationed at that place. At 5 o'clock I received a dispatch from Captain Waters that two heavy columns of mounted men, with artillery (one on the turnpike and the other on the dirt road), were driving him back toward Winchester, and were within 8 miles of that place. I immediately dispatched Colonel McKenzie to fall back on Mount Sterling, and thence to go out by way of Pound Gap. Leaving the Louisiana cavalry in my rear, to check the columns pressing Captain Waters, I pressed on to Irvine, with Colonel [H. M.] Ashby's regiment and about 150 of Colonel Goode's. It rained incessantly all night, and the road was very rough.

We reached Irvine at daylight of the 30th, and, crossing Ashby's cavalry 4 miles below town, we routed the enemy, capturing about 150 prisoners, 2 pieces of artillery, 30 wagons, 600 stand of new Enfield rifles, 1,000 new McClellan saddles, bridles, halters, &c., together with large quantities of quartermaster's and commissary stores—boots, shoes, clothing, &c. Before leaving Irvine, the force of the enemy which had been fighting my rear guard all night came up in force on the other side of the Kentucky River, and opened upon me with artillery and small-arms. We held them in check, however, until ready to leave, taking the road to the foot of Big Hill.

We crossed the Richmond and Big Hill road, and reached Paint Lick Bridge early on the morning of the 31st, taking the road toward Lancaster. Shortly after daylight, the enemy, who had been fighting my

rear all night, came up in considerable force, but were repulsed and driven back a mile, with considerable loss. Knowing their object to be to delay until their forces could come up, we moved on, passing through Lancaster about 1 p. m. Lieutenant-Colonel Nixon was at that time in the rear, with six companies of the First Louisiana, and about 1½ miles from Lancaster, on the Stanford pike, was attacked by the enemy in force. He turned and gave them battle, and, I fear, was captured, as I have heard nothing from him since. Colonel Goode and Lieutenant-Colonel Gillespie were both in supporting distance, but, instead of turning to his relief, came on, in disorder, to Dick's River, where I was preparing to make a stand, and assured me they could do nothing with their men. I passed them on, and took the rear with a squad of the Louisiana cavalry and two rifled pieces of Robinson's battery, with which the advance of the enemy was checked.

At about 3.30 o'clock my advance reached Stanford, and found at that place a train of about 200 wagons, guarded by a battalion of infantry. Marshall's battery with the howitzers of Robinson's were run forward, and the town cleared. The wagons, with the exception of about 40, which we moved on to Hall's Gap, were destroyed.

Resting my utterly exhausted men and horses an hour or two at Hall's Gap, we pressed on toward Somerset, which place we reached about daylight the next morning. Finding the Cumberland River unfordable at the usual crossing-places, and all boats destroyed, we moved up the river to an obscure and dangerous ford in the mountains called Smith's Shoals, and commenced crossing the artillery and wagons. Here we were again attacked by the enemy, but held him in check until everything had crossed except one of the rifled guns of Robinson's battery, which capsized, and had to be spiked and abandoned. The mules of the wagon train were unable to draw it up the hill this side of the river, and we were compelled to burn the wagons. The enemy made an attempt to cross, but were repulsed, and at this point gave up the pursuit.

Determined, after the gallant conduct of the batteries, to save them at all hazards, as such men and pieces are invaluable to the service, I sent forward the unarmed men and stragglers to cross the mountains by the shortest practicable route, and with the remainder of my forces I fell back, taking the same route pursued by Colonel Sanders in his late raid into East Tennessee, and by easy marches reached this place on yesterday evening. The column sent across the mountain reached Jacksborough a day or two since, and is now in camp at this place, with the exception of many of the East Tennesseeans, who have scattered and gone to their homes.

We have here about 900 men, exclusive of those sent up the railroad, dismounted, and small parties are continually coming in. I have little doubt that Colonel McKenzie has made his way out, as the road was unobstructed, and the whole force of the enemy (three or four brigades) followed my column. Both of my columns crossing the mountains were fired upon by bushwhackers several [times], but a prompt threat to burn before me on a repetition of the attack caused this to cease.

On the morning of the 29th, Captain Waters captured about 650 mules between Winchester and Lexington, which I kept with me till near Lancaster, when I sent them with a strong guard, by way of Crab Orchard, toward the Cumberland River. When near the river the drivers and guards became alarmed, and the mules were uselessly and shamefully abandoned. There was nothing to prevent their being safely driven out, as the guards and drivers afterward joined my column.

Had this movement been made a few days earlier, or the capture of

General Morgan, which released the large force in his pursuit, been delayed, we could have accomplished everything to be desired. It was with this hope I took the heavy pieces of artillery, and an unfortunate combination of circumstances alone prevented complete success.

My loss will not, I think, exceed 350 men, very few of whom were killed. The straggling of men to their homes is, however, very great, as it was impossible for me to protect the rear and at the same time guard the front, owing to the very small assistance I received from field and company officers of the several commands.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Nixon and those of the First Louisiana Cavalry who protected the rear too much praise cannot be awarded.

To Captains [W. M.] Ford and [W. P.] Owen, Lieutenant [Albert N.] Bradshaw, and Adjutant [R. M.] Bearden, of Ashby's cavalry; Captain [T. A.] Knight, and Lieutenant [J. F.] Bass, of Goode's regiment, and Captain Lusk, of the Fifth North Carolina Battalion, I have to return my thanks for most gallant conduct.

It is with great regret I learn the death of Adjutant [T. F.] Mitchell, of Colonel Goode's regiment. He was a gallant and efficient officer, a brave and fearless gentleman.

To the members of my staff I am indebted for untiring energy and perseverance in the execution of my orders, and to Mr. Thomas W. Bullock, of Kentucky, who volunteered with me for the trip, my especial thanks are due.

The casualties are great, but very small when considering the fact that several times both front and rear were engaged, the front fighting a force almost equal to our whole command, and the rear pressed by one vastly overwhelming. For five days and nights the fighting was incessant, not a half hour of rest at any time intervening. Nothing but the most indomitable bravery and perseverance, without food or rest, upon the part of a portion of the officers and men, saved the entire command.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. SCOTT,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

Maj. V. VON SHELIHA, *Chief of Staff.*

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, August 8, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded. This expedition was sent to Kentucky at the earliest day possible. On account of the condition of the animals and the impossibility of providing corn for them, its departure was necessarily delayed. The objects of the expedition were to cut the enemy's communications; to destroy their trains and supplies; to capture horses, mules, and arms; to send out cattle, if possible, and incidentally to make a diversion in favor of General Morgan. As will be seen from this report, the first part of the expedition was attended with marked success, until the concentration by rail of the enemy's force in greatly superior numbers converted Colonel Scott's success into a partial disaster.

The conduct of some of the subordinate commanders seems to be reprehensible. I have directed a proper investigation of their cases. Examples are needed in such undisciplined cavalry, as is most of that in this department.

It was designed that Preston's cavalry, under Colonel [G. B.] Hodge,

should move in Kentucky simultaneously with Colonel Scott; but a raid of the enemy into General [Samuel] Jones' department near the Salt-Works prevented its departure.

Respectfully,

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General, Commanding.

No. 10.

Report of Col. George W. McKenzie, Fifth Tennessee Cavalry (Confederate).

GENERAL: I herewith submit the report of Colonel McKenzie, of my brigade. He has but just arrived at this place. His safety reduces my loss to less than 200 men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. SCOTT,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *August* 8, 1863.

COLONEL: On July 29, at Winchester, Ky., in obedience to your orders to make a demonstration on Paris, Ky., I arrived there about 4 p. m., charged the enemy's pickets, driving them to the main body. Cannot state positively their strength, but learned from reliable citizens that they were at least 3,000 strong. Subsequently we were informed heavy re-enforcements had arrived, the entire of whom, after my departure, fell into the pursuit of yourself.

About this time I received orders from you to form a junction between Irvine and Winchester, but found it utterly impracticable, as I found it from my own observation, likewise by couriers from you, impossible to join the brigade. I thence proceeded to secure the safety of my command, which consisted of my own regiment, and 100 others belonging to the brigade, retreating via the route herein explained: Passed between Mount Sterling and Booneville, through Jackson, Hazard, Mount Pleasant, and Fulkerson's Gap, into Powell's Valley, where I left my command progressing leisurely in their course to Concord, Tenn. From the time I left Paris, Ky., I met with no impediment or enemy, with the exception of a Federal scouting party of about 50 men, which were routed without difficulty.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. McKENZIE,
Commanding Fifth Tennessee Regiment of Cavalry.

Col. JOHN S. SCOTT,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., August 10, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded as supplement to report of Colonel Scott, of his expedition to Kentucky. His loss, according to his report, is thus reduced below 200, while all accounts show that he inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, both in men and material.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General, Commanding.

JULY 29, 1863.—Skirmish near Fort Donelson, Tenn.

Report of Col. William P. Lyon, Thirteenth Wisconsin Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Fort Donelson, Tenn., July 29, 1863.

CAPTAIN: The telegraph line being down, I have the honor to submit my report by letter.

A party of between 30 and 40 mounted infantry from Clarksville arrived here this morning, having traversed the telegraph line, which is on the south side of, and part of the way some miles from, the river, returning by the same route. When 8 or 10 miles from this post, the party was fired upon from an ambush by a gang, supposed to be Hinson's guerrillas, and scattered. Over 20 of them have already arrived here, and stragglers continue to come in. The lieutenant in command has not been heard from. I think the casualties, from all accounts, are few. One wounded man has reached here. I think the guerrilla party is about 50 strong. I have sent out a strong force of infantry and mounted infantry in pursuit. This gang have their headquarters near Waverly, and they are supported and sustained by the whole community in that vicinity. Waverly is the nest of the vilest and most pestilential set of traitors that live, and the place ought to be destroyed. I find it very difficult to keep up the telegraph wire between this place and Cumberland City. It runs through a country infested with guerrillas, and is cut three or four times a week, usually about 15 miles from here. I beg leave to suggest that the line should be on the north side of the river. That route to Clarksville is 10 miles shorter, and it could be protected there with comparative ease by a few men.

I telegraphed yesterday that I had sent out a scout to ascertain the truth of a report that Forrest and Pillow, with a large force, were in Calloway County, Kentucky. A courier arrived at 2 o'clock this morning from the party. It was on the Tennessee River, 6 miles from Concord (where the force was said to be), but could hear of no troops there. They heard vague and unreliable rumors that there were rebel troops at Paris, also at Murray, in Calloway County. The party has not yet returned.

A force which I sent 20 miles up the river after a rebel force on the north side returned last night. The rebels had left before the arrival of my men, and it was deemed useless to pursue them with infantry, as they were mounted. I learn that some of General Shackelford's cavalry from Hopkinsville are in pursuit of these fellows to-day.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. LYON.

Capt. W. C. RUSSELL, *A. A. G., Reserve Corps, Nashville, Tenn.*

AUGUST 1, 1863.—Expedition from Columbus to Hickman, Ky.

Report of Lieut. Col. Edward H. Mix, Thirty-second Iowa Infantry.

COLUMBUS, KY., *August* 2, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report movements under Special Orders, No. 191, Headquarters District of Columbus, as follows:

At 2 a. m. on the 1st instant, was detailed to command the expedition, consisting of two companies, B and I, Thirty-second Iowa Infantry, under Captains Miller and Hutchison, and one company, Captain Hanson's, Fourth Missouri Cavalry.

I arrived at Hickman on board steamer Crawford about sunrise, and was informed that a party of rebels, estimated at 40 in number, were 6 miles distant. I immediately dispatched Captain Hanson with his command to look them up and follow as rapidly as possible, mounting about one-half the infantry on horses and mules picked up in the town and vicinity. Captain Hanson's movements were so rapid that I did not come up with him, he moving on Troy after finding that the rebels were said to be at that place 200 strong. I immediately sent forward the mounted infantry to his support, the remainder following. Before reaching Troy, was advised by Captain Hanson that the rebels had left and were but 20 in number, also that he would return to Hickman via Union City. Upon this I ordered the infantry back to Hickman, and awaited Captain Hanson's return, which occurred about sunset. Took steamer immediately, and returned to Columbus without casualty.

I deem it my duty to call the attention of the general commanding the district to the fact that many of the loyal men of Hickman and vicinity live in daily fear of their lives at the hands of roving bands of rebels, and spend their nights in the woods and places of concealment. They are very anxious for protection, which seems practicable.

Several loyal men were robbed of horses and arms on the 31st ultimo in that neighborhood. From the examination I made of the country, and the extended scout of Captain Hanson without other results than here stated, I think it safe to say that the country about Hickman cannot be protected from Columbus.

The activity of Captain Hanson and command and the energy and good judgment displayed by him deserve commendation. The infantry command did all that was possible most cheerfully. The heat of the day and the fatigues of the scout were borne without a murmur.

All of which is respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

EDWD. H. MIX.

T. H. HARRIS, *Assistant Adjutant-General, Columbus, Ky.*

AUGUST 4–5, 1863.—Reconnaissance to Rock Island Ferry, Tenn.

Report of Col. Robert H. G. Minty, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, commanding First Brigade, Second Cavalry Division.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
McMinnville, Tenn., August 5, 1863.

SIR: At 4 p. m. yesterday, the 4th instant, I marched with 1,096 men for the purpose of surprising the camp of Colonel Dibrell's regiment at Clark's Mill, 1 mile northwest from Sparta. The rebel pickets were known to be posted at Rock Island Ferry and at the ford at the mouth of Collins River. Scouts reported that there were no pickets at Dillon's Ford. I arrived at Mud Creek, 3 miles from the lower ferry, at 9 p. m., and from thence detached Colonel Klein, with a battalion of the Third Indiana, with orders to cross at Dillon's, move up to the cross-roads at J. Charles', and from there take the pickets at Rock Island and the lower ford in rear. I promised to meet him at the lower ford at 12 o'clock. Dillon's and the lower fords were represented to me as being practicable, in fact, good, whereas they were so impracticable that 5 men could hold either of them against any cavalry force that could be brought against

them; they could shoot men down faster than they could enter the river. Fortunately the rebel pickets at Dillon's Ford ran without making any resistance further than firing one shot. Colonel Klein crossed the river, but made only 14 prisoners. Between 40 and 50 escaped by scattering through the country, and thus frustrated my design of surprising the camp. I therefore recrossed at the lower ford, bringing Colonel Klein's force back with me, and returned to camp at 11.30 this a. m.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. R. P. KENNEDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Cavalry Division.

AUGUST 9, 1863.—Skirmish at Sparta, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. Robert H. G. Minty, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, commanding brigade.
No. 2.—Col. George G. Dibrell, Eighth [Thirteenth] Tennessee Cavalry (Confederate).

No. 1.

Report of Col. Robert H. G. Minty, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, commanding brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
McMinnville, Tenn., August 11, 1863.

SIR: On the 8th instant, having received information that General Dibrell, with between 800 and 900 men, was camped 2 miles south of Sparta, I marched at 3 p. m. with 774 men, hoping to surprise him. I took two days' rations and one day's forage; no wagons or ambulances.

At 11.30 p. m. I arrived at Spencer, and remained long enough for the men to make coffee and feed horses. I crossed Caney Fork at the mouth of Cane Creek, and at break of day struck the rebel pickets about 4 miles south of Sparta, and followed them at a gallop, but arrived at the town without seeing anything of their camp. In town I learned that they had changed camp the evening before, and were then between 3 and 4 miles north of Sparta, on the east bank of the Calfkiller. I pushed forward rapidly, but the pickets, whose horses were fresh, had given notice of our approach, and the rebels were ready to receive us. The Fourth Michigan Cavalry formed the advance guard, and, pushing in at the gallop, dislodged and drove the enemy before the column got up.

General Dibrell fell back across the creek, and took up a strong position on a hill covering a narrow rickety bridge, which was the only means of crossing the creek at this point. Finding a bad, rough ford about a quarter of a mile lower down, I directed Captain McIntyre to cross with the Fourth Regulars, and attack sharply the enemy's right flank. I also directed Major Seibert to support the Regulars with the Seventh Pennsylvania. I then moved to the front with the Fourth Michigan and a battalion of the Third Indiana, but the rebels, although outnumbering us and holding a strong position, difficult of access, would not wait for the attack, but scattered in every direction. The Fourth

Regulars, Seventh Pennsylvania, and Third Indiana scoured the country for about 3 miles, but their horses were too tired to overtake the freshly mounted rebels.

Our loss, I regret to say, was heavy, but it was confined exclusively to the Fourth Michigan, the only regiment engaged, and which had only 115 men out. We killed 1 lieutenant and 13 men and took 1 lieutenant and 9 men prisoners.

I remained at Sparta until 1 p. m., and then returned to camp, where I arrived at 12.30 p. m. on the 10th instant.

Inclosed I hand you return of casualties.*

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. R. P. KENNEDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Cavalry Division.

No. 2.

Report of Col. George G. Dibrell, Eighth [Thirteenth] Tennessee Cavalry (Confederate).

SPARTA, *August* 18, 1863.

In obedience to orders from General Forrest, I left Chattanooga on July 27 with the Eighth [Thirteenth] Tennessee Cavalry; moved across Waldron's Ridge and Cumberland Mountains to Sparta, arriving here on the 29th. My instructions were to watch and report the movements of General Rosecrans' army, one corps of which was at McMinnville, 26 miles from this place. I sent scouts into the lines of the enemy, and harassed their foraging and scouting parties, capturing a few prisoners and horses.

On the morning of the 9th instant, my pickets that were 8 miles from camp on the road to Spencer were attacked by the brigade of Colonel Minty, and a lively race ensued to camp. Captain [Jefferson] Leftwich, who was in command of the pickets, managed the retreat splendidly, holding the advance of the enemy in check and keeping his men well up until they reached camp. The regiment was encamped upon my own farm, 2 miles north of Sparta. We heard the firing before the courier arrived, just at daylight. Saddled as quickly as possible; sent Captain [Hamilton] McGinnis with his company to meet and check the enemy while we fell back with the regiment across Wild Cat Creek, which, with its deep banks and a mill pond above the bridge, was only passable at the bridge. The enemy were in full speed, and before we could get into position were pressing our rear, having met and routed McGinnis and his company. I took position in front of the bridge with Companies G and K, and sent the balance of the regiment, under D. A. Allison, acting adjutant, to form a line from us to the Calfkiller River, with instructions not to fire a gun until we opened at the bridge. The enemy had to enter an open space between the Wild Cat Creek and a large fence, and pass up some 200 or 300 yards to the bridge. When their advance reached the bridge, we opened upon them, and then the whole regiment opened. They were yelling and charging at full speed, and the open space above referred to was full of them. Our gallant

* Report of casualties shows 1 officer and 4 men of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry wounded.

boys raised the yell as they poured volley after volley into them, until they retreated in great confusion out of the trap into which we had drawn them. They soon rallied and charged us again, said to be by the Fourth Regulars, but we soon repulsed them. They then attempted a charge on foot, but were again repulsed. They then sent a party across the Calfkiller River to gain our rear, but I had anticipated them, and they were soon driven back. We skirmished awhile, and knowing my force was too small to contend long with a full brigade (we had not over 300 men present), I decided to fall back about 1 mile to the mouth of Blue Spring Creek, where our position would be strengthened, and did so; but the enemy declined to follow us, when we soon learned they were withdrawing; we gave pursuit, and followed them to the Caney Fork River, a distance of 18 miles, but could not overtake them. The enemy left 20 dead horses and 12 dead men, and had a large number wounded. Our loss was 4 wounded and 8 captured.

During the fight I was re-enforced by Champ. Ferguson with a part of his company and by several citizens. By the time the fight was over, the ladies in the neighborhood had cooked and sent to us a breakfast for the entire regiment, which was highly prized, as we had been driven from our camps before anything could be prepared. Colonel Minty had four regiments in his brigade, and was very angry with his Union guides for bringing him into such a place as we fought him. This caused us to be cautious.

* * * * * * *

G. G. DIBRELL,
Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. J. P. STRANGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

---

*ALTERNATE DESIGNATIONS OF ORGANIZATIONS MENTIONED IN THIS VOLUME.**

Abbott's (Ephraim P.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Battalion, Battery A.*
Abeel's (Alfred) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Adams' (Samuel) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 33d Regiment.*
Adams' (Silas) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Aldrich's (Simeon C.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 44th Regiment.*
Aleshire's (Charles C.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 18th Battery.*
Alexander's (G. S.) **Cavalry.** See *Basil W. Duke's Cavalry.*
Alexander's (John W. S.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Allen's (Thomas G.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 80th Regiment.*
Allen's (W. W.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Anderson Cavalry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Anderson's (Nicholas L.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Anderson's (R. W.) **Artillery.** See *Thomas H. Dawson's Artillery.*
Anderson's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 60th Regiment.*
Andrew's (William W.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 21st Battery.*
Ashby's (H. M.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Askew's (Frank) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Baird's (John P.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 85th Regiment.*
Ballentine's (John G.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops.*
Banning's (Henry B.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 121st Regiment.*

*References are to index following.

Barker's (John D.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Barnett's (Charles M.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery I.*
Barrett's (Wallace W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 44th Regiment.*
Barteau's (C. R.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Bartleson's (Frederick A.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 100th Regiment.*
Bassford's (Stephen A.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 94th Regiment.*
Beck's (Arnold) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Beebe's (Yates V.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 10th Battery.*
Belding's (Edmund B.) **Artillery.** See *Wilbur F. Goodspeed's Artillery.*
Bemus' (George H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 58th Regiment, Militia.*
Bennett's (John E.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 75th Regiment.*
Berry's (William W.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*
Biddle's (James) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 71st Regiment.*
Biffle's (Jacob B.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Bingham's (George B.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Blackburn's (Joseph H.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*
Blakeley's (Archibald) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 78th Regiment.*
Bloodgood's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Bonnaffon's (Augustus B.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 78th Regiment.*
Boone's (William P.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 28th Regiment.*
Bowen's (William D.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
Bowles' (James W.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Bowman's Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 14th Regiment.*
Boyle's (John) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 9th Regiment.*
Bradley's (Cullen) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 6th Battery.*
Bradshaw's (J. H.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 2d Battalion, Rifles.*
Bragg's Escort Cavalry. See *Guy Dreux's Cavalry.*
Branch's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Breckenridge's (W. K. M.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Breckinridge's (W. C. P.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 9th Regiment.*
Bridges' (Lyman) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops.*
Bristow's (Benjamin H.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*
Broocks' (John H.) **Cavalry.** See *Whitfield's Legion.*
Browns' (John M.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
Brown Horse Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Brownlow's (James P.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Buckner's (Allen) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 79th Regiment.*
Bullock's (R. S.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*
Burke's (Joseph W.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Burkham's (J. H.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 12th Regiment, Indiana Legion.*
Butler's (J. R.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
Butler's (Thomas H.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Byrd's (Robert K.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Cahill's (James B.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Cain's (Robert E.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*
Caldwell's (William W.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 81st Regiment*
Cameron's (James C.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Capron's (Horace) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Carey's (Oliver H. P.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 36th Regiment.*
Carlin's (John) **Artillery.** See *West Virginia Troops, Battery D.*
Carmichael's (Eagleton) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Carr's (Henry M.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 72d Regiment.*
Carroll's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Carter's (James E.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Carter's (James P. T.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*

Carter's (Nathan) **Cavalry.** See *De Witt C. Douglass' Cavalry.*
Case's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 129th Regiment.*
Casey's (Thomas S.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 110th Regiment.*
Caswell's (T. D.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Georgia Troops, 4th Battalion.*
Champion's (Thomas E.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 96th Regiment.*
Chandler's (William P.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Chapman's (Charles W.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 74th Regiment.*
Chapman's (James F.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Chenault's (D. W.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 11th Regiment.*
Chicago Board of Trade Artillery. See *Illinois Troops.*
Christopher's (Alexander C.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Church's (Josiah W.) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 4th Battery.*
Clancy's (Charles W.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 52d Regiment.*
Clark Artillery. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
Clements' (Robert) **Pioneers.** See *Union Troops, Pioneer Brigade, 3d Battalion.*
Clifford's (James) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Cluke's (R. S.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*
Cobb's (P. A.) **Cavalry.** See *H. M. Ashby's Cavalry.*
Cockerill's (A. T. M.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Cockerill's (Daniel T.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery F.*
Comly's (James M.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Conrad's (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 15th Regiment.*
Cook's (Chauncey L.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Coolidge's (Sidney) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 16th Regiment, 1st Battalion.*
Cooper's (Wickliffe) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Couch's (Reuben C.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*
Cox's (N. N.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Cram's (George H.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 9th Regiment.*
Crawford's (R. Clay) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Battalion, Battery B.*
Crittenden's (Eugene W.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 12th Regiment.*
Croxton's (John T.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Culver's (Joshua B.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Cushing's (Harry C.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery H.*
Darden's (P.) **Artillery.** See *Jefferson Artillery.*
Davis' (John R.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Dawson's (Thomas H.) **Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops.*
Day's (G. W.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 12th Battalion.*
Delaney's (Dennis) **Cavalry.** See *William B. Harrison's Cavalry.*
De Moss' (William E.) **Cavalry.** See *N. N. Cox's Cavalry.*
Denning's (Benjamin F.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 22d Battery.*
Deweese's (John T.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Dibrell's (George G.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Dick's (Jacob C.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 86th Regiment.*
Dick's (Samuel B.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 56th Regiment, Militia.*
Dickerson's (Christopher J.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Dickey's (Frank W.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Dilworth's (Caleb J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 85th Regiment.*
Doan's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 101st Regiment.*
Dobb's (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Dorsey's (Stephen W.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
Douglass' (De Witt C.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Dow's (T. T.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 112th Regiment.*
Dowling's (Patrick H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 111th Regiment.*
Dreux's (Guy) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops.*

Drye's (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Dubois Cavalry. See *Ohio Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Dufficy's (John P.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Duke's (Basil W.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Dunlap's (Henry C.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Dunn's (David M.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Durell's (George W.) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery D.*
Dustin's (Daniel) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 105th Regiment.*
Dysart's (Alexander P.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Earle's (S. G.) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Eckdall's (Jonas) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery H.*
Edmondson's (J. H.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Eggleston's (B. B.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Elgin Artillery. See *Illinois Troops.*
Ellis' (John) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Ely's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Ely's (John J.) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 5th Battery.*
Enyart's (David A.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Este's (George P.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Estep's (George) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 8th Battery.*
Eufaula Artillery. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Everett's (P. M.) **Mounted Rifles.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 3d Battalion.*
Faulkner's (John K.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*
Fearing's (Benjamin D.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 92d Regiment.*
Featherston's (L.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Finley's (J. J.) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Fitzsimmons' (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Flanagan's (William M.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Flansburg's (David) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 4th Battery.*
Flood's (James P.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery C.*
Floyd's (W. W.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 17th Regiment.*
Foley's (James L.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
Folk's (George N.) **Cavalry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 7th Battalion.*
Footman's (W. M.) **Cavalry.** See *Florida Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Forrest's Escort Cavalry. See *Forrest Guards.*
Forrest Guards Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Fowler's (Frederick) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Foy's (James C.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 23d Regiment.*
Frambes' (Granville A.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 59th Regiment.*
Freeman's (S. L.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Fulton's (John S.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 44th Regiment.*
Funkhouser's (John J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 98th Regiment.*
Galbraith's (Robert) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*
Gallagher's (Thomas F.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 54th Regiment, Militia.*
Gano's (R. M.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*
Gardner's (George Q.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 5th Battery.*
Garrard's (Israel) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Gavin's (James) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 104th Regiment, Minute Men.*
George's (James) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Gilbert's (Franklin T.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Gilbert's (Henry C.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Gillem's (Alvan C.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
Gillespie's (H. C.) **Cavalry.** See *H. M. Ashby's Cavalry.*
Gilmer's (Daniel H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 38th Regiment.*
Gilmore's (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops.*

Gibson's (William H.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 49th Regiment.*
Given's (Josiah) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 74th Regiment.*
Given's (William) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 102d Regiment.*
Glass' (Jacob) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Gleason's (Newell) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 87th Regiment.*
Glenn's (William H.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 89th Regiment.*
Godley's (John C.) Cavalry. See *Michigan Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Goldthwaite's (R. W.) Artillery. See *Henry C. Semple's Artillery.*
Goode's (C. T.) Cavalry. See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 10th Regiment.*
Gooding's (Michael) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Goodspeed's (Wilbur F.) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
Gordon's (James) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Govan's (D. C.) Infantry. See *Arkansas Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Governor's Guards Infantry. See *Ohio Troops.*
Graham's (Felix W.) Cavalry. See *Indiana Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Graham's (Milton) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 11th Regiment.*
Grebe's (M. M. R. William) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Griffin's (Daniel F.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 38th Regiment.*
Griffith's (J. W.) Cavalry. See *J. R. Butler's Cavalry.*
Grosskopff's (Edward) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 20th Battery.*
Grosvenor's (Charles H.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Gwynne's (Llewellyn) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Hall's (Truman W.) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 13th Battery.*
Ham's (C. C.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 12th Regiment.*
Hamilton's (O. P.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Hammond's (John W.) Artillery.* See *John W. Hammond.*
Hamrick's (Thomas H.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 23d Regiment.*
Hancock's (Oscar W.) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 20th Battery.*
Hannon's (M. W.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, 53d Regiment.*
Hanson's (Ferdinand) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Hanson's (Charles S.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 20th Regiment.*
Harmon's (Oscar F.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 125th Regiment.*
Harney's (Selby) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 34th Regiment.*
Harris' (Samuel J.) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 19th Battery.*
Harrison's (Benjamin) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 70th Regiment.*
Harrison's (Thomas J.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 39th Regiment.*
Harrison's (William B.) Cavalry. See *West Virginia Troops.*
Hart's (John R.) Cavalry. See *Georgia Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Hathaway's (Gilbert) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 73d Regiment.*
Haugh's (Joseph R.) Cavalry. See *Indiana Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Haymond's (Henry) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 18th Regiment, 2d Battalion.*
Haynes' (William E.) Cavalry. See *Ohio Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Hays' (William H.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
Helmrich's (Gustav von) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Henderson's (James M.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Henry's (Albert P.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 15th Regiment.*
Henry Rifles Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 12th Regiment.*
Henshaw's (Edward C.) Artillery. See *Illinois Troops.*
Herrick's (Thomas P.) Cavalry. See *Kansas Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Herriott's (G. F.) Cavalry. See *Indiana Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Hescock's (Henry) Artillery. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Hewett's (John M.) Artillery. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, Battery B.*
Hobart's (Harrison) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Hoblitzell's (William T.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*

* Improvised.

Holeman's (A. W.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 12th Regiment.*
Holloway's (James H.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*
Horner's (John W.) Infantry. See *Michigan Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Hoskins' (William A.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 12th Regiment.*
Hotchkiss' (Charles T.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 89th Regiment.*
Howland's (Horace) Cavalry. See *Ohio Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Hughs' (J. M.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 25th Regiment.*
Hull's (James S.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 37th Regiment.*
Humphrey's (George) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 88th Regiment.*
Hunter's (Morton C.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 82d Regiment.*
Hurd's (Orrin D.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Huwald's (G. A.) Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Indiana Legion. See *Indiana Troops.*
Inge's (W. M.) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops, 12th Battalion.*
Innes' (William P.) Engineers. See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Irons' (David D.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 86th Regiment.*
Jacob's (Richard T.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 9th Regiment.*
Jarvis' (Dwight, jr.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Jefferson Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops.*
Jenkins' (Thomas F.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 53d Regiment.*
Jennings' (W. H.) Cavalry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Johnson's (Adam R.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 10th Regiment.*
Johnson's (Ole C.) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Jones' (Bush) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 9th Battalion.*
Jones' (D. W.) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Jones' (Edward P.) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Jones' (Fielder A.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 39th Regiment.*
Jones' (William G.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 36th Regiment.*
Jordan's (Henry) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Jordan's (Thomas J.) Cavalry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Josey's (J. E.) Infantry. See *Arkansas Troops, 13th and 15th Regiments.*
Kammerling's (Gustave) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Keeble's (R. H.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 23d Regiment.*
Kelly's (John H.) Infantry. See *Arkansas Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Kemper's (Milton) Engineers. See *Union Troops, Pioneer Brigade, 4th Battalion.*
Kennedy's (George H.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 65th Regiment.*
Kennett's (Henry G.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 79th Regiment.*
Kensel's (George A.) Artillery. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery H.*
Kerr's (James B.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 74th Regiment.*
Keteltas' (Henry) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 15th Regiment, 1st Battalion.*
King's (Houston) Artillery. See *Clark Artillery.*
Kinman's (William) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 115th Regiment.*
Kirby's (Isaac M.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 101st Regiment.*
Kirkpatrick's (J. D.) Cavalry. See *W. W. Ward's Cavalry.*
Klein's (Robert) Cavalry. See *Indiana Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Knefler's (Frederick) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 79th Regiment.*
Konkle's (Andrew J.) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
La Grange's (Oscar H.) Cavalry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Lamborn's (Charles B.) Cavalry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Lane's (John Q.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 97th Regiment.*
Lane's (Philander P.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Langdon's (E. Bassett) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Langen's (Edward) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Larrabee's (Charles H.) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Lasselle's (William P.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 9th Regiment.*

Law's (Jesse S.) Artillery.* See *Jesse S. Law.*
Lawson's (Orris A.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Leaming's (Henry) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Leeson (M. D.) Cavalry. See *Indiana Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Le Favour's (Heber) Infantry. See *Michigan Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Lemert's (W. C.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 86th Regiment.*
Lennard's (George W.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 57th Regiment.*
Lewis' (James H.) Cavalry. See *J. T. Wheeler's Cavalry.*
Lillard's (John M.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 26th Regiment.*
Lilly's (Eli) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 18th Battery.*
Lister's (Frederick W.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 31st Regiment.*
Livingston's (Cortland) Artillery. See *Wisconsin Troops, 3d Battery.*
Lloyd's (Henry C.) Artillery. See *Andrew J. Konkle's Artillery.*
Locher's (Michael H.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 79th Regiment.*
Long's (Charles L. H.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Long's (Eli) Cavalry. See *Ohio Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Loomis' (C. O.) Artillery. See *Michigan Troops, 1st Battery.*
Louisville Legion Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*
Love's (S. Palace) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 11th Regiment.*
Lum's (Charles M.) Infantry. See *Michigan Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Lusk's (Virgil S.) Cavalry. See *North Carolina Troops, 5th Battalion.*
McAdoo's (H. M.) Artillery. See *Frank Maney's Artillery.*
McCann's (Richard) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
McClain's (Richard W.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 51st Regiment.*
McClelland's (James S.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 25th Regiment.*
McComb's (R. B.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 55th Regiment, Militia.*
McConnell's (Henry K.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 71st Regiment.*
McCook's (Anson G.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 2d Regiment.*
McCreery's (William B.) Infantry. See *Michigan Troops, 21st Regiment.*
McIlvain's (Alexander) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 64th Regiment.*
McIntire's (William T. B.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 42d Regiment.*
McIntyre's (James B.) Cavalry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment.*
McKenzie's (George W.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
McKenzie's (W. J.) Artillery. See *Eufaula Artillery.*
McLemore's (William S.) Cavalry. See *James W. Starnes' Cavalry.*
McMullin's (James R.) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Battery.*
Malone's (James C., jr.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 14th Battalion.*
Maltby's (Ralph R.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
Manderson's (Charles F.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Maney's (Frank) Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Marsh's (J. E.) Artillery.* See *J. E. Marsh.*
Marshall's (Alexander) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Marshall's (W. R.) Artillery. See *Brown Horse Artillery.*
Martin's (John A.) Infantry. See *Kansas Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Matchett's (Charles G.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Mathews' (Peter) Cavalry. See *Ohio Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Mattingley's (Ignatius E.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 26th Regiment.*
May's (A. J.) Mounted Rifles. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate.*
Mayhew's (James D.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*
Megrue's (C. G.) Cavalry. See *Ohio Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Mehringer's (John) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 91st Regiment.*
Mersy's (August) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Mihalotzy's (Geza) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Miles' (Jonathan R.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 27th Regiment.*

* Improvised.

Miller's (Abram O.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 72d Regiment.*
Miller's (John B.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery M.*
Miller's (J. McClelland) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Miller's (Silas) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 36th Regiment.*
Milward's (Hubbard K.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 18th Regiment.*
Mims' (A. L.) **Cavalry.** See *G. W. McKenzie's Cavalry.*
Mims' (David A.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 39th Regiment.*
Mississippi Marine Brigade. See *Missouri Troops, Union.*
Mitchell's (A. O.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 44th Regiment.*
Mix's (Frank W.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Mizner's (Henry R.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Monroe's (James) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 123d Regiment.*
Moore's (Absalom B.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 104th Regiment.*
Moore's (A. S.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 44th Regiment.*
Moore's (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 58th Regiment.*
Moore's (Marshall F.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 69th Regiment.*
Moore's (Orlando H.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Moore's (Oscar F.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Morgan's (R. C.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate.*
Morrison's (Alfred) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 5th Battery.*
Morrison's (J. J.) **Cavalry.** See *Georgia Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Morton's (Charles H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 84th Regiment.*
Morton's (Charles H.) **Infantry.*** See *Illinois Troops, 110th Regiment.*
Morton's (J. W., jr.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Mudge's (Melvin) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Murphy's (John) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*
Murray's (Douglas A.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Murray's (Eli H.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Myers' (James H.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 23d Battery.*
Naylor's (William A.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 10th Battery.*
Neibling's (James M.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Neil's (Henry M.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 22d Battery.*
Newell's (Nathaniel M.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Nicholas' (Thomas P.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Nixon's (James O.) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Norton's (Augustus) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 7th Regiment.*
O'Connell's (William) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment.*
Opdycke's (Emerson) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 125th Regiment.*
Osborne's (Milton A.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 20th Battery.*
Osburn's (N.) **Artillery.** See *Daniel T. Cockerill's Artillery.*
Otis' (Elmer) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment.*
Owen's (W. P.) **Cavalry.** See *H. M. Ashby's Cavalry.*
Paramore's (James W.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Park's (Josiah B.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Parkhurst's (John G.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Parsons' (Charles C.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery H.*
Patrick's (Matthewson T.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Patten's (Thomas J.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Patterson's (Josiah) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*
Payne's (Oliver H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 124th Regiment.*
Pearce's (John S.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 98th Regiment.*
Perkins' (George T.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 105th Regiment.*
Phelps' (Edward H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 38th Regiment.*
Phillips' (Jesse J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 9th Regiment.*

* Temporarily commanding.

Pickands' (James) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 124th Regiment.*
Pickens' (Samuel W.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Pickett's (George B.) **Sappers and Miners.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars.*
Piepho's (Carlo) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 108th Regiment.*
Pinson's (R. A.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Pioneer Brigade. See *Union Troops, also James St. C. Morton.*
Platter's (John A.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Plummer's (Augustus H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 19th Regiment, 1st Battalion.*
Polk's (James H.) **Cavalry.** See *J. T. Wheeler's Cavalry.*
Porter's (James R.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 57th Regiment, Militia.*
Powell's (William H.) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Prather's (John S.) **Cavalry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 8th Regiment.*
Presson's (William A.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 73d Regiment.*
Price's (Samuel W.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 21st Regiment.*
Pugh's (John L.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Purington's (George A.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Raffen's (Alexander W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Rankin's (Richard C.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Ray's (Daniel M.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Raymond's (Samuel B.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 51st Regiment.*
Richardson's (Henry) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Riley's (William E.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 11th Regiment.*
Rippey's (Charles H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 90th Regiment.*
Robie's (Oliver P.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Robinson's (George) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 3d Battery.*
Robinson's (Milton S.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 75th Regiment.*
Robinson's (N. T. N.) **Artillery.** See *Louisiana Troops.*
Rodgers' (Andrew F.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 80th Regiment.*
Rodgers' (Robert E.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Roper's (William P.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Rose's (Thomas E.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 77th Regiment.*
Ross' (George E.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 45th Regiment.*
Ross' (L. S.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Rudler's (A. F.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 37th Regiment.*
Rue's (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 9th Regiment.*
Runkle's (Benjamin P.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 45th Regiment.*
Russell's (A. A.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
Russell's (Francis L.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery M.*
Sanders' (E. J.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 17th Battalion.*
Schultz's (Frederick) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery M.*
Scobey's (John S.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 68th Regiment.*
Scott's (Elias F.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 45th Regiment.*
Scott's (James N.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Scott's (John) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Scott's (John S.) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Sedgewick's (Thomas D.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Sehlen's (John C. H. von) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 15th Battery.*
Seibert's (James J.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Seidel's (Charles B.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Semple's (Henry C.) **Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Shackelford's (George T.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Shafter's (William R.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Sheets' (Benjamin F.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 92d Regiment.*
Sherman's (Francis T.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 88th Regiment.*

Sherwood's (Isaac R.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 111th Regiment.*
Shields' (Joseph C.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 19th Battery.*
Shuler's (Lawrence S.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 103d Regiment, Minute Men.*
Simonson's (Peter) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 5th Battery.*
Sims' (Joseph A.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Sipes' (William B.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Smith's (Arthur A.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 83d Regiment.*
Smith's (Baxter) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Smith's (Charles C.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Smith's (Correl) **Pioneers.** See *Union Troops, Pioneer Brigade, 2d Battalion.*
Smith's (D. D.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*
Smith's (D. H.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*
Smith's (Frank G.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery I.*
Smith's (Franklin C.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 102d Regiment.*
Smith's (George P.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 129th Regiment.*
Smith's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 18th Regiment, 1st Battalion.*
Smith's (J. F.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops.*
Smith's (John T.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 31st Regiment.*
Smith's (W. Huntington) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Snelling's (David R.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*
Snyder's (Peter) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, 6th and 7th Regiments.*
Southwick's (Daniel K.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*
Spencer's (George W.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery M.*
Squire's (Watson C.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Ohio Troops, 7th Company.*
Squires' (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Standart's (William E.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
Starke's (P. B.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Starnes' (James W.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Steele's (Theophilus) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*
Steinecke's (Herman) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 80th Regiment.*
Stephens' (Meshack) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Stevens' (Alanson J.) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery B.*
Stevens' (Sylvanus H.) **Artillery.** See *James H. Stokes' Artillery.*
Stewart's (Charles J.) **Pioneers.** See *Union Troops, Pioneer Brigade, 1st Battalion.*
Stewart's (Robert R.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Stewart's (William S.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 65th Regiment.*
Stiles' (Henry E.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 8th Battery.*
Stiles' (Israel N.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 63d Regiment.*
Stokes' (James H.) **Artillery.** See *Chicago Board of Trade Artillery.*
Stokes' (William B.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*
Stone's (A. B.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Stout's (Alexander M.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 17th Regiment.*
Strong's (Hiram) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 93d Regiment.*
Sullivan's (Thomas W.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment.*
Suman's (Isaac C. B.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Sutermeister's (Arnold) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 11th Battery.*
Swaine's (Peter T.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 99th Regiment.*
Swallow's (George R.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 7th Battery.*
Swanwick's (Francis) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Swett's (Charles) **Artillery.** See *Warren Light Artillery.*
Tafel's (Gustavus) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 106th Regiment.*
Tannrath's (Benjamin) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery I*
Taylor's (Jacob E.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Taylor's (Marion C.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 15th Regiment.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **Fourth Cavalry.** See *James W. Starnes' Cavalry.*

Thomason's (Z.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Thompson's (R.) Cavalry. See *Georgia Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Tillson's (John) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Toland's (John T.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Tolles' (William R.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 105th Regiment.*
Tolton's (Joseph B.) Cavalry. See *Michigan Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Topping's (E. Hibbard) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 110th Regiment.*
Torr's (William H.) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 15th Battery.*
Trezevant's (E. B.) Cavalry. See *N. N. Cox's Cavalry.*
Trigg's (R. C.) Infantry. See *Virginia Troops, 54th Regiment.*
Tripp's (Hagerman) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Trusler's (Nelson) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 84th Regiment.*
Turley's (John A.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 91st Regiment.*
Tyler's (R. C.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 15th and 37th Regiments.*
Utley's (William L.) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Van Pelt's (George W.) Artillery. See *Michigan Troops, 1st Battery.*
Van Vleck's (Carter) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 78th Regiment.*
Waller's (Thomas B.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 20th Regiment.*
Walworth's (Nathan H.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 42d Regiment.*
Ward's (Durbin) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Ward's (W. W.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Warner's (Darius B.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 113th Regiment.*
Warren Light Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops.*
Waters' (Louis H.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 84th Regiment.*
Waters' (T.) Cavalry. See *William B. Stokes' Cavalry, Union.*
Watkins' (Louis D.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Watts' (Elijah S.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Way's (William B.) Cavalry. See *Michigan Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Weatherford's (James W.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*
Weatherwax's (John M.) Cavalry. See *Michigan Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Welch's (David E.) Cavalry. See *Ohio Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Welker's (Frederick) Artillery. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery H.*
Wheeler's (J. T.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Whitaker's (Walter C.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Whitbeck's (Horatio N.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 65th Regiment.*
White's (James E.) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 12th Battery.*
Whitfield's Legion Cavalry. See *Texas Troops.*
Wiggins' (J. H.) Artillery. See *Arkansas Troops.*
Wiley's (Aquila) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 41st Regiment.*
Wilson's (H. B.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 44th Regiment.*
Wiltsie's (Wendell D.) Infantry. See *Michigan Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Winters' (Joshua C.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 59th Regiment.*
Wolfley's (Lewis) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Wolford's (Frank) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Woodbury's (Albert) Artillery. See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Battery.*
Wood's (Gustavus A.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 15th and 51st Regiments.*
Woods' (William Henry) Artillery. See *Eufaula Artillery.*
Woodward's (T. G.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Wormer's (Grover S.) Cavalry. See *Michigan Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Wright's (Edward M.) Artillery. See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*
Wyly's (B. F.) Artillery. See *Georgia Troops, 9th Battalion, Battery E.*
York's (Harrison B.) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 9th Battery.*

INDEX.

Brigades, Divisions, Corps, Armies, and improvised organizations are "Mentioned" under name of commanding officer; State and other organizations under their official designation. (See Alternate Designations, pp. 848-858.)

Page.

Abbott, Ephraim P. Mentioned 417

Abeel, Alfred.
Mentioned 560, 562
Report of action at Shelbyville, Tenn., June 27, 1863 562

Aberdeen, Ohio, Comdg. Officer at. Correspondence with Edward H. Hobson. 756

Adae, Carl A. G. Mentioned 67, 556, 568

Adams, U. S. S. Mentioned 280

Adams, Adam. Mentioned 119

Adams, Hamlet B.
Mentioned 88-90, 99
Report of expedition toward Spring Hill, Tenn., March 4-5, 1863 94

Adams, Isaac W. Mentioned 382

Adams, J. Q. Mentioned 280

Adams, Silas. Mentioned 172, 354, 371, 372, 641, 642, 644, 660, 684, 832

Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A. Correspondence with W. T. H. Brooks. 800, 801, 805

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A. Correspondence with
Bragg, Braxton 294, 295
Buckner, Simon B 384, 842, 843

Aiken, Dudley. Mentioned 266

Alabama Troops. Mentioned. (Confederate.)
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **Eufaula**, 603-606, 610-614; **Semple's**, 587, 598.
Cavalry—*Battalions:* **Thomason's**, 277; **14th**, 66, 160. *Regiments:* **1st**, 135-137, 336, 340, 343, 346; **2d**, 136, 137; **3d**, 140; **4th**, 135, 379, 380; **5th**, 240; **7th**, 544; **51st**, 28, 544, 574; **53d**, 119, 195.
Infantry—*Battalions:* **9th**, 604, 611, 613, 614. *Regiments:* **33d**, 590; **41st**, 272.

Alabama Troops. Mentioned. (Union.)
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **1st**, 247, 250, 251, 253, 254, 258.

Alcorn's Distillery, near Monticello, Ky. Skirmish at, May 9, 1863.
Communications from Jeremiah T. Boyle 298
Report of Wendell D. Wiltsie 307
See also
April 26-May 12, 1863.
Monticello, Ky. Expedition to. Reports of
Bullock, R. S.
Chenault, D. W.
Jacob, Richard T.
Manson, Mahlon D.
Southeastern Kentucky. Operations in. Report of
Smith, W. Huntington.

Page.
Alden, Henry N. Mentioned 480
Aldrich, Simeon C. Mentioned 415
Aleshire, Charles C.
Mentioned 80, 84, 89, 99, 105, 416, 539, 544, 557
Report of expedition toward Spring Hill, Tenn., March 4–5, 1863 113
Alexander, Captain. Mentioned 828
Alexander, G. S. Mentioned 708, 715, 721
Alexander, John W. S. Mentioned 413, 470, 479, 480
Alexandria, Tenn. Expedition to, Feb. 3–5, 1863. See *Murfreesborough, Tenn. Expedition from, Feb. 3–5, 1863.*
Algee, James B. Mentioned 353
Alice Dean, Steamer. Mentioned 659, 709
Allen, Charles T. Mentioned 302, 305–308
Allen, E. M. Mentioned 266
Allen, James. Mentioned 228, 229
Allen, Thomas G. Mentioned 155
Allen, W. W. Mentioned 340
Allison, Captain. Mentioned 194
Allison, D. A. Mentioned 847
Alston, R. A. Mentioned 648, 703
Anderson, Tenn. Reconnaissance to, July 11–14, 1863. Report of Joseph Conrad 824
Anderson, C. W. Mentioned 192
Anderson, J. B.
Mentioned 583
Report of skirmish at Negro Head Cut, Ky., April 27, 1863 325
Anderson, Nicholas L. Mentioned 415
Anderson, Paul F. Mentioned 198, 589
Anderson, R. Mentioned 44
Anderson, R. W. Mentioned 607
Anderson, William B. Mentioned 416
Anderson, W. P. Correspondence with Ambrose E. Burnside 764
Andress, G. M. D. Mentioned 566
Andrew, William W. Mentioned 413
Angel, William W. Mentioned 369
Antioch Station, Tenn. Affair at, April 10, 1863. Reports of
Dickerson, Christopher J 217
Este, George P 216
See also *reports of Wheeler*, p. 218; *Wharton*, p. 220.
Appel, Charles A. Mentioned 83
Arkansas. U. S. Grant assumes command of all troops in, within reach of his orders 1
Arkansas Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **Wiggins'**, 533, 534.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **3d**, 116, 119, 122, 124, 239.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **2d**, 479, 480, 508, 589–593, 595–597, 600, 601; **5th**, 462, 465, 469, 508, 588, 589, 592–597, 599, 600; **6th**, 589, 590, 592, 593, 596, 597, 600; **7th**, 589, 590, 592, 596, 597, 600; **8th**, 508, 589, 591, 597–599; **13th**, 508, 588, 589, 591–597, 599, 600; **15th**, 462, 465, 469, 481, 508, 588, 589, 592–597, 599, 600.
Arms, Ammunition, etc. Supplies of. See *Munitions of War.*
Armstrong, Frank C.
Mentioned 88–90, 103, 116, 117, 119, 120, 122, 130, 135, 184, 187, 188, 190, 193, 199, 239, 359–362, 827
Report of action at Brentwood and Little Harpeth River, March 25, 1863 .. 189

Page.

Army Corps, 9th.
Burnside, Ambrose E., resumes command of the 2
Parke, John G.
Assumes command of the 2
Resumes command of the 4
Transfer of, to
Kentucky, from Vicksburg, Miss 6
Ohio, Department of the, from Virginia 152
Vicksburg, Miss., from Kentucky 4
Willcox, Orlando B., assigned (temporarily) to command of 3
Army Corps, 21st, Department of the Cumberland. Thomas J. Wood, assigned (temporarily) to command of 1
Army Corps, 23d. George L. Hartsuff, assumes command of the 4
Army Corps, Hardee's, Army of Tennessee.
Designation changed to Hill's Corps 5
Hardee, William J., superseded by D. H. Hill 5
Army Corps, Hill's, Army of Tennessee. Daniel H. Hill, assigned to command of 5
Army Corps, Van Dorn's, Army of Tennessee. Constituted 2
Army Corps, Wheeler's, Army of Tennessee. Constituted 2
Army Headquarters. Correspondence with
Burnside, Ambrose E 170, 263, 636
Rosecrans, W. S 8–10
Arnold, W. T. Mentioned 266
Arthur, Alfred. Mentioned 678
Arthur, W. C. Mentioned 541
Asboth, Alexander.
Correspondence with
Bonner, J. C 826
Buford, N. B 709, 715, 774
Burnside, Ambrose E 709
Campbell, H. S., *et al* 825
Pennock, A. M 710, 715
Mentioned 632, 823
Reports of
Hickman, Ky. Occupation of, July 15–16, 1863 825
Lexington, Tenn. Skirmish near, June 29, 1863 ..... 628, 629
Obion Plank Road Crossing, Tenn. Affair at, May —, 1863 329
Union City, Tenn. Capture of outpost at, July 10, 1863 822
Ashby, H. M. Mentioned 172, 173, 829
Askew, Frank.
Mentioned 413, 486, 489
Report of skirmishes at Liberty Gap, Tenn., June 24–27, 1863 493
Athens, Ky. Affair at, Feb. 23, 1863 2
Athens, Ohio. Skirmish at, July 24, 1863. See *Morgan's Raid.*
Atkins, Smith D. Mentioned 416
Atkins, William P. Mentioned 595
Attersall, William A. Mentioned 650
Auburn, Tenn.
Expedition to, Feb. 3–5, 1863. See *Murfreesborough, Tenn. Expedition from, Feb. 3–5, 1863.*
Reconnaissance to.
Jan. 21–22, 1863. See *Murfreesborough, Tenn. Reconnaissance from, Jan. 21–22, 1863.*

Page.

Auburn, Tenn.—Continued.
Reconnaissance to.
Jan. 25, 1863 1
April 2–6, 1863. See *Murfreesborough, Tenn. Reconnaissance from, April 2–6, 1863.*
Skirmishes near, Feb. 15, 1863. Report of David S. Stanley 47
Austin, George. Mentioned 671, 672
Austin, J. P. Mentioned 348
Autocrat, U. S. S. Mentioned 280
Avery, William L. Mentioned 228
Aytse, Julius. Mentioned 389
Babbitt, Henry S. Correspondence with Charles W. Hill 815
Babbitt, J. E.
Correspondence with George L. Hartsuff 715
Mentioned 665, 666
Bachman, Edwin I.
Mentioned 88–90
Report of expedition toward Spring Hill, Tenn., March 4–5, 1863 97
Bachus, Lucius A. Mentioned 651
Bacot, W. C. Mentioned 146
Badger, Nicholas D. Mentioned 389
Bailey, James M. Mentioned 763
Bailey, W. Mentioned 302
Baird, Absalom.
Mentioned 74, 184, 222, 224, 226, 227, 234, 235, 410, 416, 451, 462, 536, 537, 551
Report of expedition toward Spring Hill, Tenn., March 4–5, 1863 83
Baird, Harlon. Mentioned 346
Baird, John P.
Mentioned 90, 96, 98–100, 105, 359, 360
Reports of
Franklin, Tenn. Engagement at, June 4, 1863 360
Spring Hill, Tenn. Expedition toward, March 4–5, 1863 102
Baker, H. Mentioned 392
Baldwin, Alexander T. Mentioned 500, 503
Baldwin, Philemon P.
Mentioned 414, 422, 484, 485, 487, 490, 510, 511
Report of skirmish at Liberty Gap, Tenn., June 24–27, 1863 507
Ball, William M Mentioned 571
Bandy, William P. Mentioned 215
Bane, Moses M.
Mentioned 247, 250, 253, 254
Report of expedition to Courtland, Ala., April 15–May 8, 1863 259
Banks, Nathaniel P. Mentioned 243
Banning, Henry B. Mentioned 416
Barboursville, Ky. Skirmish at, April 27, 1863 4
Bardstown, Ky. Skirmish at, July 5, 1863. See *Morgan's Raid.*
Barker, Fannie, U. S. S. Mentioned 349, 351
Barker, John D. Mentioned 411
Barlow, H. Mentioned 366
Barnes, George C. Mentioned 305–308
Barnes, J. W. Mentioned 250
Barnes, Sidney M. Mentioned 416, 531
Barnett, Charles M. Mentioned 417
Barrett, Wallace W. Mentioned 414

Page.
Barrick, Jesse. Mentioned 353
Barringer, A. V. Correspondence with Ambrose E. Burnside 769, 774
Barry, W. J. Mentioned 604
Bartleson, Frederick A. Mentioned 414
Bartlett, J. Mentioned 337
Bartlett, J. R. Mentioned 485
Barton Station, Ala. Skirmish at, April 17, 1863. See *Courtland, Ala. Expedition to, April 15–May 8, 1863.*
Bass, J. F. Mentioned 842
Bassett, E. B. Mentioned 105, 179
Bassett, Frank. Mentioned 323
Bassford, Stephen A. Mentioned 411, 437
Bate, Aaron S. Mentioned 613
Bate, James H. Mentioned 613
Bate, William B.
Mentioned 435, 456, 602, 603, 608, 614
Report of skirmish at Hoover's Gap, Tenn., June 24–26, 1863 611
Bates, Charles. Mentioned 567
Battle, L. W.
Mentioned 28
Report of expedition to Franklin, Tenn., Jan. 31–Feb. 13, 1863 27
Baucum, G. F. Mentioned 598
Baxter, George Lewis. Mentioned 256
Bays, James C. Mentioned 592
Bayzer, J. W. Mentioned 119
B. C. Levi, Steamer. Mentioned 678
Bear Creek, Tenn. Skirmish near, March 3, 1863 2
Bearden, R. M. Mentioned 842
Beatty, Howland J. Mentioned 346
Beatty, John.
Mentioned 407, 412, 420, 426, 427, 431, 443, 448, 460, 569
Reports of operations, June 24–July 7, 1863, during campaign in Middle Tennessee 444, 445
Beatty, Samuel. Mentioned 415, 522
Beck, Arnold. Mentioned 414
Beckett, John. Mentioned 56
Beebe, Yates V. Mentioned 417
Beech Grove, Tenn. Skirmish at, June 26, 1863. See *report of Rosecrans*, p. 402.
Belding, Edmund B. Mentioned 487
Bemus, George H.
Correspondence with W. T. H. Brooks 797
Mentioned 673, 675, 676, 797
Benham, James E. Mentioned 478
Bennett, John E.
Mentioned 413, 472
Report of operations, June 24–July 3, 1863, during campaign in Middle Tennessee 476
Benson, Harvey. Mentioned 566
Benteen, Frederick W. Mentioned 258
Berlin, Ohio. Skirmish at, July 17, 1863. See *Morgan's Raid.*
Berry, Benjamin H. Mentioned 303
Berry, J. T. Mentioned 315
Berry, Thomas G. Mentioned 125

Page.

Berry, William W.
Mentioned 414, 490, 507, 508
Report of skirmishes at Liberty Gap, Tenn., June 24–27, 1863 509
Bessell, William. Correspondence with Ambrose E. Burnside 740
Bestow, M. P. Mentioned 527
Bethpage Bridge, Elk River, Tenn. Skirmishes at and near.
July 1, 1863. See *June 23–July 7, 1863. Campaign in Middle Tennessee. Reports of*
Beatty, John. Negley, James S. Rosecrans, W. S.
Johnson, Bushrod R. Nicholas, Thomas P. Stoughton, William L.
July 2, 1863. See *June 23–July 7, 1863. Campaign in Middle Tennessee. Reports of*
Beatty, John. Nicholas, Thomas P. Stoughton, William L.
Johnson, Bushrod R. Rosecrans, W. S. Wood, Thomas J.
Negley, James S. Scott, James N.
Betts, Charles M. Mentioned 577
Bevill, Seth P. Mentioned 216
Beyer, Charles F. Mentioned 513
Biddle, James. Mentioned 712
Bierce, A. S. Mentioned 114
Biffle, Jacob B. Mentioned 120, 135, 182, 194, 351, 352, 629, 630, 822, 823, 825, 827
Biggs, Jonathan. Mentioned 459
Big Spring Branch, Tenn. Skirmish at, June 24, 1863. See *June 23–July 7, 1863. Campaign in Middle Tennessee. Reports of*
Rosecrans, W. S. Wilder, John T.
Bingham, George B. Mentioned 411, 439
Birney, William L. Mentioned 201
Bishop, Ed. F. Mentioned 492
Bissell, H. D. Mentioned 37, 38
Bissell, Henry T. Mentioned 658
Blackburn, Captain. Mentioned 383
Blackburn, James H. Mentioned 158
Blackburn, Joseph H. Mentioned 17, 155, 158, 202
Black Creek, Ala. Skirmish at, May 2, 1863. See *Streight's Raid, April 26–May 3, 1863.*
Blackland, Miss. Action near, May 5, 1863. See *King's Creek, Miss.*
Blackwell, William H. Mentioned 119
Blaine, William C. Mentioned 377
Blair, Austin. Mentioned 728
For correspondence, etc., see *Michigan, Governor of.*
Blair, John M. Mentioned 154
Blair, W. W. Mentioned 527
Blake, E. D. Mentioned 391, 393
Blake, Herbert M. Mentioned 424, 491, 492
Blake, W. H. Mentioned 18, 19
Blakeley, Archibald. Mentioned 412
Blakemore, W. T. Mentioned 602
Blakey, Thomas. Mentioned 645
Blanchard, Thomas E. Mentioned 613
Blanton, Major. Mentioned 239
Bloodgood, Edward.
Mentioned 7, 84, 95, 107, 108, 177, 179, 181, 185
Reports of
Brentwood and Little Harpeth River, Tenn. Actions at, Mar. 25, 1863. 183
Spring Hill, Tenn. Expedition toward, March 4–5, 1863 111

Page.

Blount's Plantation, Ala. Action at, May 2, 1863. See *Streight's Raid, April 26–May 3, 1863.*

Blountsville, Ala. Skirmish at, May 1, 1863. See *Streight's Raid, April 26–May 3, 1863.*

Blume, Hans. Mentioned 489, 494

Bobo's Cross-Roads, Tenn. Skirmish near, July 1, 1863. See *June 23–July 7, 1863. Campaign in Middle Tennessee. Reports of*

Negley, James S. Rosecrans, W. S. Thomas, George H.

Boden, William. Mentioned 19

Boiling Fork, Tenn. Skirmish at, July 3, 1863. See *June 23–July 7, 1863. Campaign in Middle Tennessee. Reports of*

Lytle, William H. Rosecrans, W. S. Watts, Elijah S.
McCook, Alexander McD. Sheridan, Philip H.

Bonaparte, Napoleon. Mentioned 210

Bond, John R. Mentioned 766

Bond, W. G. Mentioned 36, 37

Bonnaffon, A. B. Mentioned 70

Bonner, J. C.

Correspondence with Alexander Asboth 826

Mentioned 825

Boone, H. L. Mentioned 118

Boone, William P. Mentioned 417

Boreman, Arthur I. For correspondence, etc., see *West Virginia, Governor of.*

Boss, G. A. Mentioned 67

Bowen, W. D. Mentioned 251, 253–255, 257, 258, 349–351

Bowles, James W. Mentioned 66

Bowles, Theodore C. Mentioned 485

Bowman, Henry. Report of skirmish at Jamestown, Ky., June 2, 1863 355

Bowman, Seldon F. Mentioned 382

Boyd, J. F. Mentioned 468

Boyd, Tilman A. Mentioned 119

Boyle, Jeremiah T.

Correspondence with

Budd, Joshua 723

Burnside, Ambrose E 296–298, 681, 682, 691–693, 696–698, 702, 704–706, 711, 712, 717, 718, 720, 723, 724, 734, 735, 738, 739, 746, 747, 762

David, James I 735

Dunham, C. L 720

Fry, Thomas W 733, 741

Harney, S 735

Hartsuff, George L 681, 682, 691, 692, 706, 712–714, 718, 719, 734, 738, 747

Hobson, Edward H 706, 707, 724

Judah, Henry M 688, 705, 708

Lebanon Junction, Ky., Operator at 702

Lehr, Charles 703

Love, John 733

Manson, Mahlon D 706

Marshall, Blaine 697

Maxwell, Cicero 762

Moore, Orlando H 734

Pennebaker, Charles D 689, 693, 700, 703, 709, 712, 720, 721, 724

Sanders, William P 725

Shackelford, James M 725

Spaulding, B. J 701

Page.

Boyle, Jeremiah T.—Continued.
Correspondence with
Thomas, S. B 708
Willcox, Orlando B 708, 716, 721, 722, 725, 731, 732, 739
Mentioned 11, 12, 14, 166, 168, 296, 332, 398, 647, 653, 654, 659, 664, 683–685, 695–698, 702, 704, 709, 710, 713, 714, 720, 723, 724, 726
Reports of
Celina, Ky. Expedition to, April 26–29, 1863 297
Indiana. Hines' raid into, June 17, 1863 398
Negro Head Cut, Ky. Skirmish at, April 27, 1863 322
Southeastern Kentucky. Operations in, April 26–May 12, 1863 297
Woodburn, Ky. Skirmish near, May 13, 1863 332
Boyle, John. Mentioned 300, 301
Boyle, W. H. Mentioned 119
Boynton, H. V. N. Mentioned 240
Boynton, Nathan S. Mentioned 669
Bradley, Cullen. Mentioned 415
Bradley, Luther P.
Mentioned 407, 414, 466, 515–517
Report of operations, June 24–July 5, 1863, during campaign in Middle Tennessee 519
Bradshaw, Albert N. Mentioned 842
Bradyville, Tenn.
Reconnaissance to, March 26, 1863 3
Skirmishes at and near.
Feb. 16, 1863 1
March 1, 1863. Reports of
Flanagan, William M 68
Long, Eli 69
Miller, John F 70
Paramore, James W 66
Rosecrans, W. S 65
Stanley, David S 65
June 24, 1863. See also *June 23–July 7, 1863. Campaign in Middle Tennessee. Reports of*
Crittenden, Thomas L. Rosecrans, W. S.
Palmer, John M. Turchin, John B.
Bradyville Pike, Tenn. Skirmishes on the.
Jan. 23, 1863 1
May 17, 1863. Report of John M. Palmer 333
Bragg, Braxton.
Congratulatory orders.
Brentwood and Little Harpeth River, Tenn. Actions at, March 25, 1863 118
Thompson's Station, Tenn. Engagement at, March 5, 1863 118
Correspondence with
Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A 294, 295
Hardee, William J 620
Polk, Leonidas 618–626
Wheeler, Joseph 218
Mentioned 7–10, 46, 64, 92, 110, 151, 187, 194, 281, 311, 318, 402–405, 407, 409, 436, 442, 457, 462, 464, 465, 469, 514, 516, 522, 523, 526, 527, 533, 534, 540, 549, 578, 585, 618, 619, 621–626, 704, 817, 833

Page.

Bragg, Braxton—Continued.
Reports of
Brentwood and Little Harpeth River, Tenn. Actions at, March 25, 1863 187
Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Wheeler's Raid on the, April 7–11, 1863 218
Middle Tennessee. Operations, June 26–July 7, 1863, during campaign in 583, 584
Murfreesborough, Tenn. Capture of forage train near, Jan. 21, 1863.. 16
Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. Wheeler's Raid on the, April 7–11, 1863 218
Streight's Raid, April 26–May 3, 1863 294
Brainard, F. Mentioned 67
Branch, Thomas.
Mentioned 22–24
Report of skirmish near Mill Creek, Tenn., Jan. 25, 1863 23
Brand, Thomas T. Mentioned 440
Brandenburg, Ky. Skirmish at, July 9, 1863. See *Morgan's Raid.*
Brannan, John M.
Mentioned 402, 405–408, 412, 420, 421, 425–435, 437, 442, 444, 449 452, 456, 457, 462, 465, 467, 513, 514, 516, 517, 520, 553, 568, 570–573, 575–577
Reports of
Jordan's Store, Tenn. Skirmish at, May 30, 1863 355
Middle Tennessee. Operations, June 23–July 3, 1863, during campaign in 450–453
Bratton, Samuel E. Mentioned 648, 650
Brayman, Mason. Mentioned 789
Breckenridge, William K. M. Mentioned 331, 352
Breckinridge, William C. P.
Mentioned 46, 151, 153, 154, 171, 210, 734
Report of skirmish near Woodbury, Tenn., May 25, 1863 347
Brennan, Henry C. Mentioned 650
Brent, George William. Mentioned 316
Brent, Thomas Y., jr. Mentioned 646
Brentwood, Tenn. Reconnaissance to, Feb. 2, 1863. Report of James B. Steedman 30
Brentwood and Little Harpeth River, Tenn. Actions at, March 25, 1863.
Casualties. Returns of
Confederate Troops 189
Union Troops, see respective reports.
Communications from
Granger, Gordon 176, 177
Rosecrans, W. S 182
Congratulatory orders, Bragg 118
Reports of
Armstrong, Frank C 189
Bloodgood, Edward 183
Bragg, Braxton 187
De Moss, William E 191
Forrest, N. B 187
Gordon, James 190
Granger, Gordon 177, 178
Jordan, Thomas J 182
Lewis, James H 191
Mitchell, Robert B 185

Page.
Brentwood and Little Harpeth River, Tenn. Actions at, March 25, 1863—Cont'd.
Reports of
Rosecrans, W. S 176
Smith, G. Clay 179
Starnes, James W 193
Steedman, James B 186
See also *Itinerary*, pp. 134, 135; *Halleck's report*, p. 7.
Brewster, Norman. Mentioned 67, 133
Brice, Robert. Mentioned 561
Bridgeport, Ala. Skirmish near, July 29, 1863 5
Bridges, Lyman. Mentioned 411
Bristow, Benjamin H. Mentioned 639, 641, 644
Broocks, James A. Mentioned 119
Broocks, John H. Mentioned 123
Brooks, F. Mentioned 103
Brooks, Lewis. Mentioned 706, 736
Brooks, William T. H.
Correspondence with
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A 800, 801, 805
Bemus, George H 797
Burnside, Ambrose E 636, 793, 797, 801, 802, 805
Gallagher, Thomas F 803
McFarland, R. W 802
Oliver, John F 804
Porter, James R 797
Rue, G. W 802
Thorpe, W. C 803
Way, W. B 803–805
West Virginia, Governor of 797, 801
Wheat, James S 798, 803
Mentioned 636, 668, 669, 800, 803
Report of Morgan's Raid, July 2–26, 1863 673
Brott, E. C. Mentioned 34, 35, 38
Brown, David O. Mentioned 91
Brown, George. Mentioned 723
Brown, John C. Mentioned 456, 608, 610
Brown, John Mason.
Mentioned 52–55, 818–820
Report of operations in Central Kentucky, Feb. 18–March 5, 1863 56
Brown, Mason. Mentioned 562
Brown, W. H. Mentioned 654
Brownlow, James P. Mentioned 30, 50, 240, 278, 328, 418, 543
Bruce, Sanders D.
Mentioned 417
Reports of
Charlotte, Tenn. Capture of conscripts near, March 13–14, 1863 146
Clarksville, Tenn. Scout from, May 20–22, 1863 333
Bruner, A. J. Mentioned 317
Brunner, J. F. Mentioned 252
Bruns, Henry G. Mentioned 253
Buchanan, Captain. Mentioned 49, 818
Buckhannon, W. Va., Comdg. Officer at. Correspondence with A. Moor .. 796
Buckner, Allen.
Mentioned 413
Report of skirmishes at Liberty Gap, Tenn., June 24–27, 1863 504

Page.
Buckner, C. B. Mentioned 121
Buckner, D. T. Mentioned 650
Buckner, Simon B.
Assignments to command 3
Assumes command of the Department of East Tennessee 4
Correspondence with
Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A 384, 842, 843
Morgan, John H 314
Scott, John S 814
Mentioned 319, 386, 390–392, 402, 405, 441, 461, 526, 623, 624, 626, 712
Reports of
East Tennessee. Sanders' Raid into, June 14–24, 1863 390
Southeastern Kentucky. Operations in, April 26–May 12, 1863 312
Buckner, W. F. Mentioned 826
Budd, Joshua. Correspondence with
Boyle, Jeremiah T 723
Willcox, Orlando B 722
Buell, Don Carlos. Mentioned 525
Buell, George P. Mentioned 216, 414, 527
Buffington Island, Ohio River. Engagement near, July 19, 1863. See *Morgan's Raid.*
Buford, A. Mentioned 19, 20
Buford, N. B.
Correspondence with
Asboth, Alexander 709, 715, 774
Schofield, John M 774
Mentioned 709, 710
Bullis, George W. Mentioned 306
Bullitt, Lieutenant. Mentioned 821
Bullock, R. S.
Mentioned 316
Report of expedition to Monticello, Ky., April 26–May 12, 1863 314
Bullock, Thomas W. Mentioned 842
Burbick, James.
Correspondence with Governor of Ohio 809
Mentioned 668, 669, 674, 809–815
Burbridge, Stephen G.
Mentioned 837, 838
Report of skirmish at Paris, Ky., July 29, 1863 ..... 838, 839
Burgess, George J. Mentioned 265
Burke, Bartholomew. Mentioned 652
Burke, Joseph W. Mentioned 411
Burkesville, Tenn. Expedition to, June 8–10, 1863. See *Glasgow, Ky. Expedition from, June 8–10, 1863.*
Burkham, J. H.
Correspondence with
Burnside, Ambrose E 740
Willcox, Orlando B 727
Mentioned 727
Burkhart, Morgan T. Mentioned 355
Burnside, Ambrose E.
Assignments to command 3
Correspondence with
Anderson, W. P 764
Army Headquarters 170, 263, 636

Page.

Burnside, Ambrose E.—Continued.
Correspondence with
Asboth, Alexander 709
Barringer, A. V 769, 774
Bessell, William 740
Boyle, Jeremiah T 296–298, 681, 682, 691–693, 696–698, 702, 704–706, 711, 712, 717, 718, 720, 723, 724, 734, 735, 738, 739, 746, 747, 762
Brooks, William T. H 636, 793, 797, 801, 802, 805
Burkham, J. H 740
Campbell, Lewis D 743
Conine, J. W 775
Davenport, Charles 710, 740
Dispatch Boat, Comdg. Officer of 764
Fitch, Le Roy 721, 725, 728, 736, 758, 761, 764
Fry, Thomas W 705
Fyffe, James P 747
Gallipolis, Ohio, Comdg. Officer at 762
Gavin, James 741
Gillmore, Quincy A 167, 168, 170
Gilmore, William E 779
Gray, Hamilton 748, 755, 764, 769
Greene, M. M 769, 788
Hamden, Ohio, Comdg. Officer at 770
Hanson, Charles S 692, 693
Hartsuff, George L 632, 679, 680, 683, 684, 689–698, 701, 702, 704, 713, 714, 719, 720, 733, 735, 739, 746, 747, 752, 796
Hobson, Edward H 658, 693, 696, 698, 752, 756, 764, 765, 770, 780, 787
Hughes, James 747
Humphreys. (Telegraph Operator) 784
Hunter, A. A 770
Illinois, Governor of 728, 745
Indiana, Governor of 716, 717, 723, 728, 731, 750, 751, 754, 755, 780
Judah, Henry M 654, 752, 761, 764, 770, 775–777, 781, 783–785, 787, 788
Kautz, August V 764
Keith, F. M 741, 742, 748
Kentucky, Governor of 728, 729, 739, 746, 750, 762
Kinney, Peter 753, 757
Lancaster, Ohio, Comdg. Officer at 784
Lawrenceburg, Ind., Commander of gunboats at 741
Lebanon, Ky., Operator at 692
Lemert, W. C 792–794, 808
Lincoln, Abraham 799, 800
Lord, H. C 743
Love, John 733, 736
Lucy, Jackson A 753
Manson, Mahlon D 729, 733, 743, 744, 753, 754, 756, 757, 760, 761, 764–766, 770, 771, 777, 781, 782
Mason, John S 744, 784, 785, 815
Michigan, Governor of 728
Mix, Elisha 699
Moore, Orlando H 647
Mullen, B. F 727
Neff, George W 749, 750, 754, 757, 758
Ohio, Governor of 701, 728, 729, 737, 738, 745, 750, 751, 762, 773, 778, 785, 792–794, 798–800, 808, 809, 815

Page.

Burnside, Ambrose E.—Continued.
Correspondence with
Osborne, John D 782, 798
Patterson, Colonel 750
Pennebaker, Charles D 700, 703
Pennock, A. M 705, 710, 761, 764
Piketon, Ohio, Operator at 762
Putnam, W. R 760, 766, 771, 772
Range, Major 796
Roberts, W. H 750
Rue, G. W 803, 808
Runkle, Benjamin P 754, 758–761, 766, 767, 772, 775, 778, 782, 794, 795
Sanders, William P 389, 723
Scammon, E. P 773
Sebastian, John 768
Shackelford, James M 636, 800, 815
Springfield, U. S. S., Comdg. Officer of 736
Sturgis, Samuel D 370
Thorpe, W. C 796
Wallace, William 774, 779, 783, 795
Way, W. B 635
Wheeling, W. Va., Comdg. Officer at 795
White, Julius 751, 762
Willcox, Orlando B 309, 310, 347, 354, 398, 685, 708, 716, 722, 725–727, 730–732, 739, 740, 746, 747, 755, 779, 785
Wilson, Noah L 785, 791
Mentioned 7, 9, 170, 311, 321, 332, 384, 633, 643, 644, 656, 661, 672, 673, 710, 712, 713, 715, 718, 719, 721, 728, 737, 738, 747, 748, 751, 759, 780, 807, 809, 815
Reports of
East Tennessee. Sanders' Raid into, June 14–24, 1863 ..... 384, 385
Eastern Kentucky. Scott's Raid in, July 25–Aug. 6, 1863 828
Horseshoe Bottom, Cumberland River, Ky. Action at, May 10, 1863 296
Indiana. Hines' Raid into, June 17, 1863 397
Kentucky. Pegram's Expedition into, March 22–April 1, 1863 ..... 165, 166
Morgan's Raid, July 2–26, 1863 633–636
Ohio, Department of the. Operations in the, March 25–August 10, 1863 11
Southeastern Kentucky. Operations in, April 26–May 12, 1863 293
Resumes command of 9th Army Corps 2
Burnsville, Ala. Skirmish at, June 11, 1863 5
Burroughs, J. J. Mentioned 392, 393
Burton, G. W. Mentioned 468
Burton, John W. Mentioned 265, 668
Butler, J. R.
Mentioned 602, 611
Report of skirmish at Snow Hill, Tenn., June 4, 1863 358
Butler, S. D. Mentioned 489
Butler, Thomas H. Mentioned 656
Butterfield, Daniel. Mentioned 487
Byrd, R. K.
Correspondence with George L. Hartsuff 685, 689
Mentioned 386, 388, 680, 683, 685, 690, 691, 694, 695, 702, 714, 829, 830
Cahill, Frank P. Mentioned 410
Cahill, James B. Mentioned 416

Page.
Cain, Robert E.
Mentioned 62, 63
Report of skirmish on the Manchester Pike, Tenn., Feb. 22, 1863 62
Cainsville, Tenn.
Reconnaissances to.
Jan. 21–22, 1863. See *Murfreesborough, Tenn. Reconnaissances from, Jan. 21–22, 1863.*
April 2–6, 1863. See *Murfreesborough, Tenn. Reconnaissance from, April 2–6, 1863.*
Skirmish near, Feb. 15, 1863. Reports of
Monroe, James 48
Rosecrans, W. S 48
Calder, John. Mentioned 577
Caldwell, Mr. Mentioned 534
Caldwell, William W.
Mentioned 413, 479, 480
Reports of operations, June 24–July 3, 1863, during campaign in Middle Tennessee 481
Callahan, James. Mentioned 567
Cameron, Daniel. Mentioned 818–820
Cameron, James C. Mentioned 247, 251, 253, 254
Campbell, Lieutenant. Mentioned 347
Campbell, Archibald P.
Mentioned 78, 326, 360, 375, 377, 418, 423, 539, 541, 543, 545, 546
Reports of
Franklin, Tenn. Engagement at, June 4, 1863 361
Middle Tennessee. Operations, June 23–July 6, 1863, during campaign in 547
Campbell, Calvin D. Mentioned 508
Campbell, H. S. Mentioned 826
Campbell, H. S., *et al.* Correspondence with Alexander Asboth 825
Campbell, Lewis D. Correspondence with Ambrose E. Burnside 743
Campbell, William. Mentioned 15
Camp Dennison, Ohio. Skirmish at, July 14, 1863. See *Morgan's Raid.*
Caney Fork, Tenn. Affair near, May 9, 1863. Reports of
Crook, George 329
Weems, B. F 330
Canfield, B. W. Mentioned 15
Capron, Horace. Mentioned 367, 368, 642, 644, 656, 736
Carey, G. W. Mentioned 199
Carey, Oliver H. P. Mentioned 415
Carlin, Walter E. Mentioned 472, 479
Carlin, William P.
Correspondence with Richard W. Johnson 480
Mentioned 362, 365, 406, 413, 422, 466, 470, 472, 481, 484, 491
Report of operations, June 24–July 3, 1863, during campaign in Middle Tennessee 479
Carlisle, W. B. Mentioned 709
Carlton, C. H. Mentioned 599
Carmichael, Eagleton.
Mentioned 349, 351
Report of expedition to Florence, Ala., May 26–31, 1863 352
Carpenter, C. C. Mentioned 250
Carpenter, Daniel A. Mentioned 644

Page.
Carpenter, Roswell P. Mentioned 305–308
Carpenter, William D. Mentioned 642, 643, 645
Carr, Henry M. Mentioned 201, 202
Carroll, Charles M. Mentioned 27, 31, 32
Carroll, William B. Mentioned 412
Carter, Charles. Mentioned 562
Carter, James E. Mentioned 175, 320, 830
Carter, James P. T. Mentioned 372, 836
Carter, Jesse M. Mentioned 637, 639, 685, 686, 688
Carter, Samuel P.
Correspondence with
Hartsuff, George L 685, 686, 720, 724
Sturgis, Samuel D 371
Mentioned 6, 13, 14, 162, 166, 168, 169, 172, 296–300, 304, 312, 313, 318, 354, 364, 370, 371, 679-685, 688, 690, 695–697, 701, 702, 704, 705, 830
Reports of
Columbia and Creelsborough, Ky. Skirmishes at, June 29, 1863 628
Mill Springs, Ky. Skirmishes at and near.
May —, 1863 347
May 29, 1863 354
Monticello, Ky. Skirmishes near, April 28–May 2, 1863 309
Monticello and Rocky Gap, Ky. Affairs at, June 9, 1863 370
Waitsborough, Ky.
Accident at, May 6, 1863 310
Skirmish at, June 6, 1863 364
Carter, W. M. Mentioned 613
Carter Creek Pike, Tenn. Skirmishes on the.
April 2, 1863. Report of Gordon Granger 206
April 27, 1863. Report of Gordon Granger 321
Carter Creek Road, Tenn. Reconnaissance on the, Feb. 21, 1863. See *Franklin, Tenn. Reconnaissance from, Feb.* 21, 1863.
Carthage, Tenn.
Capture of forage train near, March 8, 1863. Report of George Crook 140
Expedition to, April 1–8, 1863. See *Murfreesborough, Tenn. Expedition from, April* 1–8, 1863.
Skirmish at, Jan. 23, 1863 1
Case, Franklin S. Mentioned 372
Case, Henry. Mentioned 417
Casey, Thomas S. Mentioned 203, 204
Casey, W. B. Mentioned 36, 38
Caswell, T. D. Mentioned 613
Caudill, Benjamin E. Mentioned 197, 818, 819
Cedar Bluff, Ala. Skirmish and surrender near, May 3, 1863. See *Streight's Raid, April* 26–*May* 3, 1863.
Celina, Ky.
Expedition to, April 26–29, 1863. Report of Jeremiah T. Boyle 297
Skirmish at, April 19, 1863.
Communications from Ambrose E. Burnside 263
Reports of
Graham, Felix W 264
Hobson, Edward H 264
Wright, Horatio G 263
Central Kentucky. Operations in, Feb. 18–March 5, 1863.
Communications from Quincy A. Gillmore 56

Page.
Central Kentucky. Operations in, Feb. 18–March 5, 1863—Continued.
Reports of
Brown, John Mason 56
Kauffman, Emanuel 58
Norton, Augustus 56
Runkle, Benjamin P 50, 51
Centre, Ala. Skirmish near, May 2, 1863. See *Streight's Raid, April 26–May 3, 1863.*
Centreville, Tenn. Expedition to, July —, 1863. See *Columbia and Centreville, Tenn. Expedition to.*
Chalmers, James R. Mentioned 137, 243, 249
Chamberlain, M. B. Mentioned 134
Champion, J. S. S. Mentioned 58
Champion, Thomas E. Mentioned 416, 580
Chance, Hiram. Mentioned 424, 495–497
Chandler, William P. Mentioned 145, 413
Chapel Hill, Tenn.
Expedition to, March 3–6, 1863 2
Skirmishes at and near.
March 5, 1863. Report of James B. Steedman 127
See also
March 4–14, 1863. Columbia, Tenn. Expedition toward. Reports of
Flanagan, William H. Sheridan, Philip H.
Also *Granger to Rosecrans*, p. 73.
April 13, 1863. Report of James B. Steedman 239
Chapel Hill Pike, Tenn. Reconnaissance on the, April 29, 1863. Report of John M. Schofield 326
Chapin, Marshall W. Mentioned 679
Chapman, Charles W. Mentioned 412
Chapman, James F. Mentioned 417
Charlotte, Tenn. Capture of conscripts near, March 13–14, 1863. Report of Sanders D. Bruce 146
Cheatham, Benjamin F.
Correspondence with
Polk, Leonidas 618, 622, 623, 627
Wade, William B 28
Mentioned 25, 363, 364, 441, 591, 618, 619, 622, 625–627
Cheatham, Dan. Mentioned 181
Chenault, D. W.
Correspondence with John H. Morgan 313
Mentioned 311, 313–315, 319, 320, 368, 634, 646, 695, 725
Report of expedition to Monticello, Ky., April 26–May 12, 1863 ..... 316, 317
Chenault, Joseph. Mentioned 300, 317
Cherokee Station, Ala. Skirmish at, April 17, 1863. See *Courtland, Ala. Expedition to, April 15–May 8, 1863.*
Cherry Valley, Tenn. Reconnaissance to, April 2–6, 1863. See *Murfreesborough, Tenn. Reconnaissance from near, April 2–6, 1863.*
Cheshire, Ohio. Skirmish near, July 20, 1863. See *Coal Hill, Ohio.*
Chisholm, T. L. Mentioned 195
Christiana, Tenn. Skirmishes at and near.
March 6, 1863. See *Murfreesborough, Tenn. Reconnaissance from, March 6–7, 1863.*
June 24, 1863. See *June 23–July 7, 1863. Campaign in Middle Tennessee. Reports of*
Bradley, Luther P. Lytle, William H. Sheridan, Philip H.
Brannan, John M. Rosecrans, W. S.

Page.
Christiansburg, Ky. Affair at, July 1, 1863.
Communications from Ambrose E. Burnside 632
Report of A. C. Simpson 632
Christopher, A. C. Mentioned 18
Church, Josiah W. Mentioned 412
Churchill, T. J. Mentioned 441, 587, 608
Clancy, Charles W. Mentioned 416
Clare, William. Mentioned 611, 614
Clark, Dr. Mentioned 744
Clark, George W. Mentioned 337, 341
Clark, L. M. Mentioned 196
Clark, Zerah P. Mentioned 439
Clarke, [Cluke?] Mentioned 695
Clarksville, Tenn. Scout from, May 20–22, 1863. Report of Sanders D. Bruce. 333
Claybrooke, Fred. Mentioned 611–614
Clayton, H. D. Mentioned 456, 603, 610, 614
Cleaver, H. C. Mentioned 119
Cleburne, Patrick R.
Correspondence with William J. Hardee 619
Mentioned 441, 443, 463, 464, 466, 469, 489, 591, 597, 608, 619
Report of operations, June 24–27, 1863, during campaign in Middle Tennessee 586
Clellan, T. Mentioned 649
Clements, Robert. Mentioned 411
Clemons, William A. Mentioned 678
Clifford, James. Mentioned 359, 410, 416
Clinton, Ky. Expedition from, July 22–27, 1863. Record of Events, 1st Brigade, 6th Division, 16th Army Corps 827
Cloonan, Martin. Mentioned 357
Cluke, R. S.
Mentioned 51–56, 144, 162, 163, 168, 169, 313, 314, 635, 636, 644, 698, 788
Report of capture of Mount Sterling, Ky., March 22, 1863 164
Coal Hill, Ohio. Skirmish at, July 20, 1863. See *Morgan's Raid.*
Coal Run, Pike County, Ky. Skirmish at mouth of, July 2, 1863 5
Cobb, P. A. Mentioned 320
Coburn, John.
Correspondence with
Gilbert, Charles C 78
Steedman, James B 115
Mentioned 7, 74–85, 94–100, 111–114, 141
Report of expedition toward Spring Hill, Tenn., March 4–5, 1863 85
Cock, Caswell. Mentioned 192
Cockerill, Armstead T. M. Mentioned 18, 415
Cockerill, Daniel T. Mentioned 415
Coffee, E. F. Mentioned 41
Cole, James A. Mentioned 199
Cole, James R. B. Mentioned 650
Coleman, Cicero. Mentioned 637, 642
College Grove, Tenn.
Affair near, April 26, 1863. Report of John M. Schofield 278
Skirmish near, March 19, 1863. Report of John A. Wharton 152
Collier, James. Mentioned 674
Collins, Henry E. Mentioned 446
Collins, John C. Mentioned 820

Page.
Collins, T. B. Mentioned 317
Columbia, Ky. Skirmish at, July 3, 1863. See *Morgan's Raid.*
Columbia, Tenn. Expeditions to and toward.
March 4–14, 1863.
Casualties. Returns of. Union Troops 131
Itinerary of Cavalry. Department of the Cumberland 134
Reports of
Flanagan, William M 132
Mathews, Peter 134
Minty, Robert H. G 129
Rosecrans, W. S 127
Sheridan, Philip H 127, 128
March 8–12, 1863. Reports of
Granger, Gordon 142
Smith, Green Clay 142
Columbia Pike, Tenn. Skirmish on the, April 1, 1863 3
Columbia Road, Tenn. Reconnaissance on the, Feb. 21, 1863. See *Franklin, Tenn. Reconnaissance from, Feb.* 21, 1863.
Columbia and Centreville, Tenn. Expedition to, July —, 1863. Report of Henry Thrall 826
Columbia and Creelsborough, Ky. Skirmishes at, June 29, 1863. Report of Samuel P. Carter 628
Comly, James M.
Mentioned 677
Report of Morgan's Raid, July 2–26, 1863 678
Conduct of the War. Communications from
Army Headquarters 8, 10
Rosecrans, W. S 8–10
See also *reports of Burnside*, p. 12; *Cluke*, p. 164; *Halleck*, pp. 7–9; *Hanson*, p. 648; *Moore*, p. 646; *Reynolds*, p. 270; *Rosecrans*, p. 282; *Streight*, p. 293; *Sullivan*, p. 652; *Wheeler et al. to Harding*, p. 39.
Confederate Troops.
Casualties. Returns of
Brentwood and Little Harpeth River, Tenn. Actions at, March 25, 1863 189
Franklin, Tenn. Engagement at, April 10, 1863 239
Hoover's Gap, Tenn. Skirmishes at, June 24–26, 1863 614
Liberty Gap, Tenn. Skirmishes at, June 24–27, 1863 592
Thompson's Station, Tenn. Engagement at, March 5, 1863 119
Mentioned.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **1st**, 537, 558; **3d**, 162, 430, 454, 458, 578; **8th**, 27–29, 136, 137, 335, 343, 346, 534; **10th**, 830, 839, 840.
Engineers—*Companies:* **Pickett's**, 585.
For Volunteers, see respective States.
Organization, strength, etc. Western Department 585, 586
Conger, Edwin H. Mentioned 324
Congress, C. S. Resolution of thanks to N. B. Forrest and command 295
Conine, James W.
Correspondence with Ambrose E. Burnside 775
Mentioned 769, 773, 774, 779, 783
Conner, Asgill. Mentioned 825
Conrad, Joseph.
Mentioned 414
Report of reconnaissance to Anderson, Tenn., July 11–14, 1863 824

Page.
Cook, Chauncey L. Report of operations, July 1, 1863, during campaign in Middle Tennessee 574
Cook, William R. Mentioned 18, 26, 161
Coolidge, Sidney. Mentioned 412, 430, 431, 434–436, 440, 455
Coombs' Ferry, Ky. Skirmish at, Feb. 22, 1863. See *Central Kentucky. Operations in, Feb. 18–March 5, 1863.*
Cooper, Samuel. Mentioned 311
For correspondence, etc., see *Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A.*
Cooper, Wickliffe. Mentioned 362, 418
Corey, John M. Mentioned 497
Cornyn, Florence M.
Mentioned 63, 64, 194, 247–250, 259
Reports of
Courtland, Ala. Expedition to, April 15–May 8, 1863 251
Florence, Ala. Expedition to, May 26–31, 1863 349
Tupelo, Miss. Expedition to, May 2–8, 1863 251
Corydon, Ind. Skirmish at, July 9, 1863. See *Morgan's Raid.*
Cosby, George B. Mentioned 88, 90, 117, 119, 121, 150, 199, 228
Cost, John P. Mentioned 497
Cotter, ———. Mentioned 329
Couch, Reuben C.
Mentioned 275
Report of engagement at Franklin, Tenn., April 10, 1863 235
Courtland, Ala. Expedition to, April 15–May 8, 1863.
Communications from
Dodge, Grenville M 242, 244
Fuller, John W 244
Oglesby, Richard J 243, 250
Itinerary, Left Wing, 16th Corps 260
Reports of
Bane, Moses M 259
Cornyn, Florence M 251
Dodge, Grenville M 246
Hurlbut, Stephen A 241, 243
Oglesby, Richard J 244, 245
See also *report of Bragg*, p. 294.
Covington, U. S. S. Mentioned 349
Cox, Jacob D.
Correspondence with
Dameron, J. G 755
Greene, M. M 786
Hobson, E. H 787
Hunter, A. A 756, 765
Judah, Henry M 789
Keith, F. M 742
Kinney, Peter 756
Leesburg, Ohio, Operator at 758
Mason, John S 397, 789, 791, 795
Neff, George W 748
Ohio, Governor of 755, 768, 791
Putnam, W. R 771, 790
Runkle, Benjamin P 759, 789, 790, 795
Shackelford, James M 790
Spaulding, O. L 790, 791

Page.

Cox, Jacob D.—Continued.
Correspondence with
Wallace, William 773, 791
Wilson, Noah L 791
Mentioned 166, 671, 743, 800
Cox, John. Mentioned 44
Cozatt, Jacob. Mentioned 265, 696
Craig, R. E. Mentioned 90, 103
Cram, George H. Mentioned 415
Crane, A. B. Mentioned 90, 96, 100, 103
Cravens, J. A. For correspondence as Aide-de-Camp, see *James Hughes.*
Cravens, James H. Mentioned 721
Crawford, Steamer. Mentioned 845
Crawford, Frank C. Mentioned 100, 103
Creek Head, Ky. Skirmish near, April —, 1863. Report of Orlando B. Willcox 278
Creelsborough, Ky. Skirmishes at.
April 19, 1863. Reports of
Riley, William E 265
Wright, Horatio G 264
June 29, 1863. See *Columbia and Creelsborough, Ky. Skirmishes at, June 29, 1863.*
Crews, C. C. Mentioned 272
Crews, J. T. Mentioned 192
Crinnian, James A. Mentioned 363
Crittenden, Eugene W. Mentioned 644
Crittenden, Thomas L.
Mentioned 402, 405–408, 410, 411, 414, 423, 424, 526, 552–555, 580
Reports of operations, June 24–July 7, 1863, during campaign in Middle Tennessee 521
Crittenden, T. T. Mentioned 145
Crook, George.
Correspondence with Eleazer A. Paine 262, 263
Mentioned 33, 150, 262, 359, 413, 421, 427, 430, 435, 454, 455, 573
Reports of
Caney Fork, Tenn. Affair near, May 9, 1863 329
Carthage, Tenn. Capture of forage train near, March 8, 1863 140
Crooked Creek, Ala. Action at, April 30, 1863. See *Streight's Raid, April 26–May 3, 1863.*
Crouch, B. T. Mentioned 117, 123
Crowell, W. S. Mentioned 156
Croxton, John T. Mentioned 30, 412
Crozier, John H. Mentioned 393
Cruft, Charles. Mentioned 203, 415, 528, 529
Culver, J. F. Mentioned 148
Culver, Joshua B. Mentioned 414
Cumberland, Army of the. Thomas J. Wood assigned (temporarily) to command of 21st Army Corps 1
Cumberland, Department of the.
Operations in the, Feb. 3–July 26, 1863. Report of Henry W. Halleck 6
Orders, Special, series 1863—*Divisions:* Gilbert's, No. 15, 77.
Union Troops in. Organization, strength, etc., June 30, 1863 410–418
Cumberland Iron Works, Tenn. Skirmish at, Feb. 3, 1863 1
Cumming's Ferry, Ky.
Skirmish near, July 7, 1863 5
Skirmish at, July 8, 1863. See *Morgan's Raid.*

Page.

Cupp, Valentine.
Correspondence with John M. Harlan 21
Mentioned 20, 216, 572
Curd, Robert S. Mentioned 696
Cure, Martin W. Mentioned 649
Curry, Cornelius.
Correspondence with L. W. Potter 812
Mentioned 809–811, 814
Curtis, Captain. Mentioned 383
Curtis, J. H. Mentioned 605
Curtis, R. S. Mentioned 765
Cushing, Harry C. Mentioned 18, 415
Cushman, ———. Mentioned 329
Cutcheon, Byron M. Mentioned 302, 305, 306
Cutler, Mr. Mentioned 778
Cutler, Lyman B. Mentioned 38
Cuykendall, M. C. Mentioned 69
Daily, David W. Mentioned 478
Dameron, J. G. Correspondence with Jacob D. Cox 755
Danville, Ky. Skirmishes at.
March 24–26, 1863. Report of Mahlon D. Manson 171
See also *March 22–April 1, 1863. Kentucky. Pegram's Expedition into. Reports of*
Burnside, Ambrose E. Gillmore, Quincy A. Pegram, John.
March 28, 1863. Report of Mahlon D. Manson 171
See also *March 22–April 1, 1863. Kentucky. Pegram's Expedition into. Reports of*
Burnside, Ambrose E. Gillmore, Quincy A. Pegram, John.
Darden, P. Mentioned 602–604, 606, 607, 609
Darnell, Alex. H. Mentioned 383
Dartt, Benjamin S. Mentioned 344, 564
Davenport, Charles. Correspondence with Ambrose E. Burnside 710, 740
David, James I.
Correspondence with
Boyle, Jeremiah T 735
Hartsuff, George L 694, 695
Mentioned 651, 665, 692, 694, 695, 697, 699, 701, 714
Davidson, F. M. Mentioned 297, 298
Davis, Charles C. Mentioned 131, 363, 394, 540, 557, 564, 565
Davis, Edward. Mentioned 485
Davis, Jefferson C.
Mentioned 25–27, 29, 136, 146, 362, 363, 406, 408, 413, 421, 422, 463–468, 472, 475, 476, 479, 480, 484, 506, 516, 699
Reports of
Donelson, Fort, Tenn. Attack on, Feb. 3, 1863 ..... 31, 32
Franklin, Tenn. Expedition to, Jan. 31–Feb. 13, 1863 24
Middle Tennessee. Operations, June 24–July 3, 1863, during campaign in 469
Salem, Tenn. Skirmish at, March 21, 1863 161
Shelbyville Pike, Tenn. Skirmish on the, June 6, 1863 364
Versailles, Tenn. Reconnaissance to, March 9–14, 1863 144
Davis, William J.
Mentioned 301
Report of skirmish near Edmonton, Ky., June 7, 1863 365

Page.
Davis, Wirt. Mentioned 566, 567
Davis' Mill, Tenn. Skirmishes at.
March 14, 1863 2
April 5, 1863. Report of Gordon Granger 214
Dawson, W. A. Mentioned 353
Dawson, William. Report of skirmishes at Liberty Gap, Tenn., June 24–27, 1863 506
Day, A. A. Mentioned 308
Day, D. W. H. Mentioned 658
Day, G. W. Mentioned 319
Day, J. M. Mentioned 117
Day's Gap, Ala. Action at, April 30, 1863. See *Streight's Raid, April 26–May 3, 1863.*
Dean, Alice, Steamer. Mentioned 659, 709
Debaun, Samuel P. Mentioned 265
Decherd, Tenn. Skirmish at, June 29, 1863. See *June 23–July 7, 1863. Campaign in Middle Tennessee. Reports of*
Rosecrans, W. S. Wilder, John T.
De Courcy, John F. Mentioned 13, 381–383
Deford, Risden D. Mentioned 349
Delfosse, Julius N. Mentioned 302, 644
De Moss, William E.
Mentioned 188
Reports of actions at Brentwood and Little Harpeth River, Tenn., March 25, 1863 191
Denning, Benjamin F. Mentioned 639, 640
Denny, Leonidas. Mentioned 650
Department No. 2. See *Western Department.*
Devers, George C. Mentioned 566
Deweese, John T.
Mentioned 42
Report of expedition from Murfreesborough, Tenn., Feb. 3–5, 1863 45
Dewey, William A. Mentioned 305, 306
Dexter, Joseph W. Mentioned 302
Diana, U. S. S. Mentioned 280
Dibrell, George G.
Mentioned 195, 616, 617, 827, 846
Reports of
Florence, Ala. Affair with Union gunboats near, March 25, 1863 194
Sparta, Tenn. Skirmish at, Aug. 9, 1863 847
Dick, George F. Mentioned 415, 531
Dick, Jacob C. Mentioned 415
Dick, Samuel B. Mentioned 673
Dickerson, Christopher J. Reports of
Antioch Station, Tenn. Affair at, April 10, 1863 217
Mill Creek, Tenn. Skirmish near, Jan. 25, 1863 22
Dickerson, John H. Mentioned 265
Dickey, Frank W. Mentioned 142, 143
Dickson Station, Ala. Skirmishes at, April 19 and 23, 1863. See *Courtland, Ala. Expedition to, April 15–May 8, 1863.*
Dillon, Edward. Mentioned 117
Dils, John, jr. Mentioned 240, 241
Dilworth, Caleb J. Mentioned 416
Dimick, L. F. Mentioned 491, 492
Dispatch Boat, Comdg. Officer of. Correspondence with Ambrose E. Burnside 764

Page.
Dix, John A. Mentioned 12
Dixon, Samuel C. Mentioned 363
Dixon Springs, Tenn. Skirmish at, June 20, 1863 5
Doan, Thomas. Mentioned 155, 413
Dobb, George W. Reports of
Middle Tennessee. Operations June 28–July 4, 1863, during campaign in .. 576
Middleton, Tenn. Expedition to, May 21–22, 1863 342
Dod, Albert B. Mentioned 644
Dodds, O. J. Mentioned 250
Dodge, Grenville M.
Correspondence with
Hurlbut, Stephen A 242, 284
Oglesby, Richard J 242, 244
Mentioned 7, 63, 242–246, 250, 251, 253, 254, 281–287, 293, 294, 822
Reports of
Courtland, Ala. Expedition to, April 15–May 5, 1863 246
Tupelo, Miss. Expedition to, May 2–8, 1863 ..... 246, 250
Tuscumbia, Ala. Attack on, Feb. 22, 1863 64
Dodge, Joseph B. Mentioned 413
Doehn, William von. Mentioned 670–672
Doke, Charles F. Mentioned 661
Dolan, James. Mentioned 744
Donaldson, A. T. Mentioned 604
Donelson, Fort, Tenn.
Attack on, Feb. 3, 1863. Communications from William W. Lowe 34
Demand for surrender of, and reply thereto 39
Reports of
Davis, Jefferson C 31, 32
Harding, Abner C 34
Lowe, William W 32–34
Rosecrans, W. S 31
Wheeler, Joseph 39
Skirmish near, July 29, 1863. Report of William P. Lyon 844
Donley, J. B. Mentioned 35
Donnell, D. M. Mentioned 619, 620
Doolittle, Charles C. Mentioned 417
Dorsey, Stephen W. Mentioned 417
Doughty, J. G. Mentioned 285
Douglass, De Witt C. Mentioned 26, 28
Dow, Tristam T. Mentioned 386, 388, 835
Dowling, Patrick H.
Mentioned 323, 324
Report of skirmish at Negro Head Cut, Ky., April 27, 1863 324
Draft. Resistance to, in Ohio. See *Holmes County, Ohio. Affairs in, June* 16–20, 1863.
Drake, Ben. S. Mentioned 366
Drake, George B. Correspondence with George L. Hartsuff 775, 832–834
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *George L. Hartsuff.*
Drennen, J. Mentioned 598
Dreux, Guy. Mentioned 578
Driscoll, Edward M. Mentioned 285
Drury, Lucius H. Mentioned 416, 827
Dryden, I. N. Mentioned 19
Drye, George W. Mentioned 386, 388, 821, 836

Page.
Dubois, Franklin A. Mentioned 828
Duck River Island, Tenn. Engagement at, April 26, 1863. Reports of
Ellet, Alfred W 278
Warren, William F 279
Dufficy, John P. Mentioned 416
Duffie, M. M. Mentioned 597
Duke, Basil W.
Correspondence with Joseph E. Johnston 151
Mentioned 17, 65, 210, 219, 272, 277, 394, 634, 635, 638, 657, 661, 664, 732, 776, 780, 781, 785, 788
Duke, Jesse. Correspondence with Governor of Ohio 809
Duncan, R. A. Mentioned 599
Dunham, C. L. Correspondence with
Boyle, Jeremiah T 720
Manson, Mahlon D 720
Dunlap, Henry C. Mentioned 415
Dunn, David M.
Mentioned 413, 502
Report of skirmishes at Liberty Gap, Tenn., June 24-27, 1863 505
Dunn, William B. Mentioned 650
Dustin, Daniel. Mentioned 417
Dutton's Hill, Ky. Action at, March 30, 1863.
Communications from
Burnside, Ambrose E 170
Gillmore, Quincy A 167, 170
Report of J. S. Scott 174
See also *March 22–April 1, 1863. Kentucky. Pegram's Expedition into. Reports of*
Burnside, Ambrose E. Gillmore, Quincy A. Pegram, John.
See also *reports of Burnside*, p. 11; *Halleck*, p. 6.
Dysart, A. A. Mentioned 117, 119, 121
Dysart, Alexander P. Mentioned 413, 502
Eadie, Lieutenant. Mentioned 748
Eagle, Steamer. Mentioned 769
Eagleport, Ohio. Skirmish at, July 22, 1863. See *Morgan's Raid.*
Eagleville, Tenn.
Scout to, May 3, 1863. Report of John M. Schofield 328
Skirmishes near
March 2, 1863 2
April 16, 1863. Reports of
Granger, Gordon 261
Martin, William T 261
March 31–April 1, 1863. Report of James B. Steedman 200
Eagleville Pike, Tenn. Scout on the, June 10, 1863. See *Middleton and Eagleville Pikes, Tenn. Scout on the, June 10, 1863.*
Earle, J. F. Mentioned 119
Earle, S. G. Mentioned 91, 116, 117, 119, 123, 124
Easley, Thomas S. Mentioned 192
East Branch of the Big Warrior River, Ala. Skirmish at, May 1, 1863. See *Streight's Raid, April 26–May 3, 1863.*
East Tennessee.
Operations in. See *June 14–24, 1863. East Tennessee. Sanders' Raid into.*
Sanders' Raid into, June 14–24, 1863.
Casualties. Returns of. Union Troops 389

Page.

East Tennessee—Continued.
Communications from
Buckner, Simon B 391
Burnside, Ambrose E 389
War Department, C. S 390
Reports of
Buckner, Simon B 390
Burnside, Ambrose E 384, 385
Sanders, William P 385, 386
Sheliha, Victor von 390, 391
See also *report of Burnside*, p. 13.
East Tennessee, Department of. (Confederate.)
Buckner, Simon B., assigned to and assumes command of the 3, 4
Maury, Dabney H., assumes command of the 3
Merged into Department of Tennessee 5
Orders, series 1863: **June 19**, 391.
Eastern Kentucky.
Everett's Raid into, June 13–23, 1863.
Communication from Simon B. Buckner 384
Congratulatory orders. Sturgis 382
Reports of
Everett, P. M 383
Sturgis, Samuel D 381, 382
Scott's Raid in, July 25–Aug. 6, 1863.
Communications from
Buckner, Simon B 842, 843
Drake, George B 832–834
Sanders, William P 831
Scott, John S 843
Reports of
Burnside, Ambrose E 828
Gilbert, Samuel A 832
Hartsuff, George L 829–832
Sanders, William P 833, 834
Scott, John S 839
See also *report of Burnside*, p. 15.
Eastin, George B. Mentioned 366
Eckdall, Jonas. Mentioned 417
Eddy, John R. Mentioned 424, 459
Edgar, Captain Mentioned 657
Edgar, J. D. Mentioned 591, 596
Edgarton, Warren P. Mentioned 417
Edgerly, Henry C. Mentioned 666
Edmondson, J. H. Mentioned 120, 193
Edmonton, Ky. Skirmish near, June 7, 1863.
Communications from John H. Morgan 367
Reports of
Davis, William J 365
Pennebaker, Charles D 365
Edwards, J. B. Mentioned 376
Edwards, W. S. Mentioned 366
Egan, James. Mentioned 567
Eggleston, Beroth B.
Correspondence with Eli Long 331

Page.

Eggleston, Beroth B.—Continued.
Mentioned 330, 418, 569
Report of operations, June 24–July 9, 1863, during campaign in Middle Tennessee 571
Eldridge, J. W. Mentioned 606
Ellet, Alfred W.
Mentioned 242, 244, 286
Report of engagement at Duck River Island, Tenn., April 26, 1863 278
Ellis, John. Mentioned 689, 707, 734, 836
Ellis, T. A. M. Mentioned 598
Ellis, Towson. Mentioned 621
Ellison, J. F. Mentioned 511
Ely, John H. Mentioned 411, 437
Ely, John J. Mentioned 417
Encking, John P. Mentioned 545, 549
Engineer Department, C. S. A. Correspondence with War Department, C. S. 390
Ennis, John. Mentioned 565
Ent, Charles J. Mentioned 228, 229
Enyart, David A. Mentioned 203, 415
Erwin, Leonard. Mentioned 573
Este, George P.
Mentioned 412
Report of affair at Antioch Station, Tenn., April 10, 1863 216
Estep, George. Mentioned 415
Estes, W. N. Mentioned 578
Estill Springs, Tenn. Skirmish at, July 2, 1863 399
Evans, Captain. Mentioned 383
Evans, John D. Mentioned 468
Everett, P. M.
Mentioned 384
Report of Everett's Raid into Eastern Kentucky, June 13–23, 1863 383
Fairfield, Tenn. Skirmish at, June 27, 1863. See *June 23–July 7, 1863. Campaign in Middle Tennessee. Reports of*

Hambright, Henry A. | Lytle, William H. | Sheridan, Philip H.
Johnson, Bushrod R. | McCook, Alexander McD. | Thomas, George H.
Laiboldt, Bernard. | Rosecrans, W. S.

Falconer, Kinloch. Mentioned 277
Fannie Barker, U. S. S. Mentioned 349, 351
Faulds, George. Mentioned 546
Faulkner, John K. Mentioned 142, 143, 360, 362, 418
Fearing, Benjamin D. Mentioned 413, 456
Featherston, L.
Mentioned 588, 589, 593, 599, 600
Report of skirmishes at Liberty Gap, Tenn., June 24–27, 1863 594
Fellows, Lieutenant. Mentioned 393
Fennie, Robert W. Mentioned 117
Ferguson, Champ. Mentioned 307, 713, 848
Ferguson, James H. Mentioned 365
Ferguson, Samuel. Mentioned 649
Ferguson, Stephen M. Mentioned 241, 820
Ferrill, S. C. Mentioned 219, 220
Fesler, William H. Mentioned 478
Fidler, W. H. Mentioned 181
Finney, Colonel. Mentioned 243

Page.
Fisher, J. A. Mentioned 228
Fisk, Charles W. Mentioned 562
Fitch, Le Roy.
Correspondence with
Burnside, Ambrose E 721, 725, 728, 736, 758, 761, 764
Pennock, A. M 745
Porter, David D 786
Watson, James 717
Mentioned 14, 244, 283, 677, 715, 752, 764, 765, 785
Fitzgerald, E. Mentioned 232
Fitzsimmons, G. W. Mentioned 502
Flanagan, Patrick. Mentioned 340
Flanagan, William M.
Mentioned 66, 67
Reports of
Bradyville, Tenn. Skirmish at, March 1, 1863 68
Columbia, Tenn. Expedition toward, March 4–14, 1863 132
Flansburg, David. Mentioned 412
Fleming, Eli G. Mentioned 267
Flemin , J. T. Mentioned 101
Fletcher, B. L. Mentioned 232, 233
Flood, James P. Mentioned 417
Flood, William L. Mentioned 383
Florence, Ala.
Affair with Union gunboats near, March 25, 1863. Report of George G. Dibrell 194
Expedition to, May 26–31, 1863. Reports of
Carmichael, Eagleton 352
Cornyn, Florence M 349
Skirmishes at.
April 23, 1863. See *Courtland, Ala. Expedition to, April 15–May 8, 1863.*
May 28, 1863. See *report of Florence M. Cornyn*, p. 349.
Florence, Ala, Citizens of. Resolutions of 195
Florida Troops. Mentioned.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **1st**, 173.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **6th**, 391, 392.
Floyd, Abner. Mentioned 75
Floyd, W. W. Mentioned 602, 604–606
Foley, James L.
Mentioned 382, 830, 834–836
Report of action at Richmond, Ky., July 28, 1863 836
Footman, W. M. Mentioned 173
Ford, William B. Mentioned 329
Ford, W. M. Mentioned 842
Forrest, Jeffrey E. Mentioned 195
Forrest, Nathan B.
Mentioned 7, 21, 26, 27, 31–35, 37, 39–41, 64, 74, 88–90, 96, 103, 109, 116–119, 121, 131, 135, 141, 143, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 185, 187, 190–194, 222, 230, 245, 256, 284, 287, 289, 290, 292–295, 311, 359, 360, 375, 404, 452, 461, 525, 526, 533, 534, 540, 585, 586, 616, 617, 629, 827, 844, 847
Reports of
Brentwood and Little Harpeth River, Tenn. Actions at, March 25, 1863 187

Page.

Forrest, Nathan B.—Continued.
Reports of
Thompson's Station, Tenn. Engagement at, March 5, 1863 120
Resolutions of thanks to. Congress, C. S 295
Forrest, William H. Mentioned 289, 294
Forsyth, G. H. Mentioned 388
Fortner, Sanford. Mentioned 158
Foster, B. F. Mentioned 195
Foster, John W. Report of skirmish at Madisonville, Ky., March —, 1863 199
Foster, Jonas. Mentioned 496
Foster, W. F. Mentioned 392
Fosters (of Bowling Green, Ky.). Mentioned 763
Fosterville, Tenn. Skirmishes at.
June 25, 1863. See *June 23–July 7, 1863. Campaign in Middle Tennessee. Reports of*
Granger, Gordon. Mix, Frank W. Stanley, David S.
Minty, Robert H. G. Rosecrans, W. S.
June 27, 1863. See *June 23–July 7, 1863. Campaign in Middle Tennessee. Reports of*
Campbell, Archibald P. McIntyre, James B. Rosecrans, W. S.
Granger, Gordon. Minty, Robert H. G. Sipes, William B.
Klein, Robert. Mitchell, Robert B. Stanley, David S.
McCook, Edward M. Mix, Frank W.
Fowler, F. Mentioned 47
Fowler, W. H. Mentioned 627
Fox, Henry F. Mentioned 670
Fox Springs, Ky. Skirmish at, June 16, 1863. See *Eastern Kentucky. Everett's Raid into, June 13–23, 1863.*
Foy, James C. Mentioned 415
Frambes, Granville A. Mentioned 415
Franklin, Ky. Skirmish at, July 5, 1863 5
Franklin, Tenn.
Engagements at.
April 10, 1863.
Casualties. Returns of
Confederate Troops 239
Union Troops 231
See also respective reports.
Communication from Gordon Granger 221
Reports of
Couch, Reuben C 235
Granger, Gordon 222, 227
Klein, Robert 238
McIntyre, James B 231
Matchett, Charles G 228
Park, Josiah B 233
Ray, Daniel M 237
Robie, Oliver P 236
Rosecrans, W. S 221
Sipes, William B 234
Stanley, David S 230
Sketch 225
See also *report of Halleck*, p. 7.
June 4, 1863.
Communications from Gordon Granger 360

Page.

Franklin, Tenn.—Continued.
Engagements at.
June 4, 1863.
Reports of
Baird, John P 360
Campbell, Archibald P 361
Granger, Gordon 359, 360
See also *report of Halleck*, p. 7.
Expeditions to and from.
Jan. 31–Feb. 13, 1863.
Communications from
Johnson, R. W 25
Wade, William B 28
Reports of
Battle, L. W 27
Davis, Jefferson C 24
Minty, Robert H. G 25
Prather, John S 28
Tucker, W. F 29, 30
March 8–12, 1863. See *Columbia, Tenn. Expedition to, March* 8–12, 1863.
Reconnaissances to and from.
Feb. 1, 1863. Report of James B. Steedman 30
Feb. 21, 1863. Report of Thomas J. Jordan 59
Skirmishes at and near.
March 4, 1863. Communications from
Coburn, John 78
Johnston, Thomas W 79
See also *March* 4–5, 1863, *Spring Hill, Tenn. Expedition toward. Reports of*

Adams, Hamlet B.	Bloodgood, Edward.	Pickands, James.
Aleshire, Charles C.	Coburn, John.	Rosecrans, W. S.
Bachman, Edwin I.	Gilbert, Henry C.	Utley, William L.
Baird, Absalom.	Henderson, James M.	Van Dorn, Earl.
Baird, John P.	Jordan, Thomas J.	

See also *report of Halleck*, p. 7.
March 31, 1863. Report of Gordon Granger 199
April 9, 1863 3
Freeman, D. C., jr. Mentioned 173
Freeman, S. L. Mentioned 120
French, James M. Mentioned 240
Frey, Jesse R. Mentioned 500
Frierson, W. Mentioned 331
Frisk, L. R. Mentioned 588, 592, 594, 596
Fry, Speed S. Mentioned 829, 830
Fry, Thomas W.
Correspondence with
Boyle, Jeremiah T 733, 741
Burnside, Ambrose E 705
Mentioned 708
Fuller, John W.
Correspondence with Richard J. Oglesby 244
Mentioned 244, 245, 247
Fulton, John S. Mentioned 601, 605
Funkhouser, John J. Mentioned 201, 413, 458, 459, 461
Fuqua, Mr. Mentioned 202
Fyffe, James P. Correspondence with Ambrose E. Burnside 747

Page.
Gaddis, John. Mentioned 119
Gadsden, Ala. Skirmish near, May 2, 1863. See *Black Creek, Ala. Skirmish at, May 2, 1863.*
Gaffney, Daniel. Mentioned 340
Gaines, R. R. Report of reconnaissance from Murfreesborough, Tenn., March 6–7, 1863 139
Galbraith, Robert. Mentioned 207, 235, 273, 274, 539, 542, 557, 558
Gall, W. P. Report of skirmish near Winchester, Ky., July 29, 1863 838
Gallagher, Michael F. Mentioned 664, 721
Gallagher, Thomas F.
Correspondence with W. T. H. Brooks 803
Mentioned 667, 673–675, 805
Report of Morgan's Raid, July 2–26, 1863 675
Gallipolis, Ohio, Comdg. Officer at. Correspondence with A. E. Burnside 762
Gallup, George W.
Mentioned 196
Report of skirmish at Piketon, Ky., April 15, 1863 240
Gamble, J. C. Mentioned 36, 38
Gannett, I. Mentioned 546
Gano, R. M. Mentioned 210, 214
Gapen, John P. Mentioned 650
Gardner, George Q. Mentioned 413
Garfield, James A. Mentioned 76, 147, 271, 285, 409, 538, 553
For correspondence as Chief of Staff, see *W. S. Rosecrans.*
Garrard, Israel. Mentioned 51, 52, 163, 169, 372, 663
Garrett, C. F. Mentioned 546
Garrett, George L. Mentioned 630
Garrett, S. L. Mentioned 119
Gates, Francis P. Mentioned 574
Gavin, James.
Correspondence with Ambrose E. Burnside 741
Mentioned 732, 744, 750
Geety, F. H. Mentioned 356
George, James. Mentioned 412
George, John E. Mentioned 527
Georgia Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Light—*Battalions:* **9th** (*Batteries*), **E**, 392, 393. *Batteries:* **Dawson's**, 607, 610.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **1st**, 171–173, 319; **2d**, 544; **3d**, 277, 333, 569; **4th**, 544, 569; **6th**, 312.
Infantry—*Battalions:* **4th Sharpshooters**, 611, 612, 614; **37th**, 603, 611, 612, 614.
Getty, George W. Mentioned 12
Gholson, S. J. Mentioned 249, 258
Gohlston, D. L. Mentioned 614
Gibson, William H.
Mentioned 413, 471, 486, 488–490
Report of skirmishes at Liberty Gap, Tenn., June 24–27, 1863 495
Gilbert, A. W. Mentioned 767
Gilbert, Charles C.
Correspondence with
Coburn, John 78
Johnston, Thomas W 79
Rosecrans, W. S 77
Mentioned 33, 73, 74, 79, 83–85, 87, 94, 97, 98, 115, 222, 224, 226

Page.
Gilbert, Charles C.—Continued.
Reports of
Spring Hill, Tenn. Expedition toward, March 4–5, 1863 ..... 75, 76
Thompson's Station, Tenn. Engagement at, March 5, 1863 ..... 75, 76
Gilbert, F. T. Mentioned 251, 253, 254, 258
Gilbert, Henry C.
Mentioned 86, 90, 96, 99, 100, 416
Report of expedition toward Spring Hill, Tenn., March 4–5, 1863 104
Gilbert, Samuel A.
Mentioned 51, 310, 370, 690, 697, 829, 830
Reports of
Eastern Kentucky. Scott's Raid in, July 25–Aug. 6, 1863 832
Phillips' Fork, Red Bird Creek, Ky. Skirmish at, May 10, 1863 310
Gillem, Alvan C. Mentioned 417
Gillespie, H. C. Mentioned 839, 841
Gillmore, Quincy A.
Correspondence with
Burnside, Ambrose E 167, 168, 170
Wolford, F 168
Wright, Horatio G 56
Mentioned 6, 11, 12, 144, 166, 167, 170
Reports of
Kentucky. Pegram's expedition into, March 22–April 1, 1863 167
Mount Sterling, Ky. Capture of, March 22, 1863 162
Gilmer, Daniel H. Mentioned 413, 470, 479, 480
Gilmore, William E.
Correspondence with Ambrose E. Burnside 779
Mentioned 767, 769
Given, Josiah. Mentioned 412, 443
Given, William. Mentioned 417
Gladesville, Va. Skirmish at, July 7, 1863. See *Southwestern Virginia. Expedition into, July* 3–11, 1863.
Glasgow, Ky. Expedition from, June 8–10, 1863.
Communications from Henry M. Judah 369
Reports of
Graham, Felix W 367
Morgan, John H 369
Glass, Jacob.
Mentioned 413, 486, 489
Report of skirmishes at Liberty Gap, Tenn., June 24–27, 1863 492
Gleason, Newell. Mentioned 412
Glenn, John. Mentioned 647, 650
Glenn, William H. Mentioned 413
Glover, J. Mentioned 391, 392
Goddard, C. Mentioned 374
Godley, John C. Mentioned 418, 543
Goldthwaite, R. W. Mentioned 598
Goode, C. T. Mentioned 839, 841
Gooding, John. Mentioned 477, 478
Gooding, Michael.
Mentioned 413, 472
Report of operations, June 23–July 3, 1863, during campaign in Middle Tennessee 477
Goodloe, G. Clay. Mentioned 181
Goodman, Enos H. Mentioned 497

Page.

Goodspeed, Wilbur F.
Mentioned 414, 486
Report of skirmishes at Liberty Gap, Tenn., June 24–27, 1863 512
Gordon, James.
Mentioned 110
Report of actions at Brentwood and Little Harpeth River, Tenn., March 25, 1863 190
Gordon, M. L. Mentioned 146, 161, 324
Gorham, Henry D. Mentioned 546
Govan, D. C.
Mentioned 590, 597
Report of skirmishes at Liberty Gap, Tenn., June 24–27, 1863 592
Gracie, Archibald, jr. Mentioned 312, 443
Grafton, Captain. Mentioned 657, 776
Graham, Felix W.
Mentioned 263, 297, 298, 369
Reports of
Celina, Ky. Skirmish at, April 19, 1863 264
Glasgow, Ky. Expedition from, July 8–10, 1863 367
Graham, Milton. Mentioned 667–669
Granger, Gordon.
Correspondence with
Rosecrans, W. S 73, 176, 182, 221
Steedman, James B 85, 177
Van Derveer, Ferdinand 360
Mentioned 7, 9, 73, 74, 76, 130, 132, 133, 142, 143, 145, 153, 154, 176, 179, 201, 230, 231, 235, 360, 361, 402, 405, 406, 409–411, 416, 451, 538–540, 542, 544, 545, 558
Reports of
Brentwood and Little Harpeth River, Tenn. Actions at, Mar. 25, 1863. 177, 178
Carter Creek Pike, Tenn. Skirmishes on the.
April 2, 1863 206
April 27, 1863 321
Columbia, Tenn. Expedition to, March 8–12, 1863 142
Davis' Mill, Tenn. Skirmish at, April 4, 1863 214
Eagleville, Tenn. Skirmish near, April 16, 1863 261
Franklin, Tenn.
Engagements at.
April 10, 1863 ..... 222, 227
June 4, 1863 ..... 359, 360
Skirmish near, March 31, 1863 199
Middle Tennessee. Operations, June 23–27, 1863, during campaign in. 532–535
Spring Hill, Tenn. Skirmish at, March 19, 1863 150
Thompson's Station, Tenn. Skirmish near, March 23, 1863 175
Triune, Tenn. Action at, June 11, 1863 374
Granger, Robert S. Mentioned 268, 410, 417
Grant, Claudius B. Mentioned 302, 305, 306
Grant, Horace D. Mentioned 561, 562
Grant, U. S.
Assumes command of all troops in Arkansas within reach of his orders 1
Mentioned 7–9, 13, 243
Gray, Hamilton. Correspondence with Ambrose E. Burnside 748, 755, 764, 769
Gray, S. F. Mentioned 496, 497
Great [?], Colonel. Mentioned 826
Great Bear Creek, Ala. Skirmish at, April 17, 1863. See *Courtland, Ala. Expedition to, April 15–May 8, 1863.*

Page.

Grebe, M. M. R. William.
Mentioned 628, 629, 631
Report of skirmish near Lexington, Tenn., June 29, 1863 629
Green, Mr. Mentioned 689
Green, Edward H. Mentioned 43
Green, James U. Mentioned 629
Green, J. H. Mentioned 653
Green, John. (49th Ohio.) Mentioned 496
Green, John. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *John S. Mason.*
Green, J. W. Mentioned 603
Green, P. V. Mentioned 595
Green, S. H. Mentioned 489
Greene, M. M. Correspondence with
Burnside, Ambrose E 769, 788
Cox, Jacob D 786
Mentioned 306, 787, 791
Green Hill, Tenn. Skirmishes near.
April 6, 1863.
Communications from W. S. Rosecrans 215
Report of Robert B. Mitchell 214
June 14, 1863 5
Green River Bridge, Ky. Engagement at, July 4, 1863. See *Morgan's Raid.*
Greenwood, William H. Mentioned 335, 541, 549
Gregg, J. N. Mentioned 646
Grierson, Benjamin H. Mentioned 243, 284
Griffin, Daniel F. Mentioned 411, 437
Griffith, J. W. Mentioned 602
Griffith, S. A. Mentioned 125
Griggs, A. J. Mentioned 596
Grigsby, J. Warren. Mentioned 157, 778
Grimes, T. Mentioned 103
Grinstead, Marshal. Mentioned 509
Grizzel, Captain. Mentioned 353
Grose, William.
Mentioned 415, 528, 529
Report of skirmish at Woodbury, Tenn., Jan. 24, 1863 18
Grosskopff, Edward. Mentioned 414, 488
Grosvenor, Charles H. Mentioned 412
Grub, Philip. Mentioned 497
Guerin, Mike. Mentioned 117
Guess, James C. Mentioned 648
Gurley, D. R. Mentioned 117, 124
Guthrie, Lieutenant. Mentioned 834
Guy's Gap, Tenn. Skirmishes at.
June 25, 1863. See *June 23–July 7, 1863. Campaign in Middle Tennessee. Reports of*

Granger, Gordon.	Mix, Frank W.	Stanley, David S.
Minty, Robert H. G.	Rosecrans, W. S.	

June 27, 1863. See *June 23–July 7, 1863. Campaign in Middle Tennessee. Reports of*

Campbell, Archibald P.	McIntyre, James B.	Rosecrans, W. S.
Granger, Gordon.	Minty, Robert H. G.	Sipes, William B.
Klein, Robert.	Mitchell, Robert B.	Stanley, David S.
McCook, Edward M.	Mix, Frank W.	

Gwynne, Llewellyn. Mentioned 181, 182, 375, 543

Page.
Hagan, J. Mentioned 140
Haines, E. A. Mentioned 67, 133
Halbut, Enos. Mentioned 98
Haldeman, P. Mentioned 527
Hale, John W. Mentioned 647, 648, 650
Hall, Albert S.
Mentioned 7, 42, 71, 72, 135, 153, 154, 158–160, 267–269, 413, 454
Report of action at Vaught's Hill, Tenn., March 20, 1863 155
Hall, D. J. Mentioned 492
Hall, J. B. Mentioned 190
Hall, J. R. Mentioned 67
Hall, Truman W. Mentioned 324, 417
Halleck, Henry W.
Mentioned 14, 48, 281, 403, 409
Report of operations in the Departments of the Ohio and of the Cumberland, Feb. 3–July 26, 1863 6
For correspondence as General-in-Chief, see *Army Headquarters*..
Hallet, George C. Mentioned 826
Halley, Francis P. Mentioned 119
Ham, Cornelius C. Mentioned 641
Hambright, Henry A.
Mentioned 154, 157, 411, 420, 429, 430, 432, 434, 435, 437
Reports of
Middle Tennessee. Operations, June 24–July 6, 1863, during campaign in 438
Vaught's Hill, Tenn. Action at, March 20, 1863 158
Hamburg Landing, Tenn. Skirmishes at, May 29–30, 1863. See *report of Florence M. Cornyn*, p. 349.
Hamden, Ohio. Skirmish near, July 17, 1863. See *Morgan's Raid.*
Hamden, Ohio, Comdg. Officer at. Correspondence with Ambrose E. Burnside 770
Hamilton, A. J. Mentioned 119
Hamilton, Charles S. Report of attack on Tuscumbia, Ala., Feb. 22, 1863... 63
Hamilton, H. H. Mentioned 67
Hamilton, O. P. Mentioned 264, 297, 368, 369
Hamilton, William D. Mentioned 310
Hammer, John S. Mentioned 650
Hammond, John W. Mentioned 639
Hamrick, T. H. Mentioned 18
Hancock, E. A. Mentioned 83, 546
Hancock, John C. Mentioned 353
Hancock, Oscar W. Report of skirmishes at Liberty Gap, Tenn., June 24–27, 1863 513
Hanna, W. Mentioned 250
Hansey, S. J. Mentioned 198
Hanson, Charles S.
Correspondence with
Burnside, Ambrose E 692, 693
Hartsuff, George L 686, 687
Mentioned 14, 639, 665, 681, 682, 691, 692, 746, 752, 768, 829
Report of Morgan's Raid, July 2–26, 1863 647
Hanson, Ferdinand. Mentioned 845
Harbaugh, P. W. Correspondence with Governor of Ohio 811
Harbison, George. Mentioned 661

Page.

Hardee, William J.
Correspondence with
Bragg, Braxton ... 620
Cleburne, Patrick R ... 619
Polk, Leonidas ... 623, 624
Mentioned ... 277, 380, 381, 404, 526, 578, 585, 586, 588, 589, 591, 608, 610, 618, 620, 622–624, 626, 627
Superseded by D. H. Hill ... 5

Harding, Abner C.
Correspondence with Joseph Wheeler *et al.* ... 39
Mentioned ... 7, 31, 33, 34
Report of attack on Fort Donelson, Tenn., Feb. 3, 1863 ... 34

Harker, Charles G. Mentioned ... 415, 527

Harlan, John M.
Correspondence with Valentine Cupp ... 21
Reports of skirmish near Mill Creek, Tenn., Jan. 25, 1863 ... 20, 21

Harmon, Oscar F. Mentioned ... 416

Harney, S.
Correspondence with
Boyle, Jeremiah T ... 735
Hartsuff, George L ... 775
Pennebaker, Charles D ... 700
Mentioned ... 699, 700, 775

Harper, A. R. Mentioned ... 173

Harpeth River, Tenn. Skirmish on the, March 8, 1863. Report of James B. Steedman ... 141

Harris, J. A. Mentioned ... 134

Harris, Samuel J. Mentioned ... 42, 155–157, 413

Harrison, Benjamin. Mentioned ... 417

Harrison, James B. Mentioned ... 299, 301

Harrison, Thomas. Mentioned ... 272, 364, 426, 578, 591, 598, 617

Harrison, Thomas J.
Mentioned ... 413, 418, 464, 465, 467, 468, 471, 480, 483, 484, 486, 496, 515, 552, 570, 571
Report of expedition to Middleton, Tenn., May 21–22, 1863 ... 345

Hart, John R. Mentioned ... 312

Hart, S. Mentioned ... 228, 229

Hartsuff, George L.
Assumes command of the 23d Army Corps ... 4
Congratulatory orders. Engagement at Green River Bridge, Ky., July 4, 1863, during Morgan's Raid ... 768
Correspondence with
Babbitt, J. E ... 715
Boyle, Jeremiah T ... 681, 682, 691, 692, 706, 712–714, 718, 719, 734, 738, 747
Burnside, Ambrose E ... 632, 679, 680, 683, 684, 689–698, 701, 702, 704, 713, 714, 719, 720, 733, 735, 739, 746, 747, 752, 796
Byrd, R. K ... 685, 689
Carter, Samuel P ... 685, 686, 720, 724
David, James I ... 694, 695
Drake, George B ... 775, 832–834
Hanson, Charles S ... 686, 687
Harney, S ... 775
Hobson, Edward H ... 693, 699, 703
Hough, James R ... 681
Judah, Henry M ... 369, 679, 683, 684, 687, 688

Page.

Hartsuff, George L.—Continued.
Correspondence with
Maltby, R. R 699
Manson, Mahlon D 699
Maxwell, Cicero 688
Moore, Orlando H 707
Mott, S. R 694
Pennebaker, Charles D 700, 736
Pierce, E. W 700
Sanders, William P 701, 703, 707, 708, 714, 715, 721, 831
Sturgis, Samuel D 364, 370, 371
Mentioned 12, 13, 371, 386, 639, 691, 693, 705, 709, 711, 712, 720, 721, 835
Reports of Scott's Raid in Eastern Kentucky, July 25–Aug. 6, 1863 829–832
Hartsville, Tenn. Skirmishes at
April 18, 1863.
Communications from
Crook, George 263
Paine, Eleazer A 262
Report of Eleazer A. Paine 262
April 22, 1863 3
Hascall, Milo S. Mentioned 751, 831
Hatch, Edward. Mentioned 257, 258
Hathaway, Gilbert. Mentioned 283, 285, 288, 289, 291
Hathaway, John C. Mentioned 208, 357, 561, 562
Hathaway, W. L. Mentioned 209
Haugh, Joseph R. Mentioned 367, 368
Hawkins, Pierce B.
Correspondence with Henry M. Judah 378
Mentioned 378
Hawley, J. Mentioned 335, 541
Hayes, Rutherford B. Mentioned 677
Haymond, Henry.
Mentioned 412
Report of operations, June 26, 1863, during compaign in Middle Tennessee. 441
Haynes, Landon C. Mentioned 393
Haynes, Milton A.
Mentioned 391, 392
Report of skirmishes at Knoxville, Tenn., June 19–20, 1863 391
Haynes, William E. Mentioned 379, 552
Hays, William H. Mentioned 412
Hazard, John S. Mentioned 256
Hazen, William B.
Mentioned 18, 72, 205, 415, 528, 529
Reports of
Middle Tennessee. Operations, June 23–July 8, 1863, during campaign in 530
Woodbury, Tenn.
Expedition to, April 2, 1863 203
Skirmish near, March 1, 1863 70
Woodbury Pike, Tenn. Skirmish on the, March 27, 1863 197
Hazle Green, Ky. Skirmish at.
March 9, 1863. Report of Horatio G. Wright 144
March 19, 1863 2
Healy, T. Mentioned 231, 232

Page.
Hedges, J. Mentioned 232, 233, 356
Heffner, Colonel. Mentioned 732
Heg, Hans C.
Mentioned 136, 137, 145, 413, 422, 466, 470, 471
Reports of
Middle Tennessee. Operations, June 24–July 3, 1863, during campaign in 482
Murfreesborough, Tenn. Reconnaissance from, March 6–7, 1863 138
Heiman, Fort, Ky. Scout from, May 26–June 2, 1863. Report of Hans Mattson 353
Heinrichs, G. Mentioned 823
Heistand, B. G. Mentioned 83
Heller, Private. Mentioned 566
Helm, B. H. Mentioned 277
Helm, G. M. Mentioned 608
Helmrich, Gustav von. Mentioned 629–631
Helveti, F. M. Mentioned 546
Henderson, James M.
Mentioned 86, 90, 96, 98, 100, 102, 416
Report of expedition toward Spring Hill, Tenn., March 4–5, 1863 100
Henderson, Thomas J. Mentioned 836
Henderson, W. F. Mentioned 654
Hendricks, W. G. Mentioned 448
Hendrickson, William H. Mentioned 820
Henry, A. P. Mentioned 629, 630
Henry, A. W. Mentioned 329
Henshaw, Edward C. Mentioned 657, 775, 776
Hensley, J. C. Mentioned 119
Herrick, O. Q. Mentioned 154
Herrick, T. P. Mentioned 255, 258, 349, 351
Herrill, Nimrod. Mentioned 647
Herriott, G. F. Mentioned 42
Hescock, Henry. Mentioned 414
Hewett, John M. Mentioned 412, 446
Hibbets, Captain. Mentioned 814
Hickman, Ky.
Expedition to, Aug. 1, 1863. Report of Edward H. Mix 844
Occupation of, July 15–16, 1863.
Communications from
Bonner, J. C 826
Campbell, H. S., *et al* 825
Report of Alexander Asboth 825
Hickman, Jackson. Mentioned 573
Hickman, William L. Mentioned 317
Hickman's Bridge, Ky. Skirmish at, March 28, 1863.
See *March 22–April 1, 1863. Kentucky. Pegram's Expedition into. Reports of*
Burnside, Ambrose E. Gillmore, Quincy A. Pegram, John.
Hicks, W. P. Mentioned 119
Higley, Joel P. Mentioned 660, 686
Hill, Charles W.
Correspondence with Henry S. Babbitt 815
Mentioned 673, 783, 786
Hill, Daniel H. Assignments to command 5
Hill, F. G. Mentioned 348

Page.
Hill, Joseph. Mentioned 772, 790, 798
Hill, L. E. Mentioned 117, 119
Hillsborough, Tenn. Skirmish near, June 29, 1863. See *June 23–July 7, 1863. Campaign in Middle Tennessee. Reports of*
Beatty, John. Nicholas, Thomas P. Rosecrans, W. S.
Hines, Captain. Mentioned 580
Hines, Mr. Mentioned 653
Hines, D. F. Mentioned 119
Hines, James F. Mentioned 763
Hines, T. H. Mentioned 347, 348, 632, 703, 780, 781, 785
Hipkins, James M. Mentioned 133
Hixon, Noah H.
Correspondence with Joseph K. Marley 669
Mentioned 661
Report of Morgan's Raid, July 2–26, 1863 669
Hobart, Harrison C. Mentioned 411
Hoblitzell, William T. Mentioned 418
Hobson, Edward H.
Correspondence with
Aberdeen, Ohio, Comdg. Officer at 756
Boyle, Jeremiah T 706, 707, 724
Burnside, Ambrose E 658, 693, 696, 698, 752, 756, 764, 765, 770, 780, 787
Cox, Jacob D 787
Hartsuff, George L 693, 699, 703
Kautz, August V 660
Mentioned 14, 263, 297, 634, 639–641, 654–657, 662–664, 666, 669, 679–681, 683, 684, 687, 688, 691, 693, 696, 698–703, 705, 709, 711–713, 715–719, 723, 725–727, 731, 733–736, 738–740, 743, 746–748, 750, 751, 754–758, 760–762, 764, 766–768, 770, 771, 773, 774, 776–778, 781, 782, 787–789, 796, 806
Reports of
Celina, Ky. Skirmish at, April 19, 1863 264
La Fayette, Tenn. Skirmish at, May 11, 1863 297
Morgan's Raid. July 2–26, 1863 658
New Hope Station, Ky. Skirmish near, July 25, 1863 828
Hockingport, Ohio. Skirmish near, July 20, 1863. See *Morgan's Raid.*
Hodge, G. B. Mentioned 842
Hoffman, B. F. Mentioned 814
Hoffman, J. E. Mentioned 641, 645
Hofmaster, Joseph. Mentioned 562
Hogan, M. A. Mentioned 646
Hog Mountain, Ala. Action at, April 30, 1863. See *Streight's Raid, April 26–May 3, 1863.*
Holbrook, George. Mentioned 661
Holeman, Alexander W. Mentioned 300–302
Holloway, James H. Mentioned 639, 641, 644, 660
Holloway, W. R. For correspondence as Private Secretary, see *Indiana, Governor of.*
Holman, D. W. Mentioned 16
Holmes County, Ohio. Affairs in, June 16–20, 1863.
Communications from
Cox, Jacob D 397
Parrott, Ed. A 396
Report of William Wallace 395
Hooker, Joseph. Mentioned 318

Page.
Hooks, R. W. Mentioned 358
Hoover's Gap, Tenn. Skirmishes at, June 24–26, 1863.
Casualties. Returns of. Confederate Troops 614
Report of William B. Bate 611
See also June 23–July 7, 1863. *Campaign in Middle Tennessee. Reports of*

Brannan, John M. | Reynolds, Joseph J. | Smith, George W.
Hambright, Henry A. | Rosecrans, W. S. | Thomas, George H.
Haymond, Henry. | Rousseau, Lovell H. | Wilder, John T.
Johnson, Bushrod R. | Scribner, Benjamin F.

Hopkins, J. H. Mentioned 365, 366
Hopkins, Washington W. Mentioned 410, 416
Horner, John W. Mentioned 417
Horobin, Thomas H. Mentioned 343
Horseshoe Bottom, Cumberland River, Ky. Action at, May 10, 1863.
Communication from Jeremiah T. Boyle 296
Report of Ambrose E. Burnside 296
See also
April 26–May 12, 1863. *Monticello, Ky. Expedition to. Reports of*

Bullock, R. S. | Jacob, Richard T.
Chenault, D. W. | Manson, Mahlon D.

April 26–May 12, 1863. *Southeastern Kentucky. Operations in. Reports of*

Buckner, Simon B. | Morrison, David. | Smith, W. Huntington.

Hoskins, William A. Mentioned 639, 640, 721, 736
Hostetter, William. Correspondence with Governor of Ohio 809
Hoston, Captain. Mentioned 658
Hotchkiss, Charles T.
Mentioned 413, 486, 489
Report of skirmishes at Liberty Gap, Tenn., June 24–27, 1863 490
Houchin, Woodford M. Mentioned 327
Hough, James R. Correspondence with George L. Hartsuff 681
Howard, Captain. Mentioned 353
Howard's Mills, Ky. Skirmish at, June 13, 1863. See *Eastern Kentucky. Everett's Raid into, June* 13–23, 1863.
Howe, W. R. Mentioned 675
Howell, Richard S. Mentioned 485
Howland, Horace N.
Mentioned 331, 574
Report of expedition to Middleton, Tenn., May 21–22, 1863 343
Hubbard, James M. Mentioned 279
Huber, J. F. Mentioned 650
Hudson, Charles T. Mentioned 562
Hudson, Edwin L. Mentioned 497
Huffman, J. M. Mentioned 661, 670, 780
Hughes, Alexander. Mentioned 804
Hughes, James.
Correspondence with
Burnside, Ambrose E 747
Indiana, Governor of 726
Willcox, Orlando B 726
Mentioned 725, 726, 730, 731
Hughs, J. M. Mentioned 601, 605
Hull, James S. Mentioned 412, 443

Page.
Humes, W. Y. C. Mentioned 616
Humphrey, George. Mentioned 412, 446
Humphreys, Mr. Mentioned 652
Humphreys. (Telegraph Operator.) Correspondence with Ambrose E. Burnside 784
Hunter, Abraham A.
Correspondence with
Burnside, Ambrose E 770
Cox, Jacob D 756, 765
Mentioned 677
Hunter, Morton C. Mentioned 412
Huntington, H. A. Mentioned 18
Hunton, K. A. Mentioned 582, 583
Huntsville, Ala. Expedition to, July 13–22, 1863. Report of David S. Stanley. 825
Hurd, Orrin D. Mentioned 413
Hurlbut, Stephen A.
Correspondence with
Dodge, Grenville M 242, 284
Oglesby, Richard J 242, 243, 250
Rosecrans, W. S 283, 284
Mentioned 281
Reports of expedition to Courtland, Ala., April 15–May 5, 1863 ..... 241, 243
Hutcheson, J. B. Mentioned 16, 19
Hutchins, Lieutenant. Mentioned 541
Hutchinson, William. Mentioned 613
Hutchison, Jonathan. Mentioned 844
Hyams, Samuel M., jr. Mentioned 191
Illig, Gustav. Mentioned 823
Illinois, Governor of. Correspondence with Ambrose E. Burnside 728, 745
Illinois Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **Bridges'**, 411, 580; **Chicago Board of Trade**, 379–381, 418, 538, 540, 552, 558, 567, 568, 578–580; **Elgin**, 736; **Henshaw's**, 657, 736, 776, 837. *Regiments:* **1st** (*Batteries*), **C**, 414, 520; **M**, 234, 416; **2d** (*Batteries*), **C**, 34–37, 39, 417; **H**, 417; **I**, 417.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **7th**, 528; **14th**, 297, 367–369, 637, 642, 656, 699, 781, 784, 787; **15th**, 248–251, 253–258, 329, 349, 351–353.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **7th**, 259, 260; **9th**, 248, 249, 251–258, 349–351; **10th**, **16th**, 416; **18th**, 825; **19th**, 412, 420, 443, 446; **21st**, 139, 413, 422, 470, 479–481, 491; **22d**, 414, 520; **24th**, 411, 438, 439; **25th**, 413, 482; **27th**, 414, 423, 520; **34th**, 413, 422, 484, 500–504; **35th**, 413, 422, 482; **36th**, 414; **38th**, 413, 422, 470, 479–481, 502, 504; **42d**, 414, 420, 467, 520; **44th**, 414, 515, 518; **50th**, 259, 260; **51st**, 414, 520; **57th**, 259, 260; **59th**, 413, 472–474; **60th**, 416; **65th**, 818–820; **73d**, 414, 423, 518, 519; **74th**, 413, 472, 474–476; **75th**, 413, 472–474, 476, 477; **78th**, 416; **79th**, 413, 422, 484, 499, 502–505; **80th**, 72, 155, 156, 281, 285, 288, 291, 413; **83d**, 34–39, 417; **84th**, 18, 19, 415; **85th**, **86th**, 416; **88th**, 414; **89th**, 413, 422, 479, 483, 486, 487, 489–492, 495, 496; **92d**, 416; **93d**, 430; **96th**, 416; **98th**, 201, 202, 413, 421, 455, 458, 459; **100th**, 414; **102d**, 323, 324, 417; **104th**, 412, 420, 446, 447; **105th**, 417; **110th**, 203, 204, 415, 528; **112th**, 386, 389, 834, 835, 840; **115th**, 416; **123d**, 19, 43, 48, 155, 156, 158, 201, 413, 421, 455, 458, 460; **125th**, 416; **129th**, 147–150, 417.
Indiana.
Hines' Raid into, June 17, 1863.
Communications from Ambrose E. Burnside 398

Page.

Indiana—Continued.
Reports of
Boyle, Jeremiah T 398
Burnside, Ambrose E 397
Semple, Alexander C 398
Morgan's Raid in, July 9–13, 1863. See *Morgan's Raid.*
Operations in, Jan. 21–Aug. 10, 1863.
See
June 17, 1863. *Indiana. Hines' Raid into.*
July 9–13, 1863. *Morgan's Raid in.*

Indiana, Governor of. Correspondence with
Burnside, Ambrose E 716, 717, 723, 728, 731, 750, 751, 754, 755, 780
Hughes, James 726
War Department, U. S 728

Indiana Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **4th**, 412, 438, 439; **5th**, 414, 480, 488, 508, 511; **7th**, 416; **8th**, **10th**, 415; **11th**, 414, 517; **12th**, **13th**, 417; **15th**, 667, 727, 837; **18th**, 42, 201, 202, 413, 421, 455, 458, 459; **19th**, 42, 43, 155–157, 413, 421, 434, 455, 456; **20th**, 417; **21st**, 413, 434, 455; **22d**, 639, 658; **23d**, 716, 717, 723; **24th**, 298, 299, 302, 304, 305.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **2d**, 375–377, 418, 543–545, 548, 549; **3d**, 42, 44, 137, 139, 145, 230, 236, 238, 336–338, 344, 356, 357, 373, 374, 379–381, 394, 418, 423, 467, 516, 556–560, 733, 845–847; **4th**, 42, 44–46, 131, 134, 135, 237, 376, 377, 418, 423, 543, 544, 548; **5th**, 264, 297, 366–369, 637, 656, 657, 699, 784, 787, 832.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **6th**, 414, 422, 484, 493, 507–510; **9th**, 203–205, 415, 530; **10th**, 412, 420, 451; **12th** (*Legion*), 740; **15th**, 414; **17th**, 71, 72, 201, 202, 413, 421, 430, 455, 457–460; **22d**, 413, 421, 472, 474, 477, 478; **29th**, 413, 422, 483, 484, 486, 487, 494, 498, 501–503, 505, 506; **30th**, 413, 422, 484, 490, 501, 502, 506, 507; **31st**, 415; **32d**, 137, 413, 422, 483, 486, 487, 489, 491–496, 508, **33d**, 75, 83–89, 91, 94–104, 107–109, 111–114, 185, 416; **35th**, 416; **36th**, 18, 415; **37th**, 70, 412, 442, 449, 450; **38th**, 411, 419, 437, 500; **39th**, 137, 335, 336, 342, 345, 362, 363, 413, 418, 422, 464, 465, 467, 468, 471, 480, 483, 484, 486, 496, 514–516, 519, 552, 570; **40th**, 414; **42d**, 412, 446, 447; **44th**, 415; **51st**, 281, 285, 291, 414; **57th**, **58th**, 414; **63d**, 637, 653, 654; **65th**, 639; **68th**, 413, 421, 455, 457; **70th**, 417; **71st**, 685, 716–718, 720, 723; **72d**, 19, 201, 202, 413, 421, 430, 455, 457, 458; **73d**, 281, 285, 289, 291; **74th**, 21, 412, 451; **75th**, 201, 413, 421, 455, 457; **79th**, 415; **80th**, 775; **81st**, 413, 479–482; **82d**, 412, 420, 451; **84th**, 416; **85th**, 75, 83–89, 91, 94–98, 102–104, 107–109, 111–114, 416; **86th**, 415; **87th**, 412, 449; **88th**, 412, 420, 446; **91st**, 639, 640; **101st**, 155, 156, 158, 201, 413, 421, 455; **103d**, **104th** (*Minute Men*), 740.

Ingerton, W. H. Mentioned 232, 233, 567

Ingles, C. H. Mentioned 199

Ingomar, Steamer. Mentioned 787, 788

Innes, William P.
Mentioned 30, 177
Report of operations, June 28–July 5, 1863, during campaign in Middle Tennessee ..... 5[illegible]

Iowa Troops. Mentioned
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **5th**, 8, 239, 394, 395, 418, 536, 538, 556, 558, 560.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **32d**, 822, 823, 844, 845; **39th**, 259.

Irish, Franklin. Mentioned 501

Irons, David D. Mentioned 416

Irvine, Ky. Skirmish at, July 30, 1863.
See *July 25–Aug. 6, 1863. Eastern Kentucky, Scott's Raid in. Reports of*
Hartsuff, George L. Sanders, William P. Scott, John S.

Page.

Jack, Thomas M. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Leonidas Polk.*

Jackson, Frank. Mentioned 373, 374

Jackson, J. K. Mentioned 586

Jackson, William H.

Mentioned 90, 116, 117, 119, 120, 199, 228

Report of engagement at Thompson's Station, Tenn., March 5, 1863 122

Jacob, Richard T.

Correspondence with W. Huntington Smith 304

Mentioned 264–266, 296–299, 304, 305, 307, 309, 310, 313, 638, 639, 642, 644, 661, 695, 812, 814

Report of expedition to Monticello, Ky., April 26–May 12, 1863 299

James, L. A. Mentioned 541

Jamestown, Ky. Skirmish at, June 2, 1863. Report of Henry Bowman 355

Janes, ———. Mentioned 197

Jarvis, Dwight, jr. Mentioned 415

Jenkins, D. C. Mentioned 117

Jenkins, William G. Mentioned 424

Jenkins, William T. Mentioned 445, 447

Jennings, W. H. Mentioned 26, 272, 273

Jester, S. Mentioned 119

Jewett, Thomas L. Mentioned 675

John, Louis S. Mentioned 566

John T. McCombs, Steamer. Mentioned 659, 709

Johnson, Adam R. Mentioned 49, 367, 368

Johnson, Bushrod R.

Mentioned 435, 456, 538, 614

Report of operations, June 24–July 6, 1863, during campaign in Middle Tennessee 601

Johnson, George. Mentioned 140

Johnson, J. R. Mentioned 119

Johnson, Julius. Mentioned 192

Johnson, Ole C. Mentioned 413

Johnson, Oliver P.

Correspondence with Henry M. Judah 332

Mentioned 332

Johnson, Richard W.

Correspondence with

Carlin, William P 480

McCook, Alexander McD 138

Rosecrans, W. S 25

Mentioned 137, 406, 413, 422, 441, 462–472, 476, 479, 480, 484, 486–488, 498, 499, 501, 506, 510, 513

Reports of

Middle Tennessee. Operations, June 24–July 1, 1863, during campaign in 483, 485

Murfreesborough, Tenn.

Reconnaissance from, March 6–7, 1863 136

Skirmishes near.

Feb. 4, 1863 ..... 46, 47

Feb. 7, 1863 47

Johnston, Joseph E.

Assignments to command 4

Correspondence with Basil W. Duke 151

Mentioned 7–10, 64, 243–245, 523

Page.
Johnston, Joseph E.—Continued.
Reports of
Streight's Raid, April 26–May 3, 1863 293
Thompson's Station, Tenn. Engagement at, March 5, 1863 115
Johnston, Thomas W.
Correspondence with Charles C. Gilbert 79
Mentioned 77, 181
Jones, Mr. Mentioned 744
Jones, A. B. Mentioned 677
Jones, Bush. Mentioned 611–614
Jones, D. W.
Mentioned 123
Report of engagement at Thompson's Station, Tenn., March 5, 1863 124
Jones, Edward P. Mentioned 224
Jones, Fielder A.
Correspondence with W. S. Rosecrans 138
Mentioned 136–139, 468, 471, 475, 476, 514, 515, 519
Report of reconnaissance from Murfreesborough, Tenn., March 6–7, 1863 .. 137
Jones, Griffith. Mentioned 59, 60, 82, 181, 183
Jones, John. Mentioned 149
Jones, N. Mentioned 59
Jones, N. C. Mentioned 188
Jones, Samuel. Mentioned 843
Jones, W. H. Mentioned 324, 365, 366
Jones, William G. Mentioned 413
Jones, William T. Mentioned 460
Jordan, Henry. Mentioned 201, 413, 458, 459
Jordan, Thomas J.
Mentioned .. 76, 77, 79, 84, 85, 88, 89, 94, 95, 97, 98, 105, 106, 113–115, 142, 181, 418, 543
Reports of
Brentwood and Little Harpeth River, Tenn. Actions at, March 25, 1863 182
Franklin, Tenn. Reconnaissance from, Feb. 21, 1863 59
Spring Hill, Tenn.
Expedition toward, March 4–5, 1863 79
Skirmish at, March 19, 1863 150
Jordan's Store, Tenn. Skirmish at, May 30, 1863. Report of John M. Brannan 355
Josey, J. E.
Mentioned 588, 589, 593, 594, 596
Report of skirmishes at Liberty Gap, Tenn., June 24–27, 1863 599
Joy, F. M. Mentioned 353
Judah, Henry M.
Correspondence with
Boyle, Jeremiah T 688, 705, 708
Burnside, Ambrose E 654, 752, 761, 764, 770, 775–777, 781, 783–785, 787, 788
Cox, Jacob D 789
Hartsuff, George L 369, 679, 683, 684, 687, 688
Hawkins, Pierce B 378
Johnson, Oliver P 332
Manson, Mahlon D 681
Shackelford, J. M 688
Mentioned 14, 149, 322, 324, 378, 628, 634, 639–641, 660–662, 677, 679, 681–685, 689–691, 693, 695–701, 703, 704, 706, 709, 711–714, 717–721, 724, 734–736, 738, 739, 747, 753, 756, 757, 759–761, 764–768, 770, 771, 773, 777, 780, 781, 786, 796, 830

Page.

Judah, Henry M.—Continued.
Reports of
Morgan's Raid, July 2–26, 1863 655
Richland Station, Tenn. Skirmish at, March 19, 1863 148
Scottsville, Ky. Affair at, June 11, 1863 378
South Union, Ky. Skirmish near, May 13, 1863 332
Woodburn, Ky. Skirmish near, May 13, 1863 332
Julian, W. R. Mentioned 256
Kaisure, B. F. Mentioned 195
Kammerling, Gustave. Mentioned 412
Kansas Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **1st**, 774.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **7th**, 242, 245, 248–250, 255–258, 349–351.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **8th**, 413, 482; **10th**, 774.
Kauffman, Emanuel. Report of operations in Central Kentucky, Feb. 18–March 5, 1863 58
Kautz, August V.
Correspondence with
Burnside, Ambrose E 764
Hobson, Edward H 660
Mentioned 354, 370, 628, 640, 641, 644, 660, 661, 664, 765, 787, 788
Reports of
Monticello and Rocky Gap, Ky. Affairs at, June 9, 1863 371
Morgan's Raid, July 2–26, 1863 662
Kavanaugh, Delaney. Mentioned 508
Keeble, R. H. Mentioned 602
Keenan, John. Mentioned 565
Keiser, M. Mentioned 527
Keith, F. M.
Correspondence with
Burnside, Ambrose E 741, 742, 748
Cox, Jacob D 742
Mentioned 743
Kelley, Benjamin F.
Assignments to command 5
Mentioned 773
Kelly, J. H.
Mentioned 591
Report of skirmishes at Liberty Gap, Tenn., June 24–27, 1863 597
Kelly, J. J. Mentioned 673
Kemper, Milton. Mentioned 410, 411
Kennedy, George H. Mentioned 820
Kennett, Henry G. Mentioned 417
Kenney, Dennis, jr. Mentioned 671, 672
Kensel, George A. Mentioned 412, 455
Kentucky.
Army Corps, 9th. Transferred from Vicksburg, Miss., to 6
Morgan's Raid in, July 2–9, 1863. See *Morgan's Raid.*
Operations in, Jan. 21–Aug. 10, 1863. See
Feb. 18–March 5, 1863. *Central Kentucky. Operations in.*
23, 1863. *Athens. Affair at.*
March 9, 1863. *Hazle Green. Skirmish at.*
11, 1863. *Paris. Affair near.*
12, 1863. *Louisa. Skirmish at.*

Page.

Kentucky—Continued.
Operations in, Jan. 21–Aug. 10, 1863. See
March 19, 1863. *Mount Sterling. Skirmish at.*
Hazle Green. Skirmish at.
22, 1863. *Mount Sterling. Capture of.*
22–April 1, 1863. *Kentucky. Pegram's Expedition into.*
25–26, 1863. *Louisa. Skirmish near.*
—, 1863. *Madisonville. Skirmish at.*
April 15, 1863. *Piketon. Skirmish at.*
16, 1863. *Paris. Skirmish at.*
19, 1863. *Celina. Skirmish at.*
Creelsborough. Skirmish at.
—, 1863. *Creek Head. Skirmish near.*
26–May 12, 1863. *Monticello. Expedition to.*
Southeastern Kentucky. Operations in.
27, 1863. *Barboursville. Skirmish at.*
Negro Head Cut. Skirmish at.
May 2–6, 1863. *Tennessee State Line. Expedition to.*
—, 1863. *Mill Springs. Skirmish at.*
26–*June* 2, 1863. *Fort Heiman. Scout from.*
29, 1863. *Mill Springs. Skirmish near.*
June 2, 1863. *Jamestown. Skirmish at.*
6, 1863. *Waitsborough. Skirmish at.*
7, 1863. *Edmonton. Skirmish near.*
8–10, 1863. *Glasgow. Expedition from.*
9, 1863. *Monticello and Rocky Gap. Affairs at.*
11, 1863. *Scottsville. Affair at.*
13–23, 1863. *Eastern Kentucky. Everett's Raid into.*
28, 1863. *Russellville. Skirmish at.*
29, 1863. *Columbia and Creelsborough. Skirmishes at.*
July 1, 1863. *Christiansburg. Affair at.*
2, 1863. *Coal Run, Pike County. Skirmish at mouth of.*
3–11, 1863. *Southwestern Virginia. Expedition into.*
5, 1863. *Woodburn. Skirmish at.*
Franklin. Skirmish at.
7, 1863. *Cummings' Ferry. Skirmish near.*
10, 1863. *Martin Creek. Skirmish on.*
15–16, 1863. *Hickman. Occupation of.*
22–27, 1863. *Clinton. Expedition from.*
25, 1863. *New Hope Station. Skirmish near.*
25–Aug. 6, 1863. *Eastern Kentucky. Scott's Raid in*
Aug. 1, 1863. *Hickman. Expedition to.*
Pegram's Expedition into, March 22–April 1, 1863.
Communications from
Burnside, Ambrose E 168
Wolford, F 168
Reports of
Burnside, Ambrose E 165, 166
Gillmore, Quincy A 167
Pegram, John 171
Transfer of 9th Army Corps from, to the vicinity of Vicksburg 4
Kentucky, Governor of. Correspondence with Ambrose E. Burnside 728, 729, 739, 746, 750, 762

Page.

Kentucky Troops. Mentioned. (Confederate.)
Cavalry—*Battalions:* **May's Rifles**, 819; **2d Rifles**, 241; **3d Rifles**, 381–383. *Regiments:* **R. C. Morgan's**, 313, 664; **2d** (*Duke's*), 66, 67, 70, 160, 210, 365, 665, 721; **2d** (*Woodward's*), 121; **3d**, 600, 602, 611; **4th**, 398; **5th**, 365; **7th**,* 160, 172, 210, 366; **8th**, 314–316; **9th**, 159, 160, 347, 348; **10th**, 47, 160, 313, 368; **11th**, 314–317, 368.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **1st** (*Helm*), 458; **2d**, 272.

Kentucky Troops. Mentioned. (Union.)
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **B**, 412, 443, 446, 448; **10th**, 382.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **1st**, 169, 354, 386, 387, 389, 637, 639, 641–643, 658, 667, 815, 832, 835; **2d**, 274, 275, 379, 380, 418, 424, 444–446, 448, 467, 514, 515, 553, 567–571, 574, 577; **3d**, 25, 27, 628, 639, 641–643, 658, 815; **4th**, 75, 80, 85, 91, 94, 113, 142, 143, 150, 151, 180, 182, 230, 361, 362, 376, 418, 423, 543, 547, 548; **5th**, 418, 423, 467, 516, 533, 550–552, 571; **6th**, 142, 143, 179, 180, 182, 183, 359, 361, 418, 423, 467, 516, 533, 550, 551, 571; **7th**, 142, 143, 150, 418; **8th**, 327, 417, 639, 641, 658, 683; **9th**, 171, 298–300, 302, 307, 308, 639, 641, 643, 658, 667, 679, 688; **10th**, 50–53, 56, 57, 163, 196, 382, 685, 690, 699, 818–820, 830, 834, 835, 840; **11th**, 265, 266, 298, 299, 643, 656, 667, 668, 687, 699; **12th**, 265, 298–302, 305, 307, 308, 639, 641, 655, 658, 667, 683, 780, 781, 787; **14th**, 163, 164, 382–384, 835, 840; **15th**, 353, 629, 631.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **1st**, 203–205, 415; **2d**, 203, 415; **3d**, 415; **4th**, 21, 412, 420; **5th**, 414, 422, 484, 490, 507–511; **6th**, 19, 203, 205, 206, 415, 530; **8th**, 416; **9th**, 328, 415; **10th**, 21, 412, 420, 451; **11th**, 326–328, 332; **12th**, 639–641; **14th**, 240, 819; **15th**, 412, 420, 446, 630; **16th**, 736; **17th**, 415, 417; **18th**, 413, 421, 455; **20th**, 637, 639, 647–651, 665, 682–685, 694, 698, 706, 768, 829; **21st**, 416; **23d**, 18, 19, 415; **26th**, 821; **27th**, 736; **28th**, 417; **33d**, 736; **34th**, 699, 735; **39th**, 196, 240, 241, 818–820.

Kerr, James B.
Mentioned 413, 472
Report of operations, June 24–July 10, 1863, during campaign in Middle Tennessee 474

Kesler, E. A. Mentioned 666

Kessler, John G. Mentioned 377

Kessler, John J. Mentioned 485

Ketchum, John R. Mentioned 62

Keteltas, Henry. Mentioned 412

Kettle Creek, Ky. Skirmish at, June 9, 1863. See *Glasgow, Ky. Expedition from, June 8–10, 1863.*

Keyworth, R. W. Mentioned 118

Kidder, Bruce H. Mentioned 491, 492, 495

Kilborn, Lawson S. Mentioned 460

Kimberly, D. H. Mentioned 678

Kimbly, John T. Mentioned 658

Kimmel, David H. Mentioned 83, 181

Kimmel, M. M. Mentioned 117

King, John H. Mentioned 412, 420

King, William M. Mentioned 548

King's Creek, Miss. Action at, May 5, 1863. See *Tupelo, Miss. Expedition to, May 2–8, 1863.*

Kinman, William. Mentioned 416

Kinney, Captain. Mentioned 645

Kinney, Peter.
Correspondence with
Burnside, Ambrose E 753, 757

*Sometimes called 3d Kentucky.

Page.
Kinney, Peter—Continued.
Correspondence with
Cox, Jacob D 756
Mentioned 737
Report of Morgan's Raid, July 2–26, 1863 672
Kirby, Isaac M. Mentioned 413, 479, 480
Kirkpatrick, J. D. Report of action at Vaught's Hill, Tenn., March 20, 1863. 160
Kirkpatrick, Samuel C. Mentioned 457, 458
Kise, R. C. Mentioned 657, 658, 776
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Henry M. Judah.*
Kise, W. C. Correspondence with Orlando B. Willcox 732
Kitchell, Edward. Mentioned 460
Klaine, N. B. Mentioned 252
Klein, Robert.
Mentioned 230, 373, 374, 418, 516, 557, 558, 845, 846
Reports of
Franklin, Tenn. Engagement at, April 10, 1863 238
Middle Tennessee. Operations, June 24–July 4, 1863, during campaign in 559
Middleton, Tenn. Expedition to, May 21–22, 1863 344
Knefler, Fred. Mentioned 415
Knight, Horace V. Mentioned 306–308
Knight, T. A. Mentioned 842
Knight, Thomas. Mentioned 366
Knoxville, Tenn. Skirmishes at, June 19–20, 1863. Report of Milton A. Haynes 391
See also *East Tennessee. Sanders' Raid into, June* 14–24, 1863.
Konkle, Andrew J. Mentioned 418
Krebs, Edward. Mentioned 253, 254
Kreps, John W. Mentioned 500
Kuhn, Jacob K. Mentioned 573
Kunkler, Gustave A. Mentioned 489
La Fayette, Tenn. Skirmish at, May 11, 1863.
Communications from Jeremiah T. Boyle 297
Report of Edward H. Hobson 297
La Grange, Oscar H.
Mentioned 418, 543, 549
Report of operations, July 3–4, 1863, during campaign in Middle Tennessee. 549
Laiboldt, Bernard.
Mentioned 414, 514–517
Report of operations, June 24–July 7, 1863, during campaign in Middle Tennessee 518
L'Aile, George W. Mentioned 383
Lamborn, Charles B.
Mentioned 411
Report of operations, June 29, 1863, during campaign in Middle Tennessee. 577
Lancaster, Ky. Skirmish at, July 31, 1863. See *July* 25–*Aug.* 6, 1863. *Eastern Kentucky. Scott's Raid in. Reports of*
Sanders, William P. Scott, John S.
Lancaster, Ohio, Comdg. Officer at. Correspondence with Ambrose E. Burnside 784
Lane, John Q. Mentioned 414
Lane, Leander H. Mentioned 678
Lane, Philander P. Mentioned 413

Page.
Lane, Thomas J. Mentioned 566
Langdon, Bassett.
Mentioned 414, 508
Report of skirmishes at Liberty Gap, Tenn., June 24–27, 1863 509
Langen, Edward. Report of capture of outpost at Union City, Tenn., July 10, 1863 823
Larned, D. R. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Ambrose E. Burnside.*
Larrabee, Charles H. Mentioned 414
Lasman, Henry. Mentioned 528
Lasselle, William P. Mentioned 204, 205
Laturner, Charles. Mentioned 665
La Vergne, Tenn. Reconnaissance from, May 12, 1863.
Communications from Beroth B. Eggleston 331
Report of Eli Long 330
Skirmish near, April 10, 1863. See *report of Halleck*, p. 7.
Law, Jesse S. Mentioned 370–372
Lawrenceburg, Ind., Comdr. of Gunboats at. Correspondence with Ambrose E. Burnside 741
Lawson, Joseph J. Mentioned 500
Lawson, Orris A. Mentioned 283, 285, 286, 288, 412
Lawton, George W. Mentioned 335, 557
Leach, Wesley H. Mentioned 357
Lealer, Captain. Mentioned 239
Leaming, Henry. Mentioned 414
Leavitt, David. Mentioned 504
Leavy, James T. Mentioned 645
Lebanon, Ky. Skirmish at, July 5, 1863. See *Morgan's Raid.*
Lebanon, Tenn.
Expeditions to, etc.
April 1–8, 1863. See *Murfreesborough, Tenn. Expedition from, April 1–8, 1863.*
June 15–17, 1863. Report of Robert H. G. Minty 393
Reconnaissances to.
April 2–6, 1863. See *Murfreesborough, Tenn. Reconnaissance from near, April 2–6, 1863.*
May 12–16, 1863 4
Lebanon, Ky., Operator at. Correspondence with Ambrose E. Burnside 692
Lebanon Junction, Ky., Operator at. Correspondence with Jeremiah T. Boyle 702
Lee, Robert E. Mentioned 6, 13, 403, 436, 722
Leesburg, Ohio, Operator at. Correspondence with Jacob D. Cox 758
Leeson, M. D. Mentioned 366
Le Favour, Heber. Mentioned 417
Leffingwell, Dwight A. Mentioned 241
Leftwich, Jefferson. Mentioned 847
Leftwich, L. C. Mentioned 118
Lehr, Charles. Correspondence with Jeremiah T. Boyle 703
Leighton, Ala. Skirmish at, April 23, 1863. See *Courtland, Ala. Expedition to, April 15–May 8, 1863.*
Lemert, W. C.
Correspondence with Ambrose E. Burnside 792–794, 808
Mentioned 644, 792, 795, 796
Lene, G. Mentioned 34
Lennard, George W. Mentioned 414

Page.
Lenoir's Station, Tenn. Affair at, June 19, 1863. See *East Tennessee. Sanders' Raid into, June* 14–24, 1863.
Levi, B. C., Steamer. Mentioned 678
Lewis, James H.
Mentioned 188
Report of actions at Brentwood and Little Harpeth River, March 25, 1863.. 191
Lewis, Josiah R. Mentioned 562
Lewisburg Pike, Tenn. Skirmish on the, April 4, 1863 3
Lewisburg Road, Tenn. Reconnaissance on the, Feb. 21, 1863. See *Franklin, Tenn. Reconnaissance from, Feb.* 21, 1863.
Lexington, Tenn. Skirmish near, June 29, 1863. Reports of
Asboth, Alexander 628, 629
Grebe, M. M. R. William 629
Waller, Wiley 630
Waring, George E., jr 631
Liberty, Tenn.
Expeditions to.
Feb. 3–5, 1863. See *Murfreesborough, Tenn. Expedition from, Feb.* 3–5, 1863.
Feb. 17–20, 1863 1
April 1–8, 1863. See *Murfreesborough, Tenn. Expedition from, April* 1–8, 1863.
Reconnaissances to.
Jan. 21–22, 1863. See *Murfreesborough, Tenn. Reconnaissance from, Jan.* 21–22, 1863.
April 2–6, 1863. See *Murfreesborough, Tenn. Reconnaissance from near, April* 2–6, 1863.
May 12–16, 1863 4
Skirmishes at.
March 19, 1863.
Communications from Basil W. Duke 151
Report of John H. Morgan 151
April 3, 1863. See *Murfreesborough, Tenn. Reconnaissance from, April* 2–6, 1863.
April 7, 1863 3
June 4, 1863. See *Smithville, Tenn. Scout to, June* 4–5, 1863.
Liberty Gap, Tenn. Skirmishes at, June 24–27, 1863.
Casualties. Returns of. Confederate Troops 592
Reports of
Askew, Frank 493
Baldwin, Philemon P 507
Berry, William W 509
Buckner, Allen 504
Dawson, William 506
Dunn, David M 505
Featherston, L 594
Gibson, William H 495
Glass, Jacob 492
Goodspeed, Wilbur F 512
Govan, D. C 592
Hancock, Oscar W 513
Hotchkiss, Charles T 490
Josey, J. E 599
Kelly, J. H 597

Page.

Liberty Gap, Tenn. Skirmishes at, June 24–27, 1863—Continued.
Reports of
Langdon, Bassett 509
Miller, J. McClelland 502
Morrison, Alfred 511
Rose, Thomas E 498, 501
Snyder, Peter 596
Strong, Hiram 510
Swett, Charles 601
Tripp, Hagerman 508
Willich, August 486
See also *June* 23–*July* 7, 1863. *Campaign in Middle Tennessee. Reports of*

Bennett, John E.
Caldwell, William W.
Carlin, William P.
Cleburne, P. R.
Davis, Jefferson C.
Gooding, Michael.
Johnson, Richard W.
Kerr, James B.
Liddell, St. John R.
McCook, Alexander McD.
Post, P. Sidney.
Rosecrans, W. S.
Winters, Joshua C.

Liddell, St. John R.
Mentioned 277, 462, 463, 465, 466, 502, 586, 587, 592, 594–597, 600, 610
Report of operations, June 24–28, 1863, during campaign in Middle Tennessee 587
Likens, J. W. Mentioned 67
Lillard, John M. Mentioned 609
Lilly, Eli. Mentioned 42, 413, 458, 459
Lilly, Henry C. Mentioned 838
Lincoln, Abraham.
Correspondence with Ambrose E. Burnside 799, 800
Mentioned 163, 729
Linden, Tenn. Skirmish at, May 12, 1863.
Communications from A. M. Pennock 331
Report of S. Ledyard Phelps 331
Lippincott, Amos. Mentioned 265
Lister, Frederick W. Mentioned 412
Little, Montgomery. Mentioned 117, 119–121
Little, R. F. Mentioned 440
Littlefield, Mr. Mentioned 649
Little Harpeth River, Tenn. Action at, March 25, 1863. See *Brentwood and Little Harpeth River, Tenn. Actions at, March* 25, 1863.
Littlepage, S. B. Mentioned 302
Little Rock Landing, Tenn. Engagement at, April 26, 1863. See *Duck River Island, Tenn.*
Livingston, Cortland. Mentioned 416
Livzy, Elwood. Mentioned 266
Lizard, Tenn. Reconnaissance to, May 1, 1863 4
Llewellyn, D. H. Mentioned 314
Lloyd, Franklin S. Mentioned 650, 651
Lloyd, Henry C. Mentioned 386, 388
Locher, Michael H. Mentioned 411
Lomax, L. L. Mentioned 118
London, Ky. Skirmish at, July 26, 1863. See *report of John S. Scott*, p. 839.
Long, Charles L. H. Mentioned 412
Long, Eli.
Correspondence with Beroth B. Eggleston 331
Mentioned 65–67, 129–132, 134, 159, 209, 210, 267, 268, 271, 273, 336, 339, 381, 418, 424, 540–542, 546, 552–556, 571, 574, 825

Page.
Long, Eli—Continued.
Record of Events. Scout to Smithville, Tenn., June 4–5, 1863 364
Reports of
Bradyville, Tenn. Skirmish at, March 1, 1863 69
La Vergne, Tenn. Reconnaissance from, May 12, 1863 330
McMinnville, Tenn. Expedition to, April 20–30, 1863 274
Middle Tennessee. Operations, June 24–July 7, 1863, during campaign in 567
Middleton, Tenn. Expedition to, May 21–22, 1863 341
Murfreesborough, Tenn. Reconnaissance from, April 2–6, 1863 213
Long, Peter. Mentioned 663, 769
Longfellow, Lieutenant. Mentioned 644
Longsdorf, W. H. Mentioned 83
Longwell, William H. Mentioned 566
Loomis, Cyrus O. Mentioned 412
Lord, H. C. Correspondence with Ambrose E. Burnside 743
Louisa, Ky. Skirmishes at and near.
March 12, 1863 2
March 25–26, 1863. Report of Julius White 196
Louisiana Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **Robinson's,*** 839, 841.
Cavalry—*Companies:* **Dreux's,** 578. *Regiments:* **1st,** 167, 170, 172–175, 319, 839–842.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **1st,** 441.
Louisville and Nashville R. R. Wheeler's Raid on the, April 7–11, 1863.
Communications from Joseph Wheeler 218
Reports of
Bragg, Braxton 218
Paine, Eleazer A 215
Wharton, John A 220
Wheeler, Joseph 218
Lounsberry, Clement A. Mentioned 306, 308
Love, John.
Correspondence with
Boyle, Jeremiah T 733
Burnside, Ambrose E 733, 736
Willcox, Orlando B 722, 730, 739
Mentioned 726, 727, 730–732, 734, 736, 739
Love, S. Palace. Reports of expedition to Tennessee State Line, May 2–6, 1863 326
Lowe, J. G. Mentioned 608
Lowe, William W.
Correspondence with W. S. Rosecrans 34
Mentioned 31
Reports of
Donelson, Fort, Tenn. Attack on, Feb. 3, 1863 32–34
Stewartsborough, Tenn. Skirmish at, April 12, 1863 239
Yellow Creek, Tenn. Skirmish on, May 22, 1863 346
Luckey, J. B. Mentioned 67, 133, 213
Lucy, Jackson A. Correspondence with Ambrose E. Burnside 753
Ludlow, William H. Mentioned 93
Lum, Charles M. Mentioned 416
Lundy's Lane, Ala. Skirmish at, April 17, 1863. See *Courtland, Ala. Expedition to, April 15–May 8, 1863.*

* Howitzer battery, attached to 1st Louisiana Cavalry.

Page.
Lung, Henry B. Mentioned 497
Lusk, Virgil S. Mentioned 839, 842
Lusk, William H. Mentioned 258
Lutrell, Lieutenant. Mentioned 393
Lyon, William P.
Mentioned 417
Report of skirmish near Fort Donelson, Tenn., July 29, 1863 844
Lytle, Colonel. Mentioned 364
Lytle, William H.
Mentioned 414, 516
Report of operations, June 24–July 3, 1863, during campaign in Middle Tennessee 517
McAdoo, H. M. Mentioned 614
McAnear, S. Mentioned 119
McBride, P. H. Mentioned 193
McCafferty, J. Mentioned 114, 115
McCafferty, N. J. Mentioned 232, 233, 558, 567
McCampbell, James A. Mentioned 650
McCandless, J. N. Mentioned 501
McCann, Dick. Mentioned 22, 258, 272, 274, 328
McClain, Richard W. Mentioned 416
McClanahan, John. Mentioned 35, 37, 38
McClelland, James S. Mentioned 413
McClintock, John. Mentioned 676
McClog, John. Mentioned 317
McClung, Hugh L. W. Mentioned 392
McClung, Pleasant A. Mentioned 393
McClurg, A. C. Mentioned 468
McCollum, Walter. Mentioned 307, 308
McComb, R. B. Mentioned 673
McCombs, John T., Steamer. Mentioned 659, 709
McConnell, Henry K. Mentioned 417
McCook, Alexander McD.
Correspondence with
Johnson, Richard W 138
Rosecrans, W. S 138, 465
Mentioned 137, 139, 363, 402, 405–411, 413, 421, 423, 424, 430, 442, 452, 469–471, 487, 520, 533, 552, 571, 580
Reports of
Middle Tennessee. Operations, June 24–July 10, 1863, during campaign in 462–465
Shelbyville Pike, Tenn. Operations on the, June 4, 1863 362
McCook, Anson G. Mentioned 411
McCook, Daniel. (Colonel.) Mentioned 416
McCook, Daniel. (Major.) Mentioned 635, 637, 657, 775, 776, 807
McCook, Edward M.
Mentioned 330, 359, 375, 418, 423, 541, 543, 545, 546
Reports of
Middle Tennessee. Operations, June 23–July 6, 1863, during campaign in 548
Triune, Tenn. Action at, June 11, 1863 376
McCormack, John E. Mentioned 495
McCormick, Charles C. Mentioned 541, 735
McCormick, Thomas H. Mentioned 232, 233, 276

Page.
McCowan, Dr. Mentioned 653
McCoy, B. F. Mentioned 317
McCreary, James B. Mentioned 317
McCreery, William B. Mentioned 414
McCullough, H. C. Mentioned 252
McCullough, J. N. Mentioned 675
McDonald, James. Mentioned 527
McDonald, W. H. Mentioned 645
McDonald, W. P. Mentioned 601
McDowell, John S. Mentioned 500
McEwen, John L., jr. Mentioned 605
McFarland, R. W.
Correspondence with William T. H. Brooks 802
Mentioned 792, 793
McGee, H. L. P. Mentioned 190
McGehee, V. M. Mentioned 591
McGinnis, Hamilton. Mentioned 847
McGowan, John E. Mentioned 658
McGrath, W. Mentioned 489
McGrew, C. G. Mentioned 44
McIlvain, Alexander. Mentioned 415
McIntire, J. Mentioned 52
McIntire, William T. B. Mentioned 412, 446
McIntyre, A. H. Mentioned 38
McIntyre, James B.
Mentioned 222, 230, 231, 233, 268, 276, 338, 418, 539, 557, 558, 846
Reports of
Franklin, Tenn. Engagement at, April 10, 1863 231
Middle Tennessee. Operations, June 24–28, 1863, during campaign in 566
Mackall, William W. Mentioned 316, 621, 623, 626, 627
For correspondence as Chief of Staff, see *Braxton Bragg*.
McKee, Captain. Mentioned 165
McKeehan, Samuel F. Mentioned 508
McKenzie, George W.
Mentioned 839–841, 843
Reports of
Paris, Ky. Skirmish at, July 29, 1863 843
Southeastern Kentucky. Operations in, April 26–May 12, 1863 320
McKenzie, W. J. Mentioned 612, 613
Mackey, Thomas. Mentioned 273
McKinney, Edmund. Mentioned 83
McKnight, O. B. Mentioned 181
McLeland, William E. Mentioned 485
McLemore, William S. Mentioned 193
McLeod, Cornelius. Mentioned 649, 650
McLoughlin, W. Mentioned 527
McMaster, C. Mentioned 567
McMinnville, Tenn. Expedition to, April 20–30, 1863.
Communications from George H. Thomas 271
Reports of
Long, Eli 274
Martin, William T 276, 277
Minty, Robert H. G 271
Otis, Elmer 276

Page.

McMinnville, Tenn. Expedition to, April 20–30, 1863—Continued.
Reports of
Park, Josiah B 273
Reynolds, Joseph J 267
See also *report of Halleck*, p. 7.
McNairy, F. N. Mentioned 33, 37
McWilson, James. Mentioned 119
Madisonville, Ky. Skirmish at, March —, 1863. Report of John W. Foster .. 199
Magnolia, Steamer. Mentioned 753, 761
Mahew, Mr. Mentioned 328
Maine, State of, Steamer. Mentioned 93
Mallory, H. Mentioned 181
Malone, James C., jr. Mentioned 66, 160
Maltby, Ralph R.
Correspondence with George L. Hartsuff 699
Mentioned 382, 838
Manchester, Tenn. Occupied by Union forces, June 27, 1863. See *June 23–July 7, 1863. Campaign in Middle Tennessee. Reports of*
Rosecrans, W. S. Thomas, George H. Wilder, John T.
Manchester Pike, Tenn.
Reconnaissances on the.
April 29–May 2, 1863 4
May 27–28, 1863. Reports of James S. Negley 354
Scout on the, June 13, 1863. Reports of
Sipes, William B 381
Turchin, John B 380
Skirmish on the, Feb. 22, 1863.
Communications from David S. Stanley 63
Reports of
Cain, Robert E 62
Minty, Robert H. G 61
Snelling, David R 63
Stanley, David S 61
Manderson, Charles F. Mentioned 415
Mank, W. G. Mentioned 486, 493, 496
Mansfield, John L. Mentioned 716
Manson, Mahlon D.
Correspondence with
Boyle, Jeremiah T 706
Burnside, Ambrose E 729, 733, 743, 744, 753, 754, 756, 757, 760, 761, 764–766, 770, 771, 777, 781, 782
Dunham, C. L 720
Hartsuff, George L 699
Judah, Henry M 681
Mentioned 11, 166, 167, 264, 266, 296, 298, 655, 664, 666, 681, 683, 684, 687–689, 693, 700, 705, 706, 709, 711, 713–715, 721, 723, 736, 746, 756, 761, 764, 781, 784
Reports of
Danville, Ky. Skirmishes at
March 24–26, 1863 171
March 28, 1863 171
Monticello, Ky. Expedition to, April 26–May 12, 1863 298
Margedant, William C. Mentioned 409
Margraff, Charles. Mentioned 148
Marley, Joseph K. Correspondence with Noah H. Hixon 669

Page.
Marrowbone, Ky. Skirmish at, July 2, 1863. See *Morgan's Raid.*
Marsh, J. E. Mentioned 51, 52, 54, 55, 57
Marsh, W. R. Mentioned 250
Marshall, Blaine.
Correspondence with Jeremiah T. Boyle 697
Mentioned 697
Marshall, Alexander. Mentioned 412
Marshall, Charles. Mentioned 383
Marshall, Humphrey. Mentioned 51, 162, 165, 168, 169, 197, 240, 241, 296
Marshall, Randolph V. Mentioned 478
Marshall, W. R. Mentioned 839
Marshall Knob, Tenn. Skirmish near, June 4, 1863. See *Shelbyville Pike, Tenn. Operations on the, June* 4, 1863.
Martin, Hezekiah D. Mentioned 424
Martin, James H. Mentioned 393
Martin, James S. Mentioned 709, 710
Martin, John A. Mentioned 413
Martin, R. M. Mentioned 157, 160, 269, 272
Martin, William T.
Correspondence with Leonidas Polk 346
Mentioned 89, 90, 117, 119, 219, 346, 364, 441, 533, 538–540, 558, 568, 600, 608, 609, 620, 625
Reports of
Eagleville, Tenn. Skirmish near, April 16, 1863 261
McMinnville, Tenn. Expedition to, April 20–30, 1863 ..... 276, 277
Middleton, Tenn. Expedition to, May 21–22, 1863 346
Thompson's Station, Tenn. Engagement at, March 5, 1863 121
Martin, W. L. Mentioned 44
Martin Creek, Ky. Skirmish on, July 10, 1863. Report of Orlando H. Moore. 821
Mason, John S.
Correspondence with
Burnside, Ambrose E 744, 784, 785, 815
Cox, Jacob D 397, 789, 791, 795
Ohio, Governor of 783, 786
Parrott, Ed. A 396
Mentioned 395, 737, 793, 794
Mason, Pryor L. Mentioned 836
Massachusetts Troops. Mentioned.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **21st**, 690; **25th**, 384; **36th**, 355.
Matchett, Charles G. Report of engagement at Franklin, Tenn., April 10, 1863 228
Mathews, Peter.
Mentioned 67, 69, 568, 575, 576
Report of expedition toward Columbia, Tenn., March 4–14, 1863 134
Matthews, Samuel. Mentioned 174
Matthews, Stanley. Mentioned 218
Mattingly, Ignatius E. Mentioned 821
Mattson, Hans. Report of scout from Fort Heiman, Ky., May 26–June 2, 1863. 353
Maupin, G. W. Mentioned 164
Maury, Dabney H.
Assumes command of he Department of East Tennessee 3
Report of operations in Southeastern Kentucky, April 26–May 12, 1863 311
Maus, Charles D.
Correspondence with Governor of Ohio 811
Mentioned 809, 810, 813, 814

Page.

Maxwell, Cicero.
Correspondence with
Boyle, Jeremiah T 762
Hartsuff, George L 688
Report of skirmish at Woodburn, Ky., July 5, 1863 820
May, A. J. Mentioned 197, 819
May, James. Mentioned 661
Mayhew, James D. Mentioned 416
Maysville, Ky. Skirmish at, June 16, 1863. See *Eastern Kentucky. Everett's Raid into, June* 13–23, 1863.
Maze, J. C. Mentioned 101
Mead, Warren H. Mentioned 181
Meagher, J. C. Mentioned 228, 229
Megrue, A. R. Mentioned 67
Mehringer, John. Mentioned 639, 640
Melnotte, Steamer. Mentioned 398, 753
Melton, James M. Mentioned 644
Merrill, Alexander D. Mentioned 424, 504
Merrill, W. E. Mentioned 409
Mersy, August. Mentioned 256
Michigan, Governor of. Correspondence with Ambrose E. Burnside 728
Michigan Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery. Light—*Batteries:* **1st**, 412, 419, 434, 437, 456; **3d**, 248; **4th**, 412, 420, 451; **5th**, 417; **6th**, 736; **8th**, 382; **11th**, 651, 660, 663–666.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **2d**, 47, 48, 75, 78–85, 91, 94, 97, 98, 111, 113, 142, 143, 150, 180–183, 185, 359, 361, 362, 375, 376, 418, 423, 543, 547, 548; **4th**, 25, 61–63, 129–131, 134, 159, 207, 208, 211, 213, 230, 231, 234, 271–274, 336, 337, 339–341, 344, 356–358, 373, 374, 379, 380, 394, 418, 423, 536, 538, 539, 556–558, 560–564, 566, 846, 847; **8th**, 382, 637, 643, 651, 660, 662–667, 685, 690–692, 694, 701, 787, 811, 835; **9th**, 14, 382, 637, 643, 651, 660, 662–666, 676, 683–685, 690–692, 694, 701, 787, 804, 806, 835.
Engineers—*Regiments:* **1st**, 410, 582, 583.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **9th**, 269, 411; **10th**, 22, 23, 217, 218, 416; **11th**, 412, 420, 443, 448; **13th**, 414; **14th**, 416; **17th**, 306; **18th**, 417; **19th**, 75, 83–89, 91, 94–99, 103–105, 107–109, 111–114, 121, 183, 185, 186, 416; **20th**, 296, 298–308; **21st**, 414; **22d**, 417; **23d**, 837; **25th**, 13, 634, 637, 645–647, 681, 685, 686, 692, 695, 713, 714, 725, 768; **1st Sharpshooters**, 722.
Middle Department. West Virginia west of Hancock, Md., transferred to Department of West Virginia 5
Middle Tennessee.
Campaign in, June 23–July 7, 1863.
Casualties. Returns of. Union Troops 419–424, 551
Communications from
Army Headquarters 8, 10
Bragg, Braxton 618–626
Cleburne, Patrick R 619
Hardee, William J 620, 623, 624
Johnson, Richard W 480
McCook, Alexander McD 465
Monroe, James 444
Polk, Leonidas 618–627
Rosecrans, W. S 8–10
Stanley, David S 541
Thomas, George H 452
Wheeler, Joseph 625

Page.

Middle Tennessee—Continued.
Campaign in, June 23–July 7, 1863.
Reports of
Beatty, John 441, 445
Bennett, John E 476
Bradley, Luther P 519
Bragg, Braxton 583, 584
Brannan, John M 450–453
Caldwell, William W 481
Campbell, Archibald P 547
Carlin, William P 479
Cleburne, Patrick R 586
Cook, Chauncey L 574
Crittenden, Thomas L 521
Davis, Jefferson C 469
Dobb, George W 576
Eggleston, Beroth B 571
Gooding, Michael 477
Granger, Gordon 532–535
Hambright, Henry A 438
Haymond, Henry 441
Hazen, William B 530
Heg, Hans C 482
Innes, William P 582
Johnson, Bushrod R 601
Johnson, Richard W 483, 485
Kerr, James B 474
Klein, Robert 559
La Grange, Oscar H 549
Laiboldt, Bernard 518
Lamborn, Charles B 577
Liddell, St. John R 587
Long, Eli 567
Lytle, William H 517
McCook, Alexander McD 462–465
McCook, Edward M 548
McIntyre, James B 566
Minty, Robert H. G 556
Mitchell, Robert B 532, 542, 543
Mix, Frank W 560
Morton, J. St. Clair 580, 581
Negley, James S 441, 442
Nicholas, Thomas P 569
Palmer, John M 528
Patten, Thomas J 572
Perin, Glover 418
Post, P. Sidney 472
Reynolds, Joseph J 454, 456
Richmond, W. B 618
Robie, Oliver P 575
Rodgers, Robert E 576
Rosecrans, W. S 9, 402, 403
Rousseau, Lovell H 434
Scott, James N 573

Page.

Middle Tennessee—Continued.
Campaign in, June 23–July 7, 1863.
Reports of
Scribner, Benjamin F 436
Seidel, Charles B 573
Sheridan, Philip H 514
Sipes, William B 563
Sirwell, William 449
Smith, George W 440
Stanley, David S 538
Steedman, James B 454
Stevens, Sylvanus H 580
Stokes, James H 578
Stoughton, William L 447
Thomas, George H 425–430
Turchin, John B 552
Van Cleve, Horatio P 531
Watkins, Louis D 551
Watts, Elijah S 570
Wheeler, Joseph 615–617
Wilder, John T 457
Wiles, William M 425
Winters, Joshua C 473
Wood, Thomas J 523
Operations in, Jan. 21–Aug. 10, 1863. See
Jan. 21, 1863. *Murfreesborough. Capture of forage train near.*
Shelbyville Pike. Skirmish on the.
21–22, 1863. *Murfreesborough. Reconnaissance from.*
23, 1863. *Carthage. Skirmish at.*
Bradyville Pike. Skirmish on the.
24, 1863. *Woodbury. Skirmish at.*
25, 1863. *Mill Creek. Skirmish near.*
Auburn. Reconnaissance to.
28, 1863. *Nashville. Skirmish near.*
31–Feb. 13, 1863. *Franklin. Expedition to.*
Feb. 1– 2, 1863. *Franklin and Brentwood. Reconnaissance to.*
3, 1863. *Fort Donelson. Attack on.*
Cumberland Iron Works. Skirmish at.
3– 5, 1863. *Murfreesborough. Expedition from.*
4, 1863. *Murfreesborough. Skirmish near.*
7, 1863. *Murfreesborough. Skirmish near.*
15, 1863. *Auburn. Skirmishes near.*
Cainsville. Skirmish near.
Nolensville. Skirmish near.
16, 1863. *Bradyville. Skirmish at.*
17–20, 1863. *Liberty. Expedition to.*
19, 1863. *Rover. Skirmish near.*
20, 1863. *Shelbyville Pike. Skirmish on the.*
21, 1863. *Franklin. Reconnaissance from.*
22, 1863. *Manchester Pike. Skirmish on the.*
March 1, 1863. *Bradyville. Skirmish at.*
Woodbury. Skirmish near.
2, 1863. *Eagleville. Skirmish near.*
Petersburg. Skirmish near.

Middle Tennessee—Continued.
Operations in, Jan. 21–Aug. 10, 1863. See
March 3, 1863. *Bear Creek. Skirmish near.*
3– 6, 1863. *Chapel Hill. Expedition to.*
3– 8, 1863. *Woodbury. Expedition to.*
4, 1863. *Franklin. Skirmish at.*
4–14, 1863. *Murfreesborough. Expedition from.*
5, 1863. *Thompson's Station. Engagement at.*
6, 1863. *Woodbury. Skirmish at.*
6– 7, 1863. *Murfreesborough. Reconnaissance from.*
8, 1863. *Carthage. Capture of forage train near.*
Harpeth River. Skirmish on the.
8–12, 1863. *Columbia. Expedition to.*
9–14, 1863. *Versailles. Reconnaissance to.*
10, 1863. *Murfreesborough. Skirmish near.*
12–20, 1863. *Perryville. Expedition to.*
13, 1863. *Rover. Skirmish at.*
13–14, 1863. *Charlotte. Capture of conscripts near.*
14, 1863. *Davis' Mill. Skirmish at.*
15, 1863. *Rover. Skirmish at.*
19, 1863. *Richland Station. Skirmish at.*
Spring Hill. Skirmish at.
Liberty. Skirmish at.
College Grove. Skirmish at.
20, 1863. *Vaught's Hill. Action at.*
21, 1863. *Salem. Skirmish at.*
Triune. Skirmish at.
22, 1863. *Murfreesborough. Skirmish near.*
23, 1863. *Thompson's Station. Skirmish near.*
25, 1863. *Brentwood and Little Harpeth River. Actions at.*
26, 1863. *Bradyville. Reconnaissance to.*
27, 1863. *Woodbury Pike. Skirmish on the.*
31, 1863. *Franklin. Skirmish near.*
31–April 1, 1863. *Eagleville. Skirmish near.*
April 1, 1863. *Columbia Pike. Skirmish on the.*
1– 8, 1863. *Murfreesborough. Expedition from.*
2, 1863. *Woodbury. Expedition to.*
Carter Creek Pike. Skirmish on the.
2– 6, 1863. *Murfreesborough. Reconnaissance from.*
4, 1863. *Woodbury. Skirmish at.*
Lewisburg Pike. Skirmish on the.
5, 1863. *Davis' Mill. Skirmish at.*
6, 1863. *Green Hill. Skirmish near.*
7, 1863. *Liberty. Skirmish at.*
7–11, 1863. *Louisville and Nashville and Nashville and Chattanooga Railroads. Wheeler's Raid on the.*
9, 1863. *Franklin. Skirmish at.*
10, 1863. *Franklin. Engagement at.*
12, 1863. *Stewartsborough. Skirmish at.*
13, 1863. *Chapel Hill. Skirmish near.*
16, 1863. *Eagleville. Skirmish near.*
18, 1863. *Hartsville. Skirmish at.*
20–30, 1863. *McMinnville. Expedition to.*
22, 1863. *Hartsville. Skirmish at.*
23, 1863. *Shelbyville Pike. Skirmish on the.*

Page.

Middle Tennessee—Continued.
Operations in, Jan. 21–Aug. 10, 1863. See
April 26, 1863. *College Grove. Affair near.*
Duck River Island. Engagement at.
26–May 3, 1863. *Streight's Raid.*
27, 1863. *Carter Creek Pike. Skirmish on the.*
29, 1863. *Chapel Hill Pike. Reconnaissance on the.*
29–May 2, 1863. *Manchester Pike. Reconnaissance on the.*
May 1, 1863. *Lizard. Reconnaissance to.*
2, 1863. *Thompson's Station. Skirmish near.*
3, 1863. *Eagleville. Scout to.*
4, 1863. *Nashville. Affair near.*
5, 1863. *Rover. Skirmish at.*
–, 1863. *Obion Plank Road Crossing. Affair at.*
9, 1863. *Caney Fork. Affair near.*
12, 1863. *La Vergne. Reconnaissance from.*
Linden. Skirmish at.
12–16, 1863. *Murfreesborough. Reconnaissance from.*
13, 1863. *Woodburn and South Union. Skirmishes near.*
17, 1863. *Bradyville Pike. Skirmish on the.*
20–22, 1863. *Clarksville. Scout from.*
21–22, 1863. *Middleton. Expedition to.*
22, 1863. *Yellow Creek. Skirmish on.*
24, 1863. *Woodbury. Skirmish at.*
25, 1863. *Woodbury. Skirmish near.*
27–28, 1863. *Manchester Pike. Reconnaissance on the.*
30, 1863. *Jordan's Store. Skirmish at.*
June 3, 1863. *Murfreesborough. Skirmish near.*
4, 1863. *Snow Hill. Skirmish at.*
Franklin. Engagement at.
Shelbyville Pike. Operations on the.
4–5, 1863. *Smithville. Scout to.*
6, 1863. *Shelbyville Pike. Skirmish on the.*
8, 1863. *Triune. Skirmish at.*
9, 1863. *Triune. Skirmish near*
10, 1863. *Middleton and Eagleville Pikes. Scout on the.*
11, 1863. *Triune. Action at.*
12, 1863. *Salem Pike. Scouts on the.*
13, 1863. *Manchester Pike. Scout on the.*
14, 1863. *Green Hill. Skirmish near.*
15–17, 1863. *Lebanon. Expedition to and skirmish near.*
19, 1863. *Triune. Skirmish at.*
20, 1863. *Dixon Springs. Skirmish at.*
23–July 7, 1863. *Middle Tennessee Campaign.*
July 5, 1863. *Yellow Creek. Skirmish at.*
11–14, 1863. *Anderson. Reconnaissance to.*
13–22, 1863. *Huntsville, Ala. Expedition to.*
15, 1863. *Pulaski. Skirmish at.*
—, 1863. *Columbia and Centreville. Expedition to.*
17, 1863. *Stone's River. Skirmish on.*
—, 1863. *Sequatchie Valley. Scout in.*
29, 1863. *Fort Donelson. Skirmish near.*
Aug. 4, 1863. *Rock Island Ferry. Reconnaissance to.*
9, 1863. *Sparta. Skirmish at.*
Wheeler, Joseph, assigned to command of all the cavalry in.....

Page.

Middleton, Tenn.
Expedition to, May 21–22, 1863.
Casualties. Returns of. Union Troops 337
Communications from Leonidas Polk 346
Reports of
Dobb, George W 342
Harrison, Thomas J 345
Howland, Horace N 343
Klein, Robert 344
Long, Eli 341
Martin, William T 346
Minty, Robert H. G 336
O'Connell, William 339
Otis, Elmer 337
Park, Josiah B 340, 341
Rosecrans, W. S 334
Sipes, William B 344
Stanley, David S 334
Skirmishes at.
Jan. 31, 1863. See *Franklin, Tenn. Expedition to, Jan. 31–Feb. 13, 1863.*
March 6, 1863. See *Murfreesborough, Tenn. Reconnaissance from, March 6–7, 1863.*
May 22, 1863. See *Middleton, Tenn. Expedition to, May 21–22, 1863.*
June 24, 1863. See *June 23–July 7, 1863. Campaign in Middle Tennessee. Reports of*
Campbell, Archibald P. McCook, Edward M. Rosecrans, W. S.
Granger, Gordon. Mitchell, Robert B.

Middleton and Eagleville Pikes, Tenn. Scout on the, June 10, 1863. Reports of
Minty, Robert H. G 373
Turchin, John B 373
Mihalotzy, Geza. Mentioned 411, 438
Milan, Elijah. Mentioned 139
Milburn, John T. Mentioned 216
Miles, Jonathan R. Mentioned 414
Miles, Milton F. Mentioned 496
Militia. Calls for, etc 672, 673, 716, 723, 728, 729, 733, 738, 742, 747, 751, 755, 761, 764–769, 783, 786, 792, 796, 805, 806, 815, 816
Mill Creek, Tenn. Skirmish near, Jan. 25, 1863.
Communications from
Cupp, Valentine 21
Mitchell, Robert B 24
Morgan, James D 24
Reports of
Branch, Thomas 23
Dickerson, Christopher J 22
Harlan, John M 20, 21
Miller, Lieutenant. Mentioned 58
Miller, Abram O. Mentioned 413, 457–459
Miller, Amos B. Mentioned 844
Miller, H. M. Mentioned 546
Miller, J. Mentioned 337
Miller, Jacob. Mentioned 496
Miller, James. Mentioned 389

Page.
Miller, John A. Mentioned 117
Miller, John F.
Mentioned 65, 422, 463, 483-485, 487, 488, 497-499, 502, 503, 505, 506, 591
Report of skirmish at Bradyville, Tenn., March 1, 1863 70
Miller, John McClelland. Report of skirmishes at Liberty Gap, Tenn., June 24-27, 1863 502
Miller, L. T. Mentioned 90, 96, 100, 102
Miller, Silas. Mentioned 414
Mills, S. Correspondence with S. R. Mott 694
Mill Springs, Ky. Skirmishes at and near.
May —, 1863.
Communications from Orlando B. Willcox 347
Report of Samuel P. Carter 347
May 29, 1863.
Communications from Orlando B. Willcox 354
Report of Samuel P. Carter 354
Milton, Tenn. Action near, March 20, 1863. See *Vaught's Hill, Tenn. Action at, March* 20, 1863.
Milward, Hubbard K. Mentioned 413
Mims, A. L.
Mentioned 321
Report of operations in Southeastern Kentucky, April 26-May 12, 1863 321
Mims, David A. Mentioned 241, 820
Minden, Henning von. Mentioned 34, 38
Miner, G. G. Mentioned 50-52, 55, 56
Miner, H. C. Mentioned 67
Minnesota Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **2d,** 139, 413, 422, 479.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **2d,** 412, 421; **3d,** 353.
Minty, Robert H. G.
Correspondence with David S. Stanley 63
Mentioned 20, 32, 61, 63, 65, 127, 128, 142-144, 157, 209, 234, 235, 267, 274, 275, 337, 338, 340, 357, 373, 379, 380, 409, 418, 423, 538-541, 544, 545, 555, 556, 559-561, 564, 566, 569, 580, 825, 847, 848
Reports of
Columbia, Tenn. Expedition toward, March 4-14, 1863 129
Franklin, Tenn. Expedition to, Jan. 31-Feb. 13, 1863 25
Lebanon, Tenn. Expedition to, and skirmish near, June 15-17, 1863 393
McMinnville, Tenn. Expedition to, April 20-30, 1863 271
Manchester Pike, Tenn. Skirmish on the, Feb. 22, 1863 61
Middle Tennessee. Operations, June 24-July 7, 1863, during campaign in 556
Middleton, Tenn. Expedition to, May 21-22, 1863 336
Middleton and Eagleville Pikes, Tenn. Scout on the, June 10, 1863 373
Murfreesborough, Tenn.
Reconnaissance from, April 2-6, 1863 207
Skirmish near, June 3, 1863 356
Rock Island Ferry, Tenn. Reconnaissance to, Aug. 4-5, 1863 845
Sparta, Tenn. Skirmish at, Aug. 9, 1863 846
Vaught's Hill, Tenn. Action at, March 20, 1863 159
Mississippi. Operations in, Jan. 21-Aug. 10, 1863. See *Northern Mississippi.*
Mississippi Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **Jefferson,** 602-604, 606-609; **Warren Light Artillery,** 600, 601.

Page.

Mississippi Troops. Mentioned—Continued.
Cavalry—*Battalions:* **12th**, 258. *Regiments:* **Ballentine's**, 121; **Smith's**,* 258; **1st**, 119, 121; **4th**, 119, 130, 135, 188–191, 239; **28th**, 119, 121, 130, 224.
Missouri Troops. Mentioned. (Confederate.)
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **Clark**, 116, 117, 122, 123.
Missouri Troops. Mentioned. (Union.)
Artillery, Light—*Regiments:* **1st** (*Batteries*), **D**, 248, 254; **G**, 414, 518; **H**, 248, 253, 254, 259; **I**, 248, 252.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **1st**, 410, 416; **4th**, 629–632, 823, 824, 844, 845; **10th**, 248–258, 349–351.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **2d**, 414, 423, 466, 514, 518, 824; **15th**, 414, 423, 824; **Mississippi Marine Brigade**, 242, 244, 278–280, 286.
Mitchell, Ackber O. Mentioned 169
Mitchell, Robert B.
Correspondence with
Morgan, James D 24
Roseerans, W. S 24, 76, 215
Mentioned 216, 359, 405, 406, 408, 410, 418, 423, 532, 533, 535, 536, 538–541, 548, 552, 555–558, 560, 566, 569, 825
Reports of
Brentwood and Little Harpeth River, Tenn. Actions at, March 25, 1863 185
Green Hill, Tenn. Skirmish near, April 6, 1863 214
Middle Tennessee. Operations, June 23–July 3, 1863, during campaign in 532, 542, 543
Triune, Tenn. Action at, June 11, 1863 375
Mitchell, T. F. Mentioned 842
Mix, Edward H. Report of expedition to Hickman, Ky., Aug. 1, 1863 844
Mix, Elisha.
Correspondence with Ambrose E. Burnside 699
Mentioned 666
Mix, Frank W.
Mentioned 273, 356, 357, 379, 394, 418, 539, 557, 571, 572
Reports of
Middle Tennessee. Operations, June 24–28, 1863, during campaign in. 560
Murfreesborough, Tenn. Skirmish near, June 3, 1863 357
Salem Pike, Tenn. Scout on the, June 12, 1863 379
Mizner, Henry R. Mentioned 416
Moles, Isaac. Mentioned 548
Moley, Private. Mentioned 107
Monarch, U. S. S. Mentioned 279, 715, 825
Moncrief, W. J. Mentioned 119
Monroe, James.
Correspondence with Joseph J. Reynolds 444
Mentioned 43, 48, 155, 201, 202, 413, 444, 458–460, 826
Report of skirmish near Cainsville, Tenn., Feb. 15, 1863 48
Montandon, James E. Mentioned 521
Montgomery, Tenn. Affair near, June 17, 1863. See *Wartburg, Tenn. Affair at, June 17, 1863.*
Montgomery, Milton. Mentioned 822
Monticello, Ky.
Expedition to, April 26–May 12, 1863.
Communication from D. W. Chenault 313

* State Troops.

Page.

Monticello, Ky.—Continued.
Expedition to, April 26–May 12, 1863.
Reports of
Bullock, R. S 314
Chenault, D. W 316, 317
Jacob, Richard T 299
Manson, Mahlon D 298
See also
April 26–May 12, 1863. *Southeastern Kentucky. Operations in. Reports of John H. Morgan and J. J. Morrison.*
May 9, 1863. *Alcorn's Distillery, near Monticello, Ky. Skirmish at.*
10, 1863. *Horseshoe Bottom, Cumberland River, Ky. Action at.*
Skirmishes near, April 28–May 2, 1863.
Communication from Orlando B. Willcox 309
Report of Samuel P. Carter 309
See also *April 26–May 12, 1863. Southeastern Kentucky. Operations in. Report of Dabney H. Maury.*
Monticello and Rocky Gap, Ky. Affairs at, June 9, 1863.
Communications from
Burnside, Ambrose E 370
Carter, Samuel P 371
Sturgis, Samuel D 370, 371
Reports of
Carter, Samuel P 370
Kautz, August V 371
Moon, John C. Mentioned 395
Moor, A. Correspondence with Comdg. Officer at Buckhannon, W. Va 796
Moore, Absalom B. Mentioned 412, 446
Moore, Alpheus S. Mentioned 310, 386, 388
Moore, E. V. Mentioned 38
Moore, Joseph. Mentioned 414
Moore, Marshall F. Mentioned 412
Moore, Orlando H.
Congratulatory orders. Engagement at Green River Bridge, Ky., July 4, 1863, during Morgan's Raid 646
Correspondence with
Boyle, Jeremiah T 734
Burnside, Ambrose E 647
Hartsuff, George L 707
Morgan, John H 646
Mentioned 13, 639, 687, 697, 699, 704, 705, 713, 718, 724, 768
Reports of
Martin Creek, Ky. Skirmish on, July 10, 1863 821
Morgan's Raid, July 2–26, 1863 645
Moore, Oscar F. Mentioned 411, 437
Moreland, James T. Mentioned 459
Morgan, Calvin C. Mentioned 165, 776
Morgan, Charlton H. Mentioned 165, 649
Morgan, James D.
Correspondence with Robert B. Mitchell 24
Mentioned 410, 416
Morgan, John H.
Correspondence with
Buckner, Simon B 314
Chenault, D. W 313

Page.

Morgan, John H.—Continued.
Correspondence with
Moore, Orlando H 646
Ohio, Governor of 814
Wheeler, Joseph 367, 817, 818
Mentioned 6, 7, 13–16, 31, 32, 44, 47, 49, 56, 65, 66, 135, 151, 153–155, 157, 159, 201, 207, 208, 214, 218, 219, 222, 226, 227, 268, 274, 296–303, 307, 312, 317, 318, 354, 394, 443, 458, 586, 633–639, 642–647, 652–655, 658–703, 705–726, 728–736, 738–740, 743, 745–773, 775–817, 831, 840, 842
Reports of
Glasgow, Ky. Expedition from, June 8–10, 1863 369
Liberty, Tenn. Skirmish at, March 19, 1863 151
Southeastern Kentucky. Operations in, April 26–May 12, 1863 313
Vaught's Hill, Tenn. Action at, March 20, 1863 160
Morgan, J. T. Mentioned 35
Morgan, R. C. Mentioned 297, 369, 634, 641, 652, 653, 657, 660, 661, 664, 775, 777, 778, 780–782, 785
Morgan, Thomas H. Mentioned 366
Morgan, W. R. Mentioned 113, 114
Morgan's Raid. July 2–26, 1863.
Casualties. Returns of. Union Troops 637
Circular to telegraph operators. (Stager) 746
Communications from
Anderson, W. P 764
Asboth, Alexander 709, 710, 715
Babbitt, Henry S 815
Babbitt, J. E 715
Barringer, A. V 769, 774
Boyle, Jeremiah T 681, 682, 689, 691, 692, 696, 697, 702, 704–706, 711–714, 718–720, 734, 738, 747
Brooks, William T. H 636, 797, 798, 800–805
Budd, Joshua 722, 723
Buford, N. B 709, 774
Burbick, James 809
Burkham, J. H 727, 740
Burnside, Ambrose E 636, 647, 658, 679, 680, 682, 684, 685, 690–693, 695–698, 702, 704, 705, 708, 710–713, 716–726, 728, 730–751, 753–762, 764, 767–775, 777–779, 781, 782, 784, 785, 788, 791, 793–800, 802, 808
Byrd, R. K 685, 689
Carter, Samuel P 685, 686, 720, 724
Cox, Jacob D 742, 748, 755, 756, 758, 759, 765, 768, 771, 786, 787, 789–791, 795
Curry, Cornelius 812
David, James I 695, 735
Duke, Jesse 809
Dunham, C. L 720
Fitch, Le Roy 725, 728, 745, 761, 786
Fry, Thomas W 705, 733, 741
Gallagher, Thomas F 803, 804
Gavin, James 741
Gilmore, William E 779
Greene, M. M 769, 788
Hanson, Charles S 686, 687, 692, 693
Harbaugh, P. W 811
Harney, S 700, 735

Page.

Morgan's Raid. July 2-26, 1863--Continued.
Communications from
Hartsuff, George L 679, 680, 682-684, 689-692, 694, 695, 697, 701, 704, 713, 714, 735, 752, 768, 775
Hobson, Edward H .. 693, 696, 698, 699, 703, 706, 707, 724, 752, 756, 765, 780, 787
Hostetter, William 809
Hough, James R 681
Hughes, James 726, 747
Humphreys. (Telegraph Operator) 784
Hunter, A. A 770
Illinois, Governor of 745
Indiana, Governor of 716, 723, 728, 751, 754, 780
Judah, Henry M 654, 679, 683, 687, 688, 705, 708, 752, 770, 775, 776, 781, 783-785, 787, 788
Kautz, August V 660, 764
Keith, F. M 741, 742, 748
Kentucky, Governor of 729
Kise, W. C 732
Lebanon, Ky., Operator at 692
Lebanon Junction, Ky., Operator at 702
Lehr, Charles 703
Lemert, W. C 792-794, 808
Lincoln, Abraham 799
Lord, H. C 743
Love, John 722, 730, 733, 736, 739
McFarland, R. W 802
Maltby, R. R 699
Manson, Mahlon D. 681, 699, 706, 729, 733, 743, 744, 753, 754, 756, 765, 766, 770, 771
Marley, Joseph K 669
Marshall, Blaine 697
Mason, John S 744, 815
Maus, C. D 811
Maxwell, Cicero 688, 762
Mills, S 694
Mix, Elisha 699
Moor, A 796
Moore, Orlando H 646, 707, 734
Morgan, John H 646, 818
Mott, S. R 694
Mullen, B. F 727
Neff, George W 749, 750, 754, 757
Ohio, Governor of 701, 729, 737, 738, 745, 751, 763, 768, 773, 778, 782, 783, 786, 792-794, 798, 800, 805, 808, 809, 814, 815
Osborn, ——— 638
Pennebaker, Charles D 689, 693, 700, 703, 709, 720, 721, 724, 736
Pennock, A. M 705, 710, 715, 785
Pierce, E. W 700
Potter, L. W 809, 813
Putnam, W. R 766, 772
Roberts, W. H 750
Rue, G. W 803, 808
Runkle, Benjamin P 759, 766, 767, 772, 778, 782, 790, 795
Sanders, William P 701, 703, 707, 708, 715, 721, 725
Scammon, E. P 773
Schofield, John M 774

Page.

Morgan's Raid. July 2-26, 1863—Continued.
Communications from
Shackelford, James M. ... 636, 688, 725, 815
Spalding, B. J ... 701
Stager, Anson ... 745, 746
Stuart, John ... 744
Thomas, S. B ... 708
Thorpe, W. C ... 803
Wallace, Lew ... 732
Wallace, William ... 773, 774, 779, 783
War Department, U. S ... 792
Watson, James ... 717
Way, W. B ... 635, 804, 805
Wheat, James S ... 798
Wheeler, Joseph ... 817
Willcox, Orlando B ... 708, 716, 721, 722, 725–727, 730–732, 739
Young, G. I ... 809
Congratulatory orders. Engagement at Green River Bridge, Ky., July 4, 1863.
Hartsuff, George L ... 768
Moore, Orlando H ... 646
Proclamations. Governor of Ohio ... 729, 737, 763, 805
Reports of
Brooks, William T. H ... 673
Burnside, Ambrose E ... 633–636
Comly, James M ... 678
Gallagher, Thomas F ... 675
Hanson, Charles S ... 647
Hixon, Noah H ... 669
Hobson, Edward H ... 658
Judah, Henry M ... 655
Kautz, August V ... 662
Kinney, Peter ... 672
Moore, Orlando H ... 645
Neff, George W ... 670
Rue, George W ... 667
Sanders, William P ... 663
Scammon, E. P ... 677
Shackelford, James M ... 637–639
Stiles, Israel N ... 653
Sullivan, Thomas W ... 652
Wheeler, Joseph ... 817
Wormer, Grover S ... 665
See also *reports of Burnside*, pp. 13, 14; *Halleck*, p. 6.

Morris, D. Mentioned ... 653, 654

Morris, W. J. Mentioned ... 622

Morris' Ford, Elk River, Tenn. Skirmish at, July 2, 1863. See *June 23–July 7, 1863. Campaign in Middle Tennessee. Reports of*

Eggleston, Beroth B.
Long, Eli.
Mitchell, Robert B.
Robie, Oliver P.
Rosecrans, W. S.
Seidel, Charles B.
Sipes, William B.
Stanley, David S.
Stokes, James H.
Turchin, John B.

Morrison, Alfred.
Mentioned ... 414, 508
Report of skirmishes at Liberty Gap, Tenn., June 24-27, 1863 ... 511

Page.
Morrison, David.
Mentioned 296
Report of operations in Southeastern Kentucky, April 26–May 12, 1863 303
Morrison, J. J.
Mentioned 172, 173, 311, 316, 318
Report of operations in Southeastern Kentucky, April 26–May 12, 1863 319
Morton, Charles H. Mentioned 18, 528
Morton, James St. Clair.
Mentioned 201, 408, 411, 467
Reports of operations, June 23–July 10, 1863, during campaign in Middle Tennessee 580, 581
Morton, J. H. Mentioned 645
Morton, Oliver P. Mentioned 717, 722, 727, 731, 742, 745, 755
For correspondence, etc., see *Indiana, Governor of.*
Mott, Frank. Mentioned 833, 836
Mott, S. R.
Correspondence with
Hartsuff, George L 694
Mills, S 694
Mentioned 699
Mount Carmel, Ky. Skirmish at, June 16, 1863. See *Eastern Kentucky. Everett's Raid into, June* 13–23, 1863.
Mount Sterling, Ky.
Capture of, March 22, 1863.
Communications from Ambrose E. Burnside 163, 164
Reports of
Cluke, R. S 164
Gillmore, Quincy A 162
Skirmishes at and near
March 2, 1863. See *Central Kentucky. Operations in, Feb.* 18–*March* 5, 1863.
March 19, 1863 2
Mudge, Melvin. Mentioned 412
Mud Lick Springs, Bath County, Ky. Skirmish near, June 13, 1863. See *Eastern Kentucky. Everett's Raid into, June* 13–23, 1863.
Mullen, B. F. Correspondence with Ambrose E. Burnside 727
Mullins, W. H. Mentioned 645
Mundy, Marcellus. Mentioned 692, 712, 724
Munitions of War. Supplies of, etc. Communications from
Cox, Jacob D 755
Neff, George W 749, 754
See also *reports of Maury*, p. 311; *Paine*, p. 262; *Pegram*, p. 319; *Tucker*, p. 126; *Boyle to Burnside*, p. 704; *Burnside to Willcox*, p. 726.
Murfreesborough, Ten.
Capture of forage train near, Jan. 21, 1863. Reports of
Bragg, Braxton 16
Potter, Edward 15
Expeditions from.
Feb. 3–5, 1863. Reports of
Deweese, John T 45
Murray, Douglas A 43
Reynolds, Joseph J 42
March 4–14, 1863. See *Columbia, Tenn. Expedition toward, March* 4–14, 1863.

Page.
Murfreesborough, Tenn.—Continued.
Expeditions from.
April 1–8, 1863. Reports of
Rosecrans, W. S 200
Wilder, John T 201
Operations near, June 4, 1863. See *Shelbyville Pike, Tenn. Operations on the, June 4, 1863.*
Reconnaissances from.
Jan. 21–22, 1863. Report of Elmer Otis 17
March 6–7, 1863.
Communications from
Johnson, Richard W 138
McCook, Alexander McD 138
Rosecrans, W. S 138
Reports of
Gaines, R. R 139
Heg, Hans C 138
Johnson, Richard W 136
Jones, Fielder A 137
April 2–6, 1863.
Reports of
Long, Eli 213
Minty, Robert H. G 207
Murray, Douglas A 212
Paramore, James W 209
Rosecrans, W. S 207
Wheeler, Joseph 214
May 12–16, 1863 4
Skirmishes at and near.
Jan. 23, 1863. See *Bradyville Pike, Tenn.*
Feb. 4, 1863. Reports of Richard W. Johnson 46, 47
Feb. 7, 1863. Report of Richard W. Johnson 47
March 10, 1863 2
March 22, 1863 2
June 3, 1863. Reports of
Minty, Robert H. G 356
Mix, Frank W 357
Murphey, John W. Mentioned 613
Murphy, G. A. Mentioned 692
Murphy, James. Mentioned 65–67
Murphy, William. Mentioned 424, 551
Murray, Douglas A.
Mentioned 159, 209, 211, 237
Reports of Murfreesborough, Tenn.
Expedition from, Feb. 3–5, 1863 43
Reconnaissance from, April 2–6, 1863 212
Murray, Eli H. Mentioned 27, 628
Murray, J. E. Mentioned 594, 595
Musselman, William C. Mentioned 650
Myers, L. D. Mentioned 527
Nance, J. L. Mentioned 119
Napier, T. A. Mentioned 38
Napier, Thomas W. Mentioned 157
Nashville, Tenn.
Affair near, May 4, 1863 4
Skirmishes near, Jan. 28, 1863 1

Page.
Nashville and Chattanooga R. R. Wheeler's Raid on the, April 7–11, 1863.
Communications from
Thomas, George H 217
Wheeler, Joseph 218
Reports of
Bragg, Braxton 218
Wharton, John A 220
Wheeler, Joseph 218
See also *Antioch Station, Tenn. Affair at, April* 10, 1863.
Naughton, P. Mentioned 252
Navy, U. S. Co-operation with Army 34, 331, 704–706, 710, 713, 715, 725, 726, 728, 730, 734, 738, 745, 747, 756, 760, 764, 765, 779, 786
Navy Department, U. S. Correspondence with A. M. Pennock 331, 785
Naylor, William A. Mentioned 415
Neal, John L. Mentioned 668
Neff, George W.
Correspondence with
Burnside, Ambrose E 749, 750, 754, 757, 758
Cox, Jacob D 748
Mentioned 747, 750
Report of Morgan's Raid, July 2–26, 1863 670
Negley, James S.
Mentioned 356, 406–408, 412, 420, 425–433, 435, 445, 446, 449, 549, 555, 572, 573
Reports of
Manchester Pike, Tenn. Reconnaissance on, May 27–28, 1863 354
Middle Tennessee. Operations, June 24–July 4, 1863, during campaign in 441, 442
Negro Head Cut, Ky. Skirmish at, April 27, 1863. Reports of
Anderson, J. B 325
Boyle, Jeremiah T 322
Dowling, Patrick H 324
Paine, Eleazer A 322
Sweet, Benjamin J 323
Neibling, James M. Mentioned 412
Neil, Henry M. Mentioned 794
Nelson, Waldemar. Mentioned 548
Nesbitt, A. F. Mentioned 192
New, J. D. Mentioned 732
Newcomer, John T. Mentioned 363
Newell, Nathaniel M. Mentioned 131, 230, 234, 273, 356, 362, 363, 418, 543
New Era, Steamer. Mentioned 825
New Hope Station, Ky. Skirmish near, July 25, 1863. Report of Edward H. Hobson 828
New Jersey Troops. Mentioned.
Infantry—*Regiments*: **27th**, 310.
Newland, Andrew J. Mentioned 508
Newman, Dr. Mentioned 652, 653
Newsom, John F. Mentioned 629, 827
Nicholas, Thomas P.
Mentioned 379, 380, 418, 445, 446, 568
Report of operations, June 25–July —, 1863, during campaign in Middle Tennessee 569
Nichols, H. Walter. Mentioned 218
Nickeson, L. S. Mentioned 204, 205

Page.
Nickles, R. J. Mentioned 439
Niemeyer, B. H. Mentioned 265
Nixon, James O. Mentioned 172, 174, 175, 839, 841, 842
Noble, Laz. Mentioned 708
Nolensville, Tenn. Skirmish near, Feb. 15, 1863. Report of James B. Steedman 49
Norris, T. C. Mentioned 150
Norsworthy, B. H. Mentioned 119
North Carolina Troops. Mentioned.
Cavalry—*Battalions:* **5th**, 830, 839; **7th**, 830.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **65th**, 304.
Northcutt, John C. Mentioned 650
Northern Alabama. Operations in, Jan. 21–Aug. 10, 1863. See
Feb. 22, 1863. *Tuscumbia. Attack on.*
March 25, 1863. *Florence. Affair with Union gunboats.*
April 6, 1863. *Town Creek. Skirmish at.*
15–*May* 8, 1863. *Courtland. Expedition to.*
26–*May* 3, 1863. *Streight's Raid.*
May 26–31, 1863. *Florence. Expedition to.*
June 11, 1863. *Burnsville. Skirmish at.*
July 13–22, 1863. *Huntsville. Expedition to.*
27, 1863. *Paint Rock, Steamer. Attack on.*
29, 1863. *Bridgeport. Skirmish near.*
Northern Mississippi. Operations in, Jan. 21–Aug. 10, 1863. See *Tupelo, Miss. Expedition to, May* 2–8, 1863.
Norton, Augustus.
Mentioned 51, 54, 55, 170
Report of operations in Central Kentucky, Feb. 18–March 5, 1863 56
Norton, Charles A. Mentioned 496, 497
Norton, Prior N. Mentioned 650
Norton, W. H. Mentioned 265, 266
Obion Plank Road Crossing, Tenn. Affair at, May —, 1863. Report of Alexander Asboth 329
O'Connell, William.
Mentioned 334–338, 394, 557, 567
Report of expedition to Middleton, Tenn., May 21–22, 1863 339
Odle, Lewis. Mentioned 604
Oglesby, Richard J.
Correspondence with
Dodge, Grenville M 242, 244
Fuller, John W 244
Hurlbut, Stephen A 242, 243, 250
Itinerary, Left Wing, 16th Corps. Expedition to Courtland, Ala., April 15–May 8, 1863 260
Mentioned 242, 243
Reports of expedition to Courtland, Ala., April 15–May 8, 1863 ..... 244, 245
Ohio.
Draft in. Resistance to. See *Holmes County. Affairs in, June* 16–20, 1863.
Military departments embracing 5
Morgan's Raid in, July 13–26, 1863. See *Morgan's Raid.*
Operations in, Jan. 21–Aug. 10, 1863. See June 16–20, 1863. *Holmes County, Affairs in.*
Ohio, Department of the.
Burnside, Ambrose E. Supersedes Wright in command of 3
Martial law in 701, 728, 729, 740, 745, 753

Page.

Ohio, Department of the—Continued.
Operations in the.
Feb. 3–July 26, 1863. Report of Henry W. Halleck 6
March 25–Aug. 10, 1863. Report of Ambrose E. Burnside 11
Orders, General, series 1863: **No. 30**, 163; **No. 55**, 164; **No. 114**, 745.
Corps: **23d, No. 12**, 768. (*Divisions*), **1st, No. 1**, 382.
Orders, Special, series 1863: *25th Michigan:* **No. 42**, 646.
Re-enforcements for. Itinerary, 9th Army Corps 152

Ohio, Governor of.
Correspondence with
Burbick, James 809
Burnside, Ambrose E 701, 728, 729, 737, 738, 745, 750, 751, 762, 773, 778, 785, 792–794, 798–800, 808, 809, 815
Cox, Jacob D 755, 768, 791
Duke, Jesse 809
Harbaugh, P. W 811
Hostetter, William 809
Mason, John S 783, 786
Maus, C. D 811
Morgan, John H 814
Potter, L. W 809, 813
Runkle, Benjamin P 751
Stager, Anson 745
War Department, U. S 768, 773, 782, 792, 809
Young, G. I 809
Zanesville, Ohio, Military Committee of 793
Proclamations of. Morgan's Raid 729, 737, 763, 805

Ohio Troops. Mentioned.*
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **1st**, 677; **4th**, 420; **6th**, 415; **9th**, 416; **18th**, 75, 80, 82–85, 91, 94, 95, 97, 101, 102, 105, 106, 111, 113–115, 223, 224, 416, 539, 544, 557; **19th**, 748; **20th**, 414, 422, 488, 502, 503, 506, 513; **22d**, 395, 794, 808. *Regiments:* **1st** (*Batteries*), **A**, 414, 483, 486–488, 496, 497, 512; **B**, 203, 415; **C**, 21, 412; **D**, 25, 129, 207, 230, 233–235, 273, 356, 357, 362, 363, 386, 388, 418, 543, 544, 548, 558; **E**, 417; **F**, 19, 415, 530; **G**, 412, 449, 450; **M**, 412, 443, 446, 448.
Cavalry—*Companies:* **McLaughlin's Squadron**, 818–820.† *Regiments:* **1st**, 21, 330, 331, 411, 418, 424, 443, 444, 448, 553, 568–574, 577; **2d**, 163, 370–372, 386, 389, 637, 642, 658, 660, 662, 663, 666, 766, 767, 834, 835, 840; **3d**, 42, 44, 45, 65–69, 130–133, 159, 197, 198, 203, 204, 209–212, 236, 330, 331, 341–343, 364, 418, 424, 446, 542, 553, 567–570, 573–575, 644; **4th**, 42, 44, 45, 65–67, 69, 134, 135, 159, 209–213, 236, 237, 331, 339, 341–343, 364, 418, 424, 553, 554, 568, 569, 574–577; **7th**, 51, 52, 54, 56–58, 163, 169, 170, 371, 372, 386, 389, 660, 662, 663, 666, 774, 834, 835, 840; **10th**, 207, 208, 211, 364, 379, 418, 552; **12th**, 828.
Infantry—*Battalions:* **Governor's Guards**, 395. *Companies:* **7th Sharpshooters**, 411. *Regiments:* **1st**, 414, 484, 507–510; **2d**, 411, 419, 437; **3d**, 281, 285, 288, 291, 395, 412, 794; **6th**, 18, 19, 415; **7th**, 658; **9th**, 412; **10th**, 411; **11th**, 140, 413, 455; **12th**, 677; **13th**, 415; **14th**, 412, 420; **15th**, 413, 422, 483, 486–490, 493–495; **17th**, 412, 420, 451; **18th**, 412, 420, 443; **19th**, 415; **21st**, 412, 449; **23d**, 637, 677–679; **24th**, 18, 19, 415; **26th**, 414; **31st**, 412, 420, 451; **33d**, 411, 419, 437; **34th**, 677; **35th**, 412, 421; **36th**, 413, 455; **38th**, 412, 420, 451, 453; **40th**, 224, 227–230, 416; **41st**, 19, 203, 205, 206, 415, 530; **43d**, 244; **44th**, 51, 52, 144, 169, 310, 386, 388, 389,

* Home Guards, Militia, &c., in service during Morgan's Raid, omitted.
† Sometimes called 1st Squadron.

Page.

Ohio Troops. Mentioned—Continued.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **44th** (continued), 839; **45th**, 51, 169, 309, 371, 372, 637, 641, 642, 835, 839; **49th**, 137, 413, 422, 471, 483, 486–490, 493, 495–497; **51st, 52d**, 416; **59th, 64th, 65th**, 415; **69th**, 412, 420, 448; **71st**, 417; **74th**, 412, 443, 449; **79th**, 417; **81st**, 248; **86th**, 644, 792, 802, 808; **89th**, 413, 455, 456; **90th**, 203, 415; **91st**, 677; **92d**, 413, 421, 455, 456; **93d**, 414, 484, 507, 508, 510, 511; **94th**, 411, 437; **97th**, 414, 423, 525; **98th, 99th**, 416; **101st**, 413, 422, 479, 480, 502, 504; **102d**, 417; **105th**, 155, 156, 413, 421, 455; **106th, 108th**, 417; **111th**, 148–150, 323–325; **113th**, 416; **118th**, 837; **121st**, 416; **124th**, 78, 84–86, 88–91, 94, 96–98, 100, 105, 106, 111, 112, 415, 530; **125th**, 415.

Oliver, John F. Correspondence with W. T. H. Brooks 804

O'Neal, G. W. Mentioned 604, 605

O'Neil, John. Mentioned 367–369, 657

Opdycke, Emerson. Mentioned 59, 415

O'Reilly, M. Mentioned 60

Osborne, John D. Correspondence with Ambrose E. Burnside 782, 798

Osborne, Milton A. Mentioned 417

Osburn, N. Mentioned 19

Otis, Elmer.
Mentioned 336, 339
Reports of
McMinnville, Tenn. Expedition to, April 20–30, 1863 276
Middleton, Tenn. Expedition to, May 21–22, 1863 337
Murfreesborough, Tenn. Reconnaissance from, Jan. 21–22, 1863 17

Owen, W. P. Mentioned 842

Owens, Edward. Mentioned 337, 338

Owens, William N. Mentioned 347

Owsley, John Q. Mentioned 550

Ozburn, William W. Mentioned 193

Paine, Eleazer A.
Correspondence with
Crook, George 262, 263
Rosecrans, W. S 147
Mentioned 325
Reports of
Hartsville, Tenn. Skirmish at, April 18, 1863 262
Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Wheeler's Raid on the, April 7–11, 1863 215
Negro Head Cut, Ky. Skirmish at, April 27, 1863 322
Richland Station, Tenn. Skirmish at, March 19, 1863 147

Paint Lick Bridge, Ky. Skirmish at, July 31, 1863. See *July* 25–*Aug.* 6, 1863. *Eastern Kentucky. Scott's Raid in. Reports of*
Sanders, William P. Scott, John S.

Paint Rock, Steamer. Attack on, July 27, 1863 5

Palmer, John B. Mentioned 319

Palmer, John M.
Mentioned 19, 20, 71, 201, 405, 415, 521–524, 552, 553, 567
Reports of
Bradyville Pike, Tenn. Skirmish on the, May 17, 1863 333
Middle Tennessee. Operations, June 23–July 8, 1863, during campaign in 528
Sequatchie Valley, Tenn. Scout in, July —, 1863 827

Palmer, T. R. Mentioned 527

Page.

Paramore, James W.
Mentioned 42, 44, 65, 66, 68, 69, 208, 364, 573, 574
Reports of
Bradyville, Tenn. Skirmish at, March 1, 1863 66
Murfreesborough, Tenn. Reconnaissance from, April 2-6, 1863 209
Paris, Ky.
Affair near, March 11, 1863 2
Skirmishes at.
April 16, 1863 3
July 29, 1863. Reports of
Burbridge, Stephen G 838, 839
McKenzie, George W 843
Young, Thomas L 837
See also *July 25–Aug. 6, 1863. Eastern Kentucky. Scott's Raid in. Reports of*
Sanders, William P. Scott, John S.
Park, Josiah B.
Mentioned 207, 271, 234, 357
Reports of
Franklin, Tenn. Engagement at, April 10, 1863 233
McMinnville, Tenn. Expedition to, April 20–30, 1863 273
Middleton, Tenn. Expedition to, May 21–22, 1863 ..... 340, 341
Park, William H. Mentioned 497
Parke, John G.
Assumes command of 9th Army Corps 2
Mentioned 13
Resumes command of the 9th Army Corps 4
Parker, Charles F. Mentioned 337, 341
Parker, George C. Mentioned 382
Parker, William. Mentioned 826
Parkhurst, John G. Mentioned 269, 411
Parks, J. H. Mentioned 329
Parmer, Thomas. Mentioned 661
Parrish, Henry S. Mentioned 649, 650
Parrott, Ed. A. Correspondence with John S. Mason 396
Parrott, L. Mentioned 591, 596
Patrick, Matthewson T. Mentioned 418, 536, 538, 560
Patrick, S. L. Mentioned 503, 504
Patten, Thomas J. Report of operations, June 29–July 3, 1863, during campaign in Middle Tennessee 572
Patterson, Colonel. Correspondence with Ambrose E. Burnside 750
Patterson, Lieutenant. Mentioned 392, 393
Patterson, James M. Mentioned 496, 497
Patterson, Josiah. Mentioned 261
Patterson, R. B. Mentioned 252
Patterson, W. L. Mentioned 508
Patton, John H. Mentioned 424, 463
Patton, R. M. Mentioned 195
Paul, Samuel. Mentioned 346
Pavey, J. W. Mentioned 285, 289
Payne, Oliver H. Mentioned 78, 105, 415, 530
Payne, W. W. Mentioned 302
Pearce, Alexander. Mentioned 448
Pearce, John S. Mentioned 416

Page.
Peck, J. C. Mentioned 228, 229
Peck, William O. Mentioned 565
Peck, W. L. Mentioned 285
Pegram, John.
Mentioned. 6, 11, 50, 51, 166–168, 170, 297, 309, 311, 312, 314, 316, 355, 370, 372, 712, 713
Reports of
Kentucky. Pegram's Expedition into, March 22–April 1, 1863 171
Southeastern Kentucky. Operations in, April 26–May 12, 1863 ..... 312, 318
Pekin, Ind. Skirmish at, July 11, 1863. See *Morgan's Raid.*
Pelham, Tenn. Skirmish at, July 2, 1863. See June 23–July 7, 1863. *Campaign in Middle Tennessee. Reports of*
Rosecrans, W. S. Wood, Thomas J.
Pemberton, John C. Mentioned 242, 621
Pendleton, V. M. Mentioned 164
Pennebaker, Major. Mentioned 383
Pennebaker, Charles D.
Correspondence with
Boyle, Jeremiah T 689, 693, 700, 703, 709, 712, 720, 721, 724
Burnside, Ambrose E 700, 703
Harney, S 700
Hartsuff, George L 700, 736
Mentioned 682, 719, 720
Reports of
Edmonton, Ky. Skirmish near, June 7, 1863 365
Scottsville, Ky. Affair at, June 11, 1863 378
Pennock, A. M.
Correspondence with
Asboth, Alexander 710, 715
Burnside, Ambrose E 705, 710, 761, 764
Fitch, Le Roy 745
Navy Department, U. S 331, 785
Mentioned 704, 715
Pennsylvania Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **B**, 416; **D**, 152.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **7th**, 25–27, 128–131, 134, 135, 159, 207, 208, 211, 230, 234, 235, 267, 272–274, 336, 337, 340, 344, 345, 356, 357, 362, 363, 374, 379–381, 394, 418, 423, 539–541, 555–558, 561–566, 846, 847; **9th**, 59, 60, 75, 76, 80–86, 91, 94, 97, 102, 111, 113, 142, 143, 150, 151, 180–183, 361, 376, 418, 423, 543, 547; **15th**, 411, 577, 578.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **54th** (*Militia*), 673–676, 803; **55th** (*Militia*), 673; **56th** (*Militia*), 673; **57th** (*Militia*), 673–675, 797; **58th** (*Militia*), 673, 674, 797; **77th**, 413, 422, 479, 483, 484, 487, 494, 498–506; **78th**, 70, 412, 449; **79th**, 411, 420, 438, 439.
Pentecost, Frederick. Mentioned 645
Pepper, William T. Mentioned 377
Perin, Glover.
Mentioned 409
Report of operations, June 24–26, 1863, during campaign in Middle Tennessee 418
Perkins, George T. Mentioned 413
Perkins, Jabez. Mentioned 468
Perry, J. J. Mentioned 190
Perryville, Tenn. Expedition to, March 12–20, 1863 2
Petersburg, Tenn. Skirmish near, March 2, 1863 2

Page.
Pettigrew, J. A. Mentioned 613, 614
Peugnet, Ernst. Mentioned 672
Peyton, J. H. Mentioned 266
Phelps, Edward H. Mentioned 412
Phelps, S. Ledyard. Report of skirmish at Linden, Tenn., May 12, 1863 331
Phillips, Alexander. Mentioned 500
Phillips, George S. Mentioned 497
Phillips, J. J. Mentioned 247, 248, 250–252, 254, 257, 258, 349–351
Phillips, J. M. Mentioned 155, 199, 201
Phillips' Fork, Red Bird Creek, Ky. Skirmish at, May 10, 1863.
Communications from Orlando B. Willcox 310
Report of Samuel A. Gilbert 310
Piatt, J. Mentioned 749
Pickands, James.
Mentioned 91
Report of expedition toward Spring Hill, Tenn., March 4–5, 1863 105
Pickens, Samuel W. Mentioned 417
Pickering, C. H. Mentioned 101
Pickett, George B. Mentioned 585
Piepho, Carlo. Mentioned 417
Pierce, E. W. Correspondence with George L. Hartsuff 700
Pierce, W. P. Mentioned 266, 668, 669
Piketon, Ky. Skirmish at, April 15, 1863. Report of George W. Gallup 240
Piketon, Ohio, Operator at. Correspondence with Ambrose E. Burnside 762
Pillow, Gideon J. Mentioned 219, 844
Platt, Henry S. Mentioned 448
Platter, John A.
Mentioned 418, 543, 549
Report of action at Triune, Tenn., June 11, 1863 377
Plummer, Augustus H. Mentioned 412
Polk, James H. Mentioned 239
Polk, Leonidas.
Correspondence with
Bragg, Braxton 618–626
Cheatham, Benjamin F 618, 622, 623, 627
Hardee, William J 623, 624
Martin, William T 346
Sayers, Edward B 622
Wharton, John A 620
Wheeler, Joseph 161, 625
Withers, Jones M 618, 621, 622
Mentioned 404, 526, 536, 578, 585, 586, 591, 618, 621, 622, 624, 626, 627
Pomeroy, Ohio. Skirmish at, July 18, 1863. See *Morgan's Raid.*
Pond, J. G. Mentioned 265, 668, 669
Pond Creek, Ky. Skirmish on, July 6, 1863. See *Southwestern Virginia. Expedition into, July* 3–11, 1863.
Porter, ———. Mentioned 359
Porter, David D.
Correspondence with Le Roy Fitch 786
Mentioned 278, 279
Porter, James R.
Correspondence with William T. H. Brooks 797
Mentioned 673
Porter, J. M. Mentioned 181

Page.
Porter, John. Mentioned 302, 306
Porter, Thomas K. Mentioned 607
Post, P. Sidney.
Mentioned 145, 413, 421, 466, 470, 473, 474, 476, 479, 511
Report of operations, June 24–July 4, 1863, during campaign in Middle Tennessee 472
Poston, John B. Mentioned 119
Potter, Mrs. Mentioned 813
Potter, A. J. Mentioned 604
Potter, Edward.
Mentioned 158
Report of capture of forage train near Murfreesborough, Tenn., Jan. 21, 1863 15
Potter, L. W. Correspondence with
Curry, Cornelius 812
Ohio, Governor of 809, 813
Powder Springs Gap, Tenn. Skirmish at, June 21, 1863. See *East Tennessee. Sanders' Raid in, June* 14–24, 1863.
Powell, B. A. Mentioned 192
Powell, William H. Mentioned 677
Powell Valley, Tenn. Skirmish at, June 22, 1863. See *East Tennessee. Sanders' Raid in, June* 14–24, 1863.
Powers, Captain. Mentioned 644
Prater, ———. Mentioned 70
Prather, John S.
Mentioned 28, 30, 59, 137
Report of expedition to Franklin, Tenn., Jan. 31–Feb. 13, 1863 28
Pratt, John. Mentioned 546
Presdee, Joseph B. Mentioned 545, 549
President, U. S. See *Abraham Lincoln.*
Presson, William A. Mentioned 414
Preston, William. Mentioned 842
Price, Frederick G. Mentioned 657, 658, 775, 776
Price, Samuel W. Mentioned 416
Price, Sterling. Mentioned 64
Prisoners of War, Treatment, Exchange, etc. Communications from
Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A 294, 295
Bragg, Braxton 294
Coburn, John 85
Utley, William L 106
Prisoners, Political. Arrest, treatment of, etc 12, 396, 397, 763
Pritchard, Benjamin D. Mentioned 274, 357, 561, 562
Procter, Joseph L. Mentioned 671
Pryor, M. T. Mentioned 310
Pugh, J. L. Mentioned 42
Pulaski, Tenn. Skirmish at, July 15, 1863 5
Purdy, Allen. Mentioned 265
Purdy, George H. Mentioned 377
Purdy, James. Mentioned 489
Purington, George A. Mentioned 372, 663
Pursley, G. A. Mentioned 44
Pursley, W. B. Mentioned 44
Puryear, A. J. Mentioned 604

Page.

Putnam, William R.
Correspondence with
Burnside, Ambrose E 760, 766, 771, 772
Cox, Jacob D 771, 790
Mentioned 737, 751, 760
Pyfer, Frederick S. Mentioned 500
Quaid, David J. Mentioned 565
Quigg, David. Mentioned 368, 735
Quinn, W. A. Mentioned 613
Raffen, Alexander W. Mentioned 412
Rambaut, G. V. Mentioned 27, 31, 32
Randolph, Tucker. Mentioned 173
Range, Major. Correspondence with Ambrose E. Burnside 796
Rankin, J. K. Mentioned 546
Rankin, John. Mentioned 567
Rankin, Richard C. Mentioned 386, 388
Ransom, J. F. Mentioned 173, 174
Ratcliffe, W. D. Mentioned 52, 163–165
Rawlins, R. A. Mentioned 119
Ray, Daniel M.
Mentioned 230, 231, 271, 273, 274, 418, 543, 549
Reports of
Franklin, Tenn. Engagement at, April 10, 1863 237
Triune, Tenn. Action at, June 11, 1863 377
Ray, Thomas J. Mentioned 496
Raymond, Samuel B. Mentioned 414
Reaney, William. Mentioned 54
Redmond, James. Mentioned 495
Reed, Francis W. Mentioned 558, 565
Reed, James. Mentioned 666
Reed, P. E. Mentioned 35, 37, 38
Reeves, J. A. Mentioned 597
Reid, Greenberry. Mentioned 632, 838
Reid, William P. Mentioned 416
Remington, Thomas J. L. Mentioned 476
Rendlebrock, Joseph. Mentioned 131, 233, 335, 340, 566, 567
Rexford, J. P. Mentioned 61, 62
Reynolds, Sergeant. Mentioned 388
Reynolds, Frank E. Mentioned 26
Reynolds, G. W. Mentioned 36
Reynolds, J. M. Mentioned 121
Reynolds, John. Mentioned 343
Reynolds, Joseph J.
Correspondence with James Monroe 444
Mentioned 7, 44, 45, 153, 154, 158, 271, 402, 406, 407, 413, 421, 426–435, 437, 438, 442, 444, 445, 452, 453, 459, 460
Reports of
McMinnville, Tenn. Expedition to, April 20–30, 1863 267
Middle Tennessee. Operations, June 24–July 4, 1863, during campaign in 454, 456
Murfreesborough, Tenn. Expedition from, Feb. 3–5, 1863 42
Vaught's Hill, Tenn. Action at, March 20, 1863 ..... 153, 154
Woodbury, Tenn. Expedition to, March 3–8, 1863 ..... 71, 72
Reynolds, S. H. Mentioned 391

Page.
Rhoads, Amos B. Mentioned 424, 558, 565
Rice, Alexander A. Report of action at Vaught's Hill, Tenn., March 20, 1863. 154
Rice, H. M. Mentioned 804
Rice, J. E. Mentioned 613
Rice, Richard. Mentioned 196, 820
Richardson, Henry. Mentioned 260
Richardson, James. Mentioned 645
Richardson, R. V. Mentioned 629, 630
Richland Station, Tenn. Skirmish at, March 19, 1863.
Communications from Eleazer A. Paine 147
Reports of
Judah, Henry M 148
Paine, Eleazer A 147
Sherwood, Isaac R 149
Smith, George P 148
Richmond, Ky. Action at, July 28, 1863. Report of James L. Foley 836
See also *July 25–Aug. 6, 1863. Eastern Kentucky. Scott's Raid in. Reports of*
Sanders, William P. Scott, John S.
Richmond, Lewis. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Ambrose E. Burnside.*
Richmond, W. B.
Mentioned 146
Report of operations, June 26–July 7, 1863, during campaign in Middle Tennessee 618
Rickert, Thomas H. Mentioned 571
Rifenberrick, Richard P. Mentioned 66, 67, 69
Riggin, S. Mentioned 337
Riker, John. Mentioned 567
Riley, [?]. Mentioned 129
Riley, William E.
Mentioned 264, 299
Report of skirmish at Creelsborough, Ky., April 19, 1863 265
Rippetoe, W. B. Mentioned 42
Rippey, Charles H. Mentioned 415
Ritchie, F. Mentioned 366
Roach, A. C. Mentioned 285
Robb, U. S. S. Mentioned 351
Robbins, Irvin. Mentioned 740
Robbins, Richard B. Mentioned 357, 562
Roberts, Cornelius H. Mentioned 119
Roberts, W. H. Correspondence with Ambrose E. Burnside 750
Roberts, W. P. Mentioned 348
Robie, Oliver P.
Mentioned 230, 231, 238, 418, 573, 576
Reports of
Franklin, Tenn. Engagement at, April 10, 1863 236
Middle Tennessee. Operations, June 24–July 6, 1863, during campaign in 575
Robinson, George F. Mentioned 491, 492
Robinson, George I. Mentioned 556, 579
Robinson, James F. Mentioned 728
For correspondence, etc., see *Kentucky, Governor of.*
Robinson, James W. Mentioned 265
Robinson, J. J. Mentioned 605

Page.
Robinson, John. Mentioned 181
Robinson, Milton S. Mentioned 413, 421, 454, 457
Robinson, N. T. N. Mentioned 839
Robinson, Will. A. Mentioned 500
Rock Creek Ford, Elk River, Tenn. Skirmish at, July 2, 1863. See *June 23–July 7, 1863. Campaign in Middle Tennessee. Reports of*
McCook, A. McD. Sheridan, Philip H. Watts, Elijah S.
Rosecrans, W. S.
Rock Cut, Ala. Action at, April 22, 1863. See *Courtland, Ala. Expedition to, April 15–May 8, 1863.*
Rock Island Ferry, Tenn. Reconnaissance to, Aug. 4–5, 1863. Report of Robert H. G. Minty 845
Rockville, Ohio. Skirmish at, July 23, 1863. See *Morgan's Raid.*
Rocky Gap, Ky. Affair at, June 9, 1863. See *Monticello and Rocky Gap, Ky. Affairs at, June 9, 1863.*
Roddey, P. D. Mentioned. 64, 127, 129, 140, 152, 245, 247, 252, 256, 260, 283, 284, 293, 294
Rodgers, Andrew F. Mentioned 285, 288
Rodgers, Robert E.
Mentioned 67, 575, 576
Report of operations, June 28–July 5, 1863, during campaign in Middle Tennessee 576
Rogers, C. S. Mentioned 196
Rogers' Gap, Tenn. Skirmish at, June 20, 1863. See *East Tennessee. Sanders' Raid in, June 14–24, 1863.*
Rogersville, Ky. Skirmish near, July 27, 1863. See *report of John S. Scott, p. 839.*
Roller, General. Mentioned 811
Roop, David. Mentioned 228, 229
Roper, William P. Mentioned 551
Rosa, C. Mentioned 823
Rose, Thomas E.
Mentioned 413, 422, 466, 471, 479, 484, 485, 503, 505
Reports of skirmishes at Liberty Gap, Tenn., June 24–27, 1863 ..... 498, 501
Rose, W. A. Mentioned 266
Roseburgh, Casey. Mentioned 113
Rosecrans, William S.
Correspondence with
Army Headquarters 8–10
Gilbert Charles C 77
Granger, Gordon 73, 176, 182, 221
Hurlbut, Stephen A 283, 284
Johnson, R. W 25
Jones, Fielder A 138
Lowe, William W 34
McCook, Alexander McD 138, 465
Mitchell, Robert B 24, 76, 215
Paine, Eleazer A 147
Stanley, David S 198, 541
Streight, Abel D 281, 283
Thomas, George H 217, 271, 452
Mentioned 7–9, 64, 76, 83, 92, 135, 177, 241–246, 262, 285, 410, 411, 419, 424, 442, 467, 523, 531, 704, 705, 817, 847
Reports of
Bradyville, Tenn. Skirmish at, March 1, 1863 65

Page

Rosecrans, William S.—Continued.
Reports of
Brentwood and Little Harpeth River, Tenn. Actions at, March 25, 1863 176
Cainsville, Tenn. Skirmish near, Feb. 15, 1863 48
Columbia, Tenn. Expedition toward, March 4–14, 1863 127
Donelson, Fort, Tenn. Attack on, Feb. 3, 1863 31
Franklin, Tenn. Engagement at, April 10, 1863 221
Middle Tennessee. Operations, June 23–July 7, 1863, during campaign in 9, 402, 403
Middleton, Tenn. Expedition to, May 21–22, 1863 334
Murfreesborough, Tenn.
Expedition from, April 1–8, 1863 200
Reconnaissance from, April 2–6, 1863 207
Spring Hill, Tenn. Expedition toward, March 4–5, 1863 ..... 73, 74
Streight's Raid, April 26–May 3, 1863 281
Vaught's Hill, Tenn. Action at, March 20, 1863 153
Rosengoetter, Henry. Mentioned 823
Ross, George E. Mentioned 642, 644, 835, 838, 839
Ross, L. S. Mentioned 123, 124
Roush, David P. Mentioned 573
Rousseau, Lovell H.
Mentioned 406, 408, 411, 419, 420, 425, 426, 428–433, 436, 437, 440, 442, 444, 450, 452, 455, 459, 520, 555, 575, 577
Report of operations, June 24–July 4, 1863, during campaign in Middle Tennessee 434
Rover, Tenn. Skirmishes at and near.
Jan 31, 1863. See *Franklin, Tenn. Expedition to, Jan. 31–Feb. 13, 1863.*
Feb. 13, 1863. See *Franklin, Tenn. Expedition to, Jan. 31–Feb. 13, 1863.*
Feb. 19, 1863. Report of E. C. Walthall 59
March 4, 1863. See *March 4–14, 1863. Columbia, Tenn. Expedition toward. Reports of*
Flanagan, William M. Sheridan, Philip H.
Minty, Robert H. G. Stanley, David S. (Itinerary).
March 13, 1863. Report of John A. Wharton 146
March 15, 1863 2
May 5, 1863. Report of John M. Schofield 328
June 23, 1863. See *June 23–July 7, 1863. Campaign in Middle Tennessee. Reports of*
Campbell, Archibald P. McCook, Edward M. Rosecrans, W. S.
Granger, Gordon. Mitchell, Robert B.
June 28, 1863. See *June 23–July 7, 1863. Campaign in Middle Tennessee. Report of W. S. Rosecrans.*
Rowell, Henry L. Mentioned 491, 492
Royce, J. W. Mentioned 337
Roys, E. G. Mentioned 131, 232, 233
Royston, M. H. Mentioned 199
Rudler, A. F. Mentioned 612, 613
Rue, Captain. Mentioned 775, 776
Rue, George W.
Correspondence with
Brooks, William T. H 802
Burnside, Ambrose E 803, 808
Mentioned 14, 301, 302, 643, 644, 673–676, 797, 799, 800, 802, 809, 810, 814, 815
Report of Morgan's Raid, July 2–26, 1863 667

Page.
Ruggles, Daniel. Mentioned 249, 257, 258
Runkle, Benjamin P.
Correspondence with
Burnside, Ambrose E 754, 758–761, 766, 767, 772, 775, 778, 782, 794, 795
Cox, Jacob D 759, 789, 790, 795
Ohio, Governor of 751
Mentioned. 55–57, 168, 169, 172, 756, 757, 760, 761, 764, 768, 773, 779, 780, 791, 795, 796
Reports of operations in Central Kentucky, Feb. 18–March 5, 1863 ..... 50, 51
Russell, A. A. Mentioned 125, 126, 135, 240
Russell, Francis L. Mentioned 415
Russell, Milton. Mentioned 291, 292
Russell, W. C. Mentioned 322
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Gordon Granger.*
Russellville, Ky. Skirmish at, June 28, 1863. Report of James M. Shackelford 628
Rutherford Creek, Tenn. Skirmishes at, March 10–11, 1863. See
March 4–14, 1863. *Columbia, Tenn. Expedition toward. Reports of*
Flanagan, William M.
Mathews, Peter.
Minty, Robert H. G.
Stanley, David S. (Itinerary).
March 8–12, 1863. *Columbia, Tenn. Expedition to. Reports of*
Granger, Gordon.
Smith, G. Clay.
Sale, T. S. Mentioned 195
Salem, Ind. Skirmish at, July 10, 1863. See *Morgan's Raid.*
Salem, Tenn. Skirmish at, March 21, 1863. Report of Jefferson C. Davis 161
Salem Pike, Tenn. Scouts on the, June 12, 1863. Reports of
Mix, Frank W 379
Turchin, John B 379
Salineville, Ohio. Skirmish at, July 26, 1863. See *Morgan's Raid.*
Saltzgaher, Private. Mentioned 213
Sanders, E. J. Mentioned 117, 184
Sanders, James A. Mentioned 614
Sanders, William P.
Correspondence with
Boyle, Jeremiah T 725
Burnside, Ambrose E 389, 723
Hartsuff, George L 701, 703, 707, 708, 714, 715, 721, 831
Mentioned 6, 13, 15, 54, 370, 371, 384, 385, 640, 660, 661, 663, 665, 666, 680, 696, 697, 702, 714, 718, 719, 723, 734, 735, 739, 752, 765, 829–833, 836, 839–841
Reports of
East Tennessee. Sanders' Raid into, June 14–24, 1863 ..... 385, 386
Eastern Kentucky. Scott's Raid in, July 25–Aug. 6, 1863 ..... 833, 834
Morgan's Raid, July 2–26, 1863 663
Sand Mountain, Ala. Action at, April 30, 1863. See *Day's Gap, Ala.*
Sanford, William R. Mentioned 368
Sargent, John. Mentioned 192
Sasseen, William A. Mentioned 327
Sayers, Edward B. Correspondence with Leonidas Polk 622
Scales, ———. Mentioned 329
Scammon, E. Parker.
Correspondence with Ambrose E. Burnside 773
Mentioned 660, 678, 756, 762, 770, 773, 776, 781, 783, 788
Report of Morgan's Raid, July 2–26, 1863 677
Schaumburg, W. C. Mentioned 117
Schmitt, Carl. Mentioned 489

Page.
Schofield, John M.
Correspondence with N. B. Buford 774
Mentioned 774, 822
Reports of
Chapel Hill Pike, Tenn. Reconnaissance on the, April 29, 1863 326
College Grove, Tenn. Affair near, April 26, 1863 278
Eagleville, Tenn. Scout to, May 3, 1863 328
Rover, Tenn. Skirmish at, May 5, 1863 328
Schryock, K. G. Mentioned 740
Schultz, Frederick. Mentioned 412, 448
Schussler, Charles. Mentioned 508
Schutt, Edward H. Mentioned 272
Scobey, John S. Mentioned 413
Scott, Elias F. Mentioned 364, 372
Scott, G. A. Mentioned 174
Scott, James N. Report of operations, June 30–July 4, 1863, during campaign in Middle Tennessee 573
Scott, James Y. Mentioned 164
Scott, John.
Mentioned 822
Report of capture of outpost at Union City, Tenn., July 10, 1863 822
Scott, John S.
Correspondence with Simon B. Buckner 843
Mentioned 15, 168, 172–174, 387, 828, 830–832, 834, 835, 838, 842, 843
Reports of
Dutton's Hill, Ky. Action at, March 30, 1863 174
Eastern Kentucky. Scott's Raid in, July 25–Aug. 6, 1863 839
Scott, Joseph A. Mentioned 456
Scottsville, Ky. Affair at, June 11, 1863.
Communications from Pierce B. Hawkins 378
Reports of
Judah, Henry M 378
Pennebaker, Charles D 378
Scranton, L. S. Mentioned 76, 82
Scribner, Benjamin F.
Mentioned 411, 419, 430, 434–436, 456
Report of operations, June 24–July 4, 1863, during campaign in Middle Tennessee 436
Scriver [or Scriven], D. K. Mentioned 661, 780
Searcy, William M. Mentioned 300, 302, 307, 308
Seaton, C. Mentioned 88, 101
Seaver, Joseph. Mentioned 561
Sebastian, John.
Correspondence with Ambrose E. Burnside 768
Mentioned 761, 781
Seddon, James A. For correspondence, etc., see *War Department, C. S.*
Sedgewick, Thomas D. Mentioned 415
Seibert, James J. Mentioned 846
Seidel, Charles B.
Mentioned 204, 418
Reports of
Middle Tennessee. Operations, June 27–July 8, 1863, during campaign in 573
Woodbury Pike, Tenn. Skirmish on the, March 27, 1863 197
Semple, Alexander C. Report of Hines' Raid into Indiana, June 17, 1863 398
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Jeremiah T. Boyle.*

Page.
Sequatchie Valley, Tenn. Scout in, July —, 1863. Report of John M. Palmer. 827
Shackelford, George T. Mentioned 205
Shackelford, James M.
Correspondence with
Boyle, Jeremiah T 725
Burnside, Ambrose E 636, 800, 815
Cox, Jacob D 790
Judah, Henry M 688
Mentioned 14, 332, 635, 636, 655, 658, 660–663, 667–670, 674–676, 680, 683, 684, 687–689, 692–694, 696, 698–700, 709, 721, 736, 765, 778, 780, 784, 787, 788, 791, 793–799, 801, 805, 806, 808–811, 814, 844
Reports of
Morgan's Raid, July 2–26, 1863 637–639
Russellville, Ky. Skirmish at, June 28, 1863 628
Shafer, H. W. Mentioned 302
Shaffer, George. Mentioned 527
Shafter, William R. Mentioned 84, 90, 96, 100, 416
Shanklin, H. Mentioned 546
Shannon, H. Mentioned 601
Shaw, Almond. Mentioned 323
Shaw, James W. Mentioned 310
Sheets, Benjamin F. Mentioned 416
Sheets, Frank N. Mentioned 485, 498
Sheets, James W. Mentioned 288, 289
Sheets, John. Mentioned 509
Shelby, ———. Mentioned 706
Shelbyville, Tenn. Action at, June 27, 1863.
Communications from Braxton Bragg 620
Report of Alfred Abeel 562
See also *June 23–July 7, 1863. Campaign in Middle Tennessee. Reports of*
Campbell, Archibald P. | McIntyre, James B. | Rosecrans, W. S.
Granger, Gordon. | Minty, Robert H. G. | Sipes, William B.
Klein, Robert. | Mitchell, Robert B. | Stanley, David S.
McCook, Edward M. | Mix, Frank W.
Shelbyville Pike, Tenn.
Operations on the, June 4, 1863. Reports of
McCook, Alexander McD 362
Sipes, William B 362
Skirmishes on the.
Jan. 21, 1863 1
Feb. 20, 1863 1
April 23, 1863 3
June 6, 1863. Report of Jefferson C. Davis 364
Sheldon, Ralph. Mentioned 652
Sheliha, Victor von.
Mentioned 391, 392
Reports of operations, June 19–20, 1863, during Sanders' Raid into East Tennessee 390, 391
Shepherdsville, Ky. Skirmish at, July 7, 1863. See *Morgan's Raid.*
Sheridan, Philip H.
Mentioned 73, 127, 129, 130, 136, 137, 143, 145, 146, 335, 402, 403, 407, 408, 414, 422, 423, 425, 428, 432, 441, 451–453, 462, 464–468, 471, 518–520, 533, 550–552, 570–572
Reports of
Columbia, Tenn. Expedition toward, March 4–14, 1863 127, 128
Middle Tennessee. Operations, June 24–July 5, 1863, during campaign in 514

Page.
Sherman, Francis F. Mentioned 414
Sherwood, Isaac R.
Mentioned 148
Report of skirmish at Richland Station, Tenn., March 19, 1863 149
Shields, Joseph C. Mentioned 782
Shoemaker. W. W. Mentioned 554, 556
Shorter, John Gill. Mentioned 294
Shotwell, S. B. Mentioned 816
Shroad, John C. Mentioned 500
Shutt, Edward H. Mentioned 565
Simonson, Peter. Mentioned 414, 471, 485, 488, 508
Simpson, ———. Mentioned 672
Simpson, A. C. Report of affair at Christiansburg, Ky., July 1, 1863 632
Simpson, J. H. Mentioned 12
Sims, Joseph A. Mentioned 302, 304
Simson, T. W. Mentioned 231–233
Sinclair, George G. Mentioned 492
Sinclair, W. H. Mentioned 234, 335, 342, 541, 558
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *David S. Stanley.*
Sipes, William B.
Mentioned 159, 207, 230, 233, 234, 373, 374, 379, 380, 394, 418
Reports of
Franklin, Tenn. Engagement at, April 10, 1863 234
Manchester Pike, Tenn. Scout on the, June 13, 1863 381
Middle Tennessee. Operations, June 24–July 2, 1863, during campaign in 563
Middleton, Tenn. Expedition to, May 21–22, 1863 344
Shelbyville Pike, Tenn. Operations on the, June 4, 1863 362
Sirwell, William.
Mentioned 412
Report of operations, June 24–July 8, 1863, during campaign in Middle Tennessee 449
Sketches. Engagement at Franklin, Tenn., April 10, 1863 225
Skinner, C. W. Mentioned 67
Slane, Major. Mentioned 672, 673
Slate Creek, Ky. Skirmish at, March 2, 1863. See *Mount Sterling, Ky. Skirmish near, March* 2, 1863.
Slaughter, Joseph. Mentioned 649
Slaves. Action touching. Communications from Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A 294
Sloss, J. L. Mentioned 195
Smiley, Andrew E. Mentioned 424, 494
Smith, ———. Mentioned 70
Smith, Captain. Mentioned 658, 740
Smith, Lieutenant. Mentioned 162
Smith, Arthur A. Mentioned 36–38, 417
Smith, A. Sidney. Mentioned 485
Smith, Baxter.
Mentioned 198, 216, 329, 330
Report of skirmish on the Woodbury Pike, Tenn., March 27, 1863 198
Smith, Casper. Mentioned 343
Smith, C. E. Mentioned 337
Smith, Charles C. Mentioned 207, 418
Smith, Charles W. Mentioned 90, 183

Page.
Smith, Correl. Mentioned 411
Smith, D. D. Mentioned 285, 288, 290
Smith, D. H. Mentioned 641, 661, 780
Smith, D. Henley. Mentioned 173
Smith, E. Kirby. Mentioned 409
Smith, Frank G. Mentioned 412
Smith, Franklin C. Mentioned 323, 324, 417
Smith, G. Mentioned 60
Smith, George P.
Mentioned 147, 148, 150
Report of skirmish at Richland Station, Tenn., March 19, 1863 148
Smith, George W. Report of operations, June 26, 1863, during campaign in Middle Tennessee 440
Smith, Green Clay.
Mentioned 7, 130, 131, 151, 176, 178, 179, 182, 183, 185, 222, 224, 226
Reports of
Brentwood and Little Harpeth River, Tenn. Actions at, March 25, 1863 179
Columbia, Tenn. Expedition to, March 8–12, 1863 142
Smith, J. C. Mentioned 250, 258
Smith, John E. Mentioned 703
Smith, John T. Mentioned 415
Smith, John W. Mentioned 228, 229, 412
Smith, Joseph T. Mentioned 372
Smith, J. T. Mentioned 613
Smith, J. Y. Mentioned 190
Smith, M. L. Mentioned 258
Smith, Robert F. Mentioned 416
Smith, T. B. Mentioned 605, 609, 613
Smith, W. B. Mentioned 667
Smith, W. Huntington.
Correspondence with Richard T. Jacob 304
Mentioned 301–303
Report of operations in Southeastern Kentucky, April 26–May 12, 1863 .. 304, 306
Smith, William H. H. Mentioned 671
Smith's Ford, Tenn. Skirmish at, April 3, 1863. See *Snow Hill, Tenn. Skirmish at, April 3, 1863.*
Smith's Shoals, Cumberland River, Ky. Skirmish at, Aug. 1, 1863. See *July 25–Aug. 6, 1863. Eastern Kentucky. Scott's Raid in. Reports of*
Sanders, William P. Scott, John S.
Smithville, Tenn.
Scout to, June 4–5, 1863. Record of Events. (Eli Long) 364
Skirmish at, June 5, 1863. See *Smithville, Tenn. Scout to, June 4–5, 1863.*
Smyser, Jacob H. Mentioned 704
Sneed, William H. Mentioned 393
Snell, Captain. Mentioned 781
Snellgrove, James L. Mentioned 393
Snelling, David R.
Mentioned 61, 62
Report of skirmish on the Manchester Pike, Tenn., Feb. 22, 1863 63
Snodgrass, A. T. Mentioned 508, 510
Snodgrass, William H. Mentioned 478

Page.

Snow Hill, Tenn.
Reconnaissance to, April 2–6, 1863. See *Murfreesborough, Tenn. Reconnaissance from, April* 2–6, 1863.
Skirmishes at.
April 3, 1863. See *Murfreesborough, Tenn. Reconnaissance from, April* 2–6, 1863.
June 4, 1863. Report of J. R. Butler 358
See also *Smithville, Tenn. Scout to, June* 4–5, 1863.

Snyder, Henry H. Mentioned 565

Snyder, Peter. Report of skirmishes at Liberty Gap, Tenn., June 24–27, 1863. 596

Somers, ———. Mentioned 204

Somers, John H. Mentioned 565

Somerset, Ky. Action near, March 30, 1863. See *Dutton's Hill, Ky. Action at, March* 30, 1863.

Sommers, William. Mentioned 566, 567

Sontag, Louis. Mentioned 672, 673, 806

Southeastern Kentucky. Operations in, April 26–May 12, 1863.
Communications from
Buckner, Simon B 314
Jacob, Richard T 304
Reports of
Boyle, Jeremiah T 297
Buckner, Simon B 312
Burnside, Ambrose E 296
McKenzie, George W 320
Maury, Dabney H 311
Mims, A. L 321
Morgan, John H 313
Morrison, David 303
Morrison, J. J 319
Pegram, John 312, 318
Smith, W. Huntington 304, 306
See also
April 26–29, 1863. *Celina, Ky. Expedition to.*
26–May 12, 1863. *Monticello, Ky. Expedition to.*
28–May 2, 1863. *Monticello, Ky. Skirmishes near.*
May 6, 1863. *Waitsborough, Ky. Accident at.*
10, 1863. *Phillips' Fork, Red Bird Creek. Skirmish at.*
11, 1863. *La Fayette, Tenn. Skirmish at.*

South Union, Ky. Skirmish near, May 13, 1863. Reports of Henry M. Judah. 332

Southwestern Virginia. Expedition into, July 3–11, 1863. Reports of Julius White 818, 819

Southwick, Daniel K. Mentioned 412

Sparta, Tenn. Skirmish at, Aug. 9, 1863. Reports of
Dibrell, George G 847
Minty, Robert H. G 846

Spaulding, B. J.
Correspondence with Jeremiah T. Boyle 701
Mentioned 647, 650

Spaulding, O. L. Correspondence with Jacob D. Cox 790, 791

Speed, George K. For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *Charles C. Gilbert.*

Spencer, G. E. Mentioned 250

Spencer, George W. Mentioned 416

Spencer, T. O. Mentioned 492

Page.
Spink, J. W. Mentioned 491, 492
Spotswood, E. A. Mentioned 192
Spratt, F. Mentioned 389
Springer, G. [?] Mentioned 666
Springfield, U. S. S., Comdg. Officer of. Correspondence with Ambrose E. Burnside 736
Springfield, Ohio. Skirmish near, July 25, 1863. See *Morgan's Raid.*
Spring Hill, Tenn.
Expedition toward, March 4–5, 1863.
Communications from
Gilbert, Charles C 77
Granger, Gordon 73
Mitchell, Robert B 76
Rosecrans, W. S 77
Steedman, James B 85
Reports of
Adams, Hamlet B 94
Aleshire, Charles C 113
Bachman, Edwin I 97
Baird, Absalom 83
Baird, John P 102
Bloodgood, Edward 111
Coburn, John 85
Gilbert, Charles C 75, 76
Gilbert, Henry C 104
Henderson, James M 100
Jordan, Thomas J 79
Pickands, James 105
Rosecrans, W. S 73, 74
Utley, William L 106
Van Dorn, Earl 116, 118
See also
March 4, 1863. *Franklin, Tenn. Skirmish near.*
5, 1863. *Thompson's Station, Tenn. Engagement at.*
Skirmish at, March 19, 1863. Reports of
Granger, Gordon 150
Jordan, Thomas J 150
Squire, Watson C. Mentioned 411
Squires, William H. Mentioned 414
Stackhouse, W. P. Mentioned 157
Stager, Anson.
Circular to Telegraph Operators 746
Correspondence with Governor of Ohio 745
Stambaugh, J. W. R. Mentioned 516
Standart, William E. Mentioned 415
Stanford, Ky. Skirmish at, July 31, 1863. See *July 25–Aug. 6, 1863. Eastern Kentucky. Scott's Raid in. Reports of*
Sanders, William P. Scott, John S.
Stanley, David S.
Correspondence with
Minty, Robert H. G 63
Rosecrans, W. S 198, 541
Itinerary of Cavalry, Department of the Cumberland. Expedition toward Columbia, Tenn, March 4–14, 1863 134

Page.

Stanley, David S.—Continued.
Mentioned 7, 21, 65, 70, 136, 153, 154, 207, 208, 219, 222, 224, 226, 227, 232–235, 237, 240, 334, 336, 338–341, 344, 364, 373, 402, 406–411, 418, 423, 424, 444, 452, 516, 522, 529, 532, 534–537, 542, 544, 545, 552, 555–558, 562, 563, 568, 571, 572, 574, 578–580
Record of Events. Skirmish near Thompson's Station, Tenn., May 2, 1863. 326
Reports of
Auburn, Tenn. Skirmishes near, Feb. 15, 1863 47
Bradyville, Tenn. Skirmish at, March 1, 1863 65
Franklin, Tenn. Engagement at, April 10, 1863 230
Huntsville, Ala. Expedition to, July 13–22, 1863 825
Manchester Pike, Tenn. Skirmish on the, Feb. 22, 1863 61
Middle Tennessee. Operations, June 24–July 8, 1863, during campaign in 538
Middleton, Tenn. Expedition to, May 21–22, 1863 334
Stanton, Edwin M. For correspondence, etc., see *War Department, U. S.*
Staples, J. T. Mentioned 28
Star, O. Mentioned 275
Starkweather, John C. Mentioned 267–269
Starlight, Steamer. Mentioned 787, 788
Starling, Samuel M. Mentioned 644
Starnes, James W.
Mentioned 21, 89, 90, 120 129, 135, 143, 179, 180, 182, 184, 185, 187, 188, 239, 359, 360, 426, 432, 569, 578
Report of actions at Brentwood and Little Harpeth River, Tenn., March 25, 1863 193
State of Maine, Steamer. Mentioned 93
Statesville, Tenn. Reconnaissance to, April 2–6, 1863. See *Murfreesborough, Tenn. Reconnaissance from near, April 2–6, 1863.*
Statia, William A. Mentioned 528
Steahlin, George F. Mentioned 565
Steedman, James B.
Correspondence with
Coburn, John 115
Granger, Gordon 85, 177
Mentioned 73, 128–130, 132, 145, 162, 177, 261, 407, 412, 420, 427, 428, 432, 435, 450, 451, 453, 457, 572, 573, 577
Reports of
Brentwood, Tenn. Reconnaissance to, Feb. 2, 1863 30
Brentwood and Little Harpeth River, Tenn. Actions at, March 25, 1863 186
Chapel Hill, Tenn. Skirmish at and near.
March 5, 1863 127
April 13, 1863 239
Eagleville, Tenn. Skirmishes near, March 31–April 1, 1863 200
Franklin, Tenn. Reconnaissance to, Feb. 1, 1863 30
Harpeth River, Tenn. Skirmish on the, March 8, 1863 141
Middle Tennessee. Operations, June 30, 1863, during campaign in 454
Nolensville, Tenn. Skirmish near, Feb. 15, 1863 49
Steele, Theophilus. Mentioned 668
Steinecke, Herman. Mentioned 413
Stephens, J. N. Mentioned 181
Stephens, Meshack. Mentioned 417
Stepleton, Elijah A. Mentioned 477
Sterling, Robert. Mentioned 811

Page.
Stern, Henry. Mentioned 500
Sternberg, Francis C. Mentioned 650
Steubenville, Ohio. Skirmish near, July 25, 1863. See *Morgan's Raid.*
Stevens, Alanson J. Mentioned 416
Stevens, Sylvanus H.
Mentioned 578, 579
Report of operations, June 25–July 3, 1863, during campaign in Middle Tennessee 580
Stewart, Andrew J. Mentioned 826
Stewart, Alexander P. Mentioned 346, 441, 443, 456, 538, 555, 587, 591, 602–604, 607–609, 611, 613, 614, 618
Stewart, Charles J. Mentioned 411
Stewart, James W. (Major.) Mentioned 376
Stewart, James W. (Sergeant.) Mentioned 820
Stewart, Robert R.
Mentioned 418, 543, 549
Report of action at Triune, Tenn., June 11, 1863 376
Stewart, William Scott. Mentioned 820
Stewartsborough, Tenn. Skirmish at, April 12, 1863. Report of William W. Lowe 239
Stiles, Henry E. Mentioned 413
Stiles, Israel N. Report of Morgan's Raid, July 2–26, 1863 653
Stockton, John. Mentioned 382
Stokes, James H.
Mentioned 418, 540, 555
Report of operations, June 24–July 6, 1863, during campaign in Middle Tennessee 578
Stokes, William B. Mentioned 262, 418
Stone, A. B. Mentioned 123
Stone, G. H. Mentioned 250
Stone, Henry. For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *W. S. Rosecrans.*
Stoner Bridge, Ky. Skirmish at, Feb. 24, 1863. See *Central Kentucky. Operations in, Feb.* 18–*March* 5, 1863.
Stone's River, Tenn. Skirmish on, July 17, 1863 5
Story, A. C. Mentioned 732
Stough, I. Mentioned 278
Stoughton, William L.
Mentioned 412, 420, 443, 446
Report of operations, June 24–July 6, 1863, during campaign in Middle Tennessee 447
Stout, Alexander M. Mentioned 415, 417
Strader, F. P. Mentioned 508
Strahl, O. F. Mentioned 619
Strawberry Plains, Tenn. Skirmish at, June 20, 1863. See *East Tennessee. Sanders' Raid into, June* 14–24, 1863.
Streight, Abel D.
Correspondence with
Rosecrans, W. S 281, 283
Thomas, George H 284
Mentioned 7, 244–249, 261, 279, 281, 283, 284, 294
Report of Streight's Raid, April 26–May 3, 1863 285
Streight's Raid. April 26–May 3, 1863.
Communications from
Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A 294, 295
Dodge, Grenville M 284

Page.

Streight's Raid. April 26–May 3, 1863—Continued.
Communications from
Hurlbut, Stephen A. 283, 284
Rosecrans, W. S. 281
Streight, Abel D. 283, 284
Reports of
Bragg, Braxton 294
Johnston, Joseph E. 293
Rosecrans, W. S. 281
Streight, Abel D. 285
Resolution of thanks to N. B. Forrest and command 295
See also
April 15–May 8, 1863. *Courtland, Ala. Expedition to.*
April 26–May 12, 1863. *Southeastern Kentucky. Operations in. Report of Dabney H. Maury*, p. 311.
See also *report of Halleck*, p. 7.
Stribbers, Henry. Mentioned 823
String, Thomas B. Mentioned 265
Strong, Hiram.
Mentioned 414, 508
Report of skirmishes at Liberty Gap, Tenn., June 24–27, 1863 510
Strong, Luther M. Mentioned 495
Strubberg, Henry. Mentioned 823
Sturgis, Isaac A. Mentioned 38
Sturgis, Samuel D.
Correspondence with
Burnside, Ambrose E. 370
Carter, Samuel P. 371
Hartsuff, George L. 364, 370, 371
Congratulatory orders. Everett's Raid into Eastern Kentucky, June 13–23, 1863 382
Mentioned 12, 13
Reports of operations, June 13–17, 1863, during Everett's Raid into Eastern Kentucky 381, 382
Subsistence Stores. Supplies of, etc. See *Munitions of War.*
Sullivan, Private. Mentioned 192
Sullivan, Thomas W. Report of Morgan's Raid, July 2–26, 1863 652
Sullivan, William. Mentioned 520
Sullivane, Clement. Mentioned 118
Suman, Isaac C. B.
Mentioned 203. 204, 415, 530
Report of expedition to Woodbury, Tenn., April 2, 1863 204
Sutermeister, Arnold. Mentioned 414
Swaine, Peter T. Mentioned 416
Swallow, George R. Mentioned 416
Swanwick, Francis. Mentioned 414
Sweeny, T. W. Mentioned 250, 255, 256
Sweet, Benjamin J.
Mentioned 322, 324, 325, 417
Report of skirmish at Negro Head Cut, Ky., April 27, 1863 323
Swett, Charles. Report of skirmishes at Liberty Gap, Tenn., June 24–27, 1863 601
Swingley, H. L. Mentioned 190
Switzerland, U. S. S. Mentioned 279

Page.
Symonds, Lieutenant. Mentioned 690
Tafel, Gustavus. Mentioned 417
Taft, Calvin R. Mentioned 485
Taggart, William H. Mentioned 478
Tannrath, Benjamin. Mentioned 252
Tapp, W. J. Mentioned 195
Taylor, George W. Mentioned 265
Taylor, Jacob E. Mentioned 416
Taylor, James M. Mentioned 54, 835, 836
Taylor, L. L. Mentioned 541
Taylor, Marion C. Mentioned 412, 446
Taylor, P. S. Mentioned 119
Tebb's Bend, Ky. See *Green River Bridge, Ky.*
Tennessee. See *Middle Tennessee.*
Tennessee, Army of. (Confederate.)
Cavalry divisions of Van Dorn and Wheeler, designated corps 2
Orders, series 1863 : **July 2**, 624.
Orders, Circulars, series 1863 : *Corps :* **Polk's, June 27**, 619.
Orders, General, series 1863 : **No. 68**, 118.
Orders, Special, series 1863 : *Corps:* **Cavalry, No. 44**, 817.
Tennessee, Department of. Limits extended 5
Tennessee State Line. Expeditions to.
May 2–6, 1863. Report of S. Palace Love 326
June 8–10, 1863. See *Glasgow, Ky. Expedition from, June* 8–10, 1863.
Tennessee Troops. Mentioned. (Confederate.)
Artillery, Light—*Batteries :* **Brown Horse**, 839, 841; **Freeman's**, 116, 120, 187, 192, 227, 239; **Huwald's**, 171, 172, 319, 320; **Maney's**, 606, 607, 610, 614 ; **Morton's**, 194, 195.
Cavalry—*Battalions:* **Davis'**, 160; **Hamilton's**, 264, 368, 369 ; **McCann's**, 119; **12th**, 319, 320; **16th**, 172, 173; **17th**, 119, 184, 189, 239; **Forrest Guards**, 119, 239. *Regiments:* **Ashby's**, 172, 173, 319, 320, 830, 839, 840; **Barteau's**, 258; **Baxter Smith's**, 70, 160, 198, 199, 204, 329, 330; **Biffle's**, 119, 120, 189, 193, 194, 239, 352; **Carter's**, 172, 174, 175, 319, 320; **Cox's**, 119. 120, 187–189, 191–193, 346, 352; **Dibrell's**, 194, 195, 845, 847, 848; **Douglass'**, 28; **Edmondson's**, 119, 120, 189, 193; **McKenzie's**, 320, 321, 830, 839, 840, 843; **Starnes'**, 119, 120, 130, 135, 187, 193, 194, 239; **Ward's**, 160 ; **J. T. Wheeler's**, 188, 191, 239.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **15th**, 603, 611, 613, 614; **17th**, 602–607, 609, 610; **20th**, 603, 605, 607–614 ; **23d**, 602–607, 610; **25th**, 601–603, 605–610 ; **26th**, 608–610; **37th**, 603, 611, 613, 614; **44th**, 601–607, 610.
Tennessee Troops. Mentioned. (Union.)
Artillery, Light—*Battalions:* **1st** (*Batteries*), **A**, 417 ; **B**, 370, 835.
Cavalry—*Regiments :* **1st**, 6, 30, 50, 141, 355, 375, 376, 418, 423, 543, 544, 547 ; **2d**, 17, 25–27, 230, 237, 268, 272, 376–378, 418, 423, 543, 548; **3d**, 25, 26, 417; **4th**, 417; **5th**, 48, 49, 61–63, 65–67, 69, 72, 155, 156, 207, 208, 230, 234, 335, 272–275, 281, 285, 287, 288, 418, 423, 539, 542, 557, 558, 564, 566; **6th**,* 331; **8th**, 690, 691, 831, 835.
Infantry—*Regiments :* **1st**, 370, 386, 389, 707, 835; **2d**, 371, 372, 641, 642, 658, 685, 692, 707, 835; **3d**, 70; **5th**, 679; **8th**, 679, 830; **10th**,† 417.
Tennis, John. Mentioned 482
Terrill, R. C. Mentioned 164
Terry, C. E. Mentioned 181

* Also called 1st West Tennessee Cavalry.
† Also called 1st Middle Tennessee Infantry.

Page.

Texas Troops. Mentioned.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* 3d, 6th, 119, 123; 8th, 162, 533; 9th, 119, 123–125; Whitfield's Legion, 119, 123, 321.
Thayer, William. Mentioned 38
Thomas, ——. Mentioned 165
Thomas, George H.
Correspondence with
Rosecrans, W. S 217, 271, 452
Streight, Abel D 284
Mentioned 44, 153, 154, 402, 405–411, 419, 421, 424, 434, 435, 437, 438, 442, 444, 454, 462, 521, 529, 533, 553, 568, 569, 575, 577, 580
Reports of operations, June 23–July 7, 1863, during campaign in Middle Tennessee 425–430
Thomas, James W. Mentioned 613, 614
Thomas, S. B. Correspondence with Jeremiah T. Boyle 708
Thomas, William H. Mentioned 424, 500
Thombs, P. R. Mentioned 492
Thompson, Aaron. Mentioned 294
Thompson, Albert. Mentioned 732
Thompson, Heber S. Mentioned 272, 345, 557, 564, 565
Thompson, James. Mentioned 417
Thompson, John A. Mentioned 441
Thompson, R. Mentioned 276, 277, 333
Thompson's Station, Tenn.
Engagement at, March 5, 1863.
Casualties. Returns of
Confederate Troops 119
Union Troops 74, 75
Communications from John Coburn 115
Congratulatory orders. Bragg 118
Reports of
Forrest, Nathan B 120
Gilbert, Charles C 75, 76
Jackson, W. H 122
Johnston, Joseph E 115
Jones, D. W 124
Martin, William T 121
Whitfield, J. W 123
See also *March* 4–5, 1863. *Spring Hill, Tenn. Expedition toward. Reports of*

Adams, Hamlet B.
Aleshire, Charles C.
Bachman, Edwin I.
Baird, Absalom.
Baird, John P.
Bloodgood, Edward.
Coburn, John.
Gilbert, Henry C.
Henderson, James M.
Jordan, Thomas J.
Pickands, James.
Rosecrans, W. S.
Utley, William L.
Van Dorn, Earl.

Skirmishes at and near.
March 9, 1863. See
March 4–14, 1863. *Columbia, Tenn. Expedition toward. Reports of*

Flanagan, William M.
Mathews, Peter.
Minty, Robert H. G.
Stanley, David S. (Itinerary).

March 8–12, 1863. *Columbia, Tenn. Expedition to. Reports of*

Granger, Gordon.
Smith, Green Clay.

March 23, 1863. Report of Gordon Granger 175
May 2, 1863. Record of Events 326

Page.
Thomson, P. H. Mentioned 626, 627
Thorn, Rufus F. Mentioned 546
Thornbrough, Benjamin F. Mentioned 650
Thorpe, W. C. Correspondence with
Brooks, William T. H 803
Burnside, Ambrose E 796
Thrall, Henry. Report of expedition to Columbia and Centreville, Tenn., July —, 1863 826
Thrift, R. W. Mentioned 485
Thruston, G. P. Mentioned 484
Tiedemann, D. F. Mentioned 250
Tilford, G. M. Mentioned 365, 366
Tillson, John. Mentioned 416
Tindall, William H. Mentioned 804
Tod, David. Mentioned 14, 395, 397, 634, 635, 672, 673, 728, 746, 816
For correspondence, etc., see *Ohio, Governor of.*
Toland, John T. Mentioned 677
Toll, Charles H. Mentioned 90
Tolles, William R. Mentioned 155
Tolton, Joseph B. Mentioned 159, 274
Tompkins, Haviland. Mentioned 368
Topping, E. Hibbard. Mentioned 415
Torr, William H. Mentioned 667, 669
Town Creek, Ala.
Action at, April 28, 1863. See *Courtland, Ala. Expedition to, April 15–May 8, 1863.*
Skirmishes at.
April 6, 1863 3
April 27, 1863. See *Courtland, Ala. Expedition to, April 15–May 8, 1863.*
Tracy, ———. Mentioned 463
Transportation. (Railroad and water) 729, 817
Trebein, Adam W. Mentioned 650
Trego, A. H. Mentioned 324
Trezevant, E. B. Mentioned 117, 119–121
Trigg, R. C. Mentioned 391, 392
Triplett's Bridge, Rowan County, Ky. Action at, June 16, 1863. See *Eastern Kentucky. Everett's Raid into, June 13–23, 1863.*
Tripp, Hagerman.
Mentioned 414, 507, 508
Report of skirmish at Liberty Gap, Tenn., June 24–27, 1863 508
Triune, Tenn.
Action at, June 11, 1863.
Casualties. Returns of. Union Troops 376
Reports of
Granger, Gordon 374
McCook, Edward M 376
Mitchell, Robert B 375
Platter, John A 377
Ray, Daniel M 377
Stewart, Robert R 376
See also *report of Halleck*, p. 7.
Skirmishes at and near.
March 8, 1863. See *Harpeth River, Tenn. Skirmish on the, March 8, 1863.*

Page.

Triune, Tenn.—Continued.
Skirmishes at and near.
March 21, 1863.
Communications from Joseph Wheeler 161
Reports of John A. Wharton 161, 162
June 8, 1863 4
June 9, 1863 5
June 19, 1863 5
Trusler, Nelson. Mentioned 416
Tubbs, Robert B. Mentioned 667
Tucker, J. T. Mentioned 317
Tucker, W. F. Reports of
Franklin, Tenn. Expedition to, Jan. 31–Feb. 13, 1863 ..... 29, 30
Unionville, Tenn. Skirmish at, March 4, 1863 125
Tudhope, William. Mentioned 567
Tullahoma, Tenn.
Occupation of, by Union forces, July 1, 1863. See *June 23–July 7, 1863. Campaign in Middle Tennessee. Reports of*

Bradley, Luther P.	Patten, Thomas J.	Sheridan, Philip H.
Brannan, John M.	Reynolds, Joseph J.	Thomas, George H.
Laiboldt, Bernard.	Rodgers, Robert E.	Watts, Elijah S.
McCook, A. McD.	Rosecrans, W. S.	

Skirmishes near, June 29–30, 1863. See *June 23–July 7, 1863. Campaign in Middle Tennessee. Reports of*

Brannan, John M.	Patten, Thomas J.	Rosecrans, W. S.
Dobb, George W.	Reynolds, Joseph J.	Steedman, James B.
Lamborn, Charles B.	Rodgers, Robert E.	Thomas, George H.

Tullahoma Campaign. See *Middle Tennessee. Campaign in.*
Tulloss, Thomas R. Mentioned 193
Tunnell, R. S. Mentioned 119
Tupelo, Miss.
Action near, May 5, 1863. See *King's Creek, Miss.*
Expedition to, May 2–8, 1863. Reports of
Cornyn, Florence M 251
Dodge, Grenville M 246, 250
Turchin, John B.
Mentioned 335, 336, 338, 356, 405, 408, 410, 418, 423, 424, 434, 521, 529, 538, 540, 541, 545–547, 565, 567, 568, 572, 576, 579
Reports of
Manchester Pike, Tenn. Scout on the, June 13, 1863 380
Middle Tennessee. Operations, June 24–July 10, 1863, during campaign in 552
Middleton and Eagleville Pikes, Tenn. Scout on the, June 10, 1863 373
Salem Pike, Tenn. Scout on the, June 12, 1863 379
Turley, John A. Mentioned 677
Tuscumbia, Ala.
Attack on, Feb. 22, 1863. Reports of
Dodge, Grenville M 64
Hamilton, Charles S 63
Skirmish at, April 23, 1863. See *Courtland, Ala. Expedition to, April 15–May 8, 1863.*
Tuttle, H. B. Mentioned 492
Tuttle, W. R. Mentioned 158
Tyler, Morris E. Mentioned 496
Tyler, R. C. Mentioned 611–614

Page.
Ulrey, William H. Mentioned 663
Union City, Tenn. Capture of outpost at, July 10, 1863. Reports of
Asboth, Alexander 822
Langen, Edward 823
Scott, John 822
Uniontown, Tenn. Skirmish at, June 23, 1863. See *June* 23–*July* 7, 1863. *Campaign in Middle Tennessee. Reports of*
Campbell, Archibald P. McCook, Edward M. Rosecrans, W. S.
Granger, Gordon. Mitchell, Robert B.
Union Troops.
Casualties. Returns of
Brentwood and Little Harpeth River, Tenn. Actions at, March 25, 1863. See respective reports.
Columbia, Tenn. Expedition toward, March 4–14, 1863 131
East Tennessee. Sanders' Raid into, June 14–24, 1863 389
Franklin, Tenn. Engagement at, April 10, 1863 231
See also respective reports.
Middle Tennessee. Campaign in, June 23–July 7, 1863 ..... 419–424, 551
Middleton, Tenn. Expedition to, May 21–22, 1863 337
Morgan's Raid, July 2–26, 1863 637
Thompson's Station, Tenn. Engagement at, March 5, 1863 ..... 74, 75
Triune, Tenn. Action at, June 11, 1863 376
University Depot, Tenn. Skirmish near, July 4, 1863 551
Mentioned.
Artillery, Light—*Regiments:* **4th** (*Batteries*), **H**, 18, 415; **I**, 359, 412; **M**, 415; **5th** (*Batteries*), **H**, 412, 437, 455, 456.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **4th**, 25, 65, 129–131, 134, 135, 137, 230–233, 236–238, 268, 271, 272, 276, 334–340, 342, 344, 356, 374, 394, 395, 418, 423, 539, 556–558, 561, 564, 566, 567, 637, 652, 653, 696, 846, 848.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **15th** (*Battalions*), **1st**, 412; **16th** (*Battalions*), **1st**, 412, 420; **18th** (*Battalions*), **1st**, 412, 420, 440; **2d**, 412, 420, 441; **19th** (*Battalions*), **1st**, 412, 420.
Pioneer Brigade*—*Battalions:* **1st**, **2d**, **3d**, 411, 582; **4th**, 410, 411.
For Volunteers, see respective States.
Organization, strength, etc., Department of the Cumberland 410–418
Recruitment, organization, etc. Communications from Governor of Ohio .. 729
Unionville, Tenn. Skirmishes at.
Jan. 31, 1863. See *Franklin, Tenn. Expedition to, Jan.* 31–*Feb.* 13, 1863.
March 4, 1863. Report of W. F. Tucker 125
See also *March* 4–14, 1863. *Columbia, Tenn. Expedition toward. Reports of*
Flanagan, William M. Minty, Robert H. G. Stanley, David S. (Itinerary).
Mathews, Peter. Sheridan, Philip H.
Also *Granger to Rosecrans*, p. 73.
University Depot, Tenn. Skirmish near, July 4, 1863.
Casualties. Returns of. Union Troops 551
Reports of Louis D. Watkins 550
See also *June* 23–*July* 7, 1863. *Campaign in Middle Tennessee. Reports of*
Bragg, Braxton. Rosecrans, W. S. Watkins, Louis D.
McCook, Alexander McD. Sheridan, Philip H.
Also *Wheeler to Polk*, p. 625.
Urquhart, David. Mentioned 621
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Braxton Bragg.*

*Department of the Cumberland.

Page.

Utley, William L.
Mentioned 86, 90, 96, 98, 100, 104, 416
Report of expedition toward Spring Hill, Tenn., March 4–5, 1863 105
Utt, L. H. Mentioned 255
Vaile, Joel. Mentioned 546
Vallandigham, C. L. Mentioned 12
Vananda, James C. Mentioned 289, 291
Vanantwerp, William W. Mentioned 357
Van Buskirk, A. C. Mentioned 154
Van Cleve, Horatio P.
Mentioned 405, 415, 521, 522, 827
Report of operations, July 5–13, 1863, during campaign in Middle Tennessee 531
Vanderburgh, Frank M. Mentioned 217, 218
Van Derveer, Ferdinand.
Correspondence with Gordon Granger 360
Mentioned 360, 361, 412, 421, 431, 432, 450, 453, 576
Vandivier, W. A. Mentioned 266
Van Dorn, Earl.
Mentioned 7, 50, 63, 64, 73–76, 86, 89, 96, 98, 104, 109, 115, 118, 121, 131, 135, 141–143, 187, 199, 201, 221–224, 226–228, 230, 240, 246, 248, 249, 283, 322
Report of expedition toward Spring Hill, Tenn., March 4–5, 1863 ..... 116, 118
Van Pelt, George W. Mentioned 412, 434, 437
Vanstrum, John A. Mentioned 353
Van Vleck, Carter. Mentioned 416
Van Wormer, William. Mentioned 213
Varner, S. E. Mentioned 672, 673
Vaught's Hill, Tenn. Action at, March 20, 1863. Reports of
Hall, Albert S 155
Hambright, Henry A 158
Kirkpatrick, J. D 160
Minty, Robert H. G 159
Morgan, John H 160
Reynolds, Joseph J 153, 154
Rice, Alexander A 154
Rosecrans, W. S 153
See also *March* 4–14, 1863. *Columbia, Tenn. Expedition toward. Report of David S. Stanley (Itinerary).*
See also *report of Halleck*, p. 7.
Venillot, Ernest. Mentioned 645
Vernon, W. A. Mentioned 607
Versailles, Tenn. Reconnaissance to, March 9–14, 1863. Report of Jefferson C. Davis 144
Vicksburg, Miss.
Transfer of 9th Army Corps from Kentucky to vicinity of 4
Transfer of 9th Army Corps from, to Kentucky 6
Virginia. Operations in, Jan. 21–Aug. 10, 1863. See *Southwestern Virginia.*
Virginia, Department of. (Union.) Transfer of 9th Army Corps from, to the Department of the Ohio 152
Virginia Troops. Mentioned. (Confederate.)
Infantry—*Regiments:* 54th, 391.
Voris, ———. Mentioned 165
Wade, William B. Correspondence with Benjamin F. Cheatham 28
Waggoner, R. J. Mentioned 448

Page.
Wagner, George D. Mentioned 267-269, 414, 524, 527
Waitsborough, Ky.
Accident at, May 6, 1863.
Communications from Orlando B. Willcox 310
Report of Samuel P. Carter 310
Skirmish at, June 6, 1863.
Communications from Samuel D. Sturgis 364
Report of Samuel P. Carter 364
Walker, C. J. Mentioned 162, 163, 169
Walker, John E. Mentioned 500
Walker, Moses B. Mentioned 200, 412, 420, 431, 437, 450, 451
Walker, R. W. Mentioned 195
Wallace, Lew.
Correspondence with Orlando B. Willcox 732
Mentioned 727, 730, 731, 733, 735, 739, 746
Wallace, Thomas. Mentioned 747
Wallace, William.
Correspondence with
Burnside, Ambrose B 774, 779, 783, 795
Cox, Jacob D 773, 791
Mentioned 644, 769, 773, 789, 790, 795, 796, 799
Report of affairs in Holmes County, Ohio, June 16–20, 1863 395
Waller, T. B. Mentioned 650
Waller, Wiley.
Mentioned 629
Report of skirmish near Lexington, Tenn., June 29, 1863 630
Walter, H. W. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Braxton Bragg*.
Walthall, E. C.
Mentioned 621
Report of skirmish near Rover, Tenn., Feb. 19, 1863 59
Walworth, Douglass. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *William T. Martin*.
Walworth, Nathan H. Mentioned 414, 520
Wamsly, Captain. Mentioned 744
Ward, Allen. Mentioned 657
Ward, Durbin. Mentioned 412
Ward, E. D. Mentioned 119
Ward, Edward W. Mentioned 642–645
Ward, William T. Mentioned 417
Ward, W. W. Mentioned 641, 660, 775, 777, 778, 780, 782
War Department, C. S. Correspondence with Engineer Department, C. S. A. 390
War Department, U. S. Correspondence with
Indiana, Governor of 728
Ohio, Governor of 768, 773, 782, 792, 809
Warder, E. D. Mentioned 810
Ware, H. E. Mentioned 57
Waring, George E. jr.
Mentioned 629, 825, 827
Record of Events, 1st Brigade, 6th Division, 16th Army Corps. Expedition from Clinton, Ky., July 22–27, 1863 827
Report of skirmish near Lexington, Tenn., June 29, 1863 631
Warner, Darius B. Mentioned 416
Warner, G. Mentioned 666
Warner, Henry H. Mentioned 490
Warner, P. H. Mentioned 541
Warren, William F. Report of engagement at Duck River Island, Tenn., April 26, 1863 279

Page.
Wartburg, Tenn. Affair at, June 17, 1863. See *East Tennessee. Sanders' Raid into, June* 14–24, 1863.
Washer, John J. Mentioned 327
Washington, Ohio. Skirmish at, July 24, 1863. See *Morgan's Raid.*
Wasson, Henry W. Mentioned 566
Waters, Captain. Mentioned 840, 841
Waters, D. A. Mentioned 239
Waters, Gilbert. Mentioned 83, 424, 547
Waters, Louis H. Mentioned 415
Waters, T. Mentioned 48, 49
Watkins, Enoch. Mentioned 566
Watkins, Louis D.
Mentioned 142–144, 151, 178–182, 322, 418, 467, 468, 514, 516, 542, 551
Reports of
Middle Tennessee. Operations, June 23–July 7, 1863, during campaign in 551
University Depot, Tenn. Skirmish near, July 4, 1863 550
Watrous, Frank E. Mentioned 835
Watson, James. Correspondence with Le Roy Fitch 717
Watson, James A. Mentioned 478
Watson, W. T. Mentioned 91, 117
Watts, Mr. Mentioned 652, 653
Watts, Elijah S.
Mentioned 468, 515
Report of operations, June 28–July 9, 1863, during campaign in Middle Tennessee 570
Watts, Newman. Mentioned 652
Way, W. B.
Correspondence with
Brooks, William T. H 803–805
Burnside, Ambrose E 635
Mentioned 14, 635, 643, 664, 674–676, 715, 721, 797, 800–802, 805, 806, 808
Weatherford, James W. Mentioned 417
Weatherwax, John M. Mentioned 181, 182
Weaver, Henry C. Mentioned 661
Weaver, Thomas R. Mentioned 676
Webb, James D. Mentioned 139, 434, 555, 569, 574
Webster, John G. Mentioned 356
Weems, B. F. Report of affair near Caney Fork, Tenn., May 9, 1863 330
Welch, David E. Mentioned 386, 388
Welch, John C. Mentioned 650
Welker, Frederick. Mentioned 253, 259
Welles, Gideon. For correspondence, etc., see *Navy Department, U. S.*
Wells, Private. Mentioned 383
Wells, A. C. Mentioned 708
Wells, Ebenezer T. Mentioned 485
Wells, James M. Mentioned 811
Wells, Samuel. Mentioned 666
West, Charles R. Mentioned 650
West, William B. Mentioned 591
West, Department of the.* Joseph E. Johnston assigned to command of the. 4

*General Joseph E. Johnston's geographical command.

Page.

West Tennessee. Operations in, Jan. 21–Aug. 10, 1863. See
Mar. 12–20, 1863. *Perryville. Expedition to.*
June 29, 1863. *Lexington. Skirmish near.*
July 10, 1863. *Union City. Capture of outpost at.*
29, 1863. *Fort Donelson. Skirmish near.*

West Virginia. Military departments embracing 5

West Virginia, Department of. (Union.)
Constituted 5
Kelley, Benjamin F., assigned to command 5

West Virginia, Governor of. Correspondence with William T. H. Brooks. 797, 801

West Virginia Troops. Mentioned.
Cavalry—*Companies:* **Gilmore's**, 677; **Harrison's**, 677. *Regiments:* **2d**, 677.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **5th, 9th, 13th**, 677.

Western Department. Confederate troops in, organization, strength, etc.
June 20, 1863 585
July 10, 1863 ..... 585, 586

Wharton, Henry C. Mentioned 359

Wharton, John A.
Correspondence with Leonidas Polk 620
Mentioned 7, 26, 27, 31, 33–35, 39–41, 65, 66, 135, 160, 178, 180, 200, 202, 216, 218, 219, 272, 324, 330, 441, 452, 513, 516, 533, 538, 539, 608, 609, 616, 617, 620, 625, 627
Reports of
College Grove, Tenn. Skirmish near, March 19, 1863 152
Louisville and Nashville R. R. Wheeler's Raid on the, April 7–11, 1863. 220
Nashville and Chattanooga R. R. Wheeler's Raid on the, April 7–11, 1863 220
Rover, Tenn. Skirmish at, March 13, 1863 146
Triune, Tenn. Skirmish near, March 21, 1863 ..... 161, 162

Wheat, James S.
Correspondence with William T. H. Brooks 798, 803
Mentioned 674, 803

Wheeler, D. D. Mentioned 675

Wheeler, John B. Mentioned 819, 820

Wheeler, Joseph.
Assignments to command 1
Correspondence with
Bragg, Braxton 218
Harding, Abner C 39
Morgan, John H 367, 817, 818
Polk, Leonidas 161, 625
Mentioned 7, 21, 24, 26, 29, 31–35, 64, 75, 151, 154, 161, 185, 199, 218, 220, 272, 274, 277, 284, 297, 316, 318, 347, 426, 441, 443, 452, 534, 537–540, 555, 558, 561, 566, 568, 578, 585, 586, 609, 624, 625, 627, 704–707, 709, 713, 734
Reports of
Donelson, Fort, Tenn. Attack on, Feb. 3, 1863 39
Louisville and Nashville R. R. Wheeler's Raid on the, April 7–11, 1863. 218
Middle Tennessee. Operations, July 1–4, 1863, during campaign in. 615–617
Morgan's Raid, July 2–26, 1863 817
Murfreesborough, Tenn. Reconnaissance from, April 2–6, 1863 214
Nashville and Chattanooga R. R. Wheeler's Raid on the, April 7–11, 1863 218

Wheeling, W. Va., Comdg. Officer at. Correspondence with Ambrose E. Burnside 795

Page.
Whelon, Lieutenant. Mentioned 393
Whitaker, Walter C. Mentioned 415, 530
Whitbeck, Horatio N. Mentioned 415
White, Carr B. Mentioned 753
White, H. C. Mentioned 820
White, James E. Mentioned 417
White, Julius.
Correspondence with Ambrose E. Burnside 751, 762
Mentioned 11–13, 677, 691, 781
Reports of
Louisa, Ky. Skirmishes near, March 25–26, 1863 196
Southwestern Virginia. Expedition into, July 3–11, 1863 ..... 818, 819
White, Percy H. Mentioned 345, 565
White, R. C. Mentioned 119
White, R. M. Mentioned 278, 279
Whitesell, P. P. Mentioned 49
Whitfield, J. W.
Mentioned 88–90, 116, 117, 119, 120, 122
Report of engagement at Thompson's Station, Tenn., March 5, 1863 123
Whiting, Thomas. Mentioned 491, 492
Whitley, D. C. Mentioned 119
Wickliffe, J. D. Mentioned 275
Wiggins, J. H. Mentioned 261
Wilcox, George H. Mentioned 566
Wilcox, Lewis H. Mentioned 337, 341
Wild Cat, Steamer. Mentioned 34
Wilder, John T.
Mentioned 30, 42, 45, 71, 72, 154, 200, 211, 216, 218, 267–269, 271–273, 364, 406, 407, 409, 413, 421, 426, 430–432, 443–445, 454, 455, 542, 826
Reports of
Middle Tennessee. Operations, June 24–July 4, 1863, during campaign in 457
Murfreesborough, Tenn. Expedition from, April 1–8, 1863 201
Woodbury, Tenn. Skirmish at, Jan. 24, 1863 19
Wiles, William M.
Mentioned 409
Report of operations, June 23–July 7, 1863, during campaign in Middle Tennessee 425
Wiley, Aquila.
Mentioned 203, 204, 415, 530
Report of expedition to Woodbury, Tenn., April 2, 1863 205
Willcox, Orlando B.
Assignments to command 3
Correspondence with
Boyle, Jeremiah T 708, 716, 721, 722, 725, 731, 732, 739
Budd, Joshua 722
Burkham, J. H 727
Burnside, Ambrose E 309, 310, 347, 354, 398, 685, 708, 716, 722, 725–727, 730–732, 739, 740, 746, 747, 755, 779, 785
Hughes, James 726
Kise, W. C 732
Love, John 722, 730, 739
Wallace, Lew 739
Mentioned 12, 13, 170, 712, 717, 720, 731, 745, 755
Report of skirmish near Creek Head, Ky., April —, 1863 278

Page.
Willemin, Joseph M. Mentioned 265
Williams, Private. Mentioned 566
Williams, Beverly D. Mentioned 468, 472
Williams, George. Mentioned 181
Williams, Hugh T. Mentioned 727
Williams, John. Mentioned 274, 566
Williams, John S. Mentioned 382
Williams, R. T. Mentioned 53, 55
Williams, Trimble. Mentioned 54
Williams, William D. Mentioned 492
Williamsburg, Ky. Skirmish at, July 25, 1863. See *report of John S. Scott*, p. 839.
Willich, August.
Mentioned 406, 413, 422, 470, 483–485, 491, 498, 499, 501, 503, 505, 591
Report of skirmishes at Liberty Gap, Tenn., June 24–27, 1863 486
Willis, R. M. Mentioned 333
Wilson, H. Blair. Mentioned 51, 52, 55, 163
Wilson, Henry B. Mentioned 541
Wilson, James. Mentioned 300, 302, 307, 308
Wilson, James A. Mentioned 565
Wilson, James W. Mentioned 280
Wilson, Montraville G. Mentioned 826
Wilson, Noah L.
Correspondence with
Burnside, Ambrose E 785, 791
Cox, Jacob D 791
Mentioned 790
Wilson, W. M. Mentioned 336, 541
Wiltsie, Wendell D.
Mentioned 300, 302, 305, 306
Report of skirmish at Alcorn's Distillery, near Monticello, Ky., May 9, 1863. 307
Winchester, G. W. Mentioned 613
Winchester, Ky. Skirmish near, July 29, 1863. Report of W. P. Gall 838
See also *July 25–Aug. 6, 1863. Eastern Kentucky. Scott's Raid in. Reports of*
Hartsuff, George L. Sanders, William P. Scott, John S.
Winchester, Tenn. Skirmish near, July 3, 1863. See *Boiling Fork, Tenn.*
Winters, G. E. Mentioned 546
Winters, Joshua C.
Mentioned 413, 472
Report of operations, June 23–July 3, 1863, during campaign in Middle Tennessee 473
Wintersmith, James G. Mentioned 314
Wintersmith, R. C. Mentioned 314
Wisconsin Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **3d**, 416; **5th**, 413, 477; **8th**, 413; **10th**, 417.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **1st**, 8, 418, 423, 543, 544, 548, 549.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **1st**, 411, 438, 439; **10th**, 411, 419, 437; **13th**, 417; **15th**, 139, 413, 482; **21st**, 411, 438; **22d**, 75, 83–89, 91, 94–99, 104, 106–114, 183–186, 416; **24th**, 414.
Wiswell, Raymond E. Mentioned 582
Withers, Jones M.
Correspondence with Leonidas Polk 618, 621, 622
Mentioned 445, 618, 619, 622, 626, 627

Page.
Witt, W. P. Mentioned 598
Wolcott, Francis E. Mentioned 647–650
Wolfley, Lewis. Mentioned 26, 628, 641, 644
Wolford, Frank.
Correspondence with Quincy A. Gillmore 168
Mentioned 14, 162, 168–171, 300, 312, 318, 628, 637, 640–644, 658, 660, 661, 670, 680, 685, 686, 693–697, 765, 777, 780, 787, 832
Wood, E. S. Mentioned 67
Wood, Francis C. Mentioned 334, 335, 337, 339
Wood, Gustavus A. Mentioned 216, 414
Wood, S. A. M. Mentioned 195, 350, 587, 590, 591, 597, 598
Wood, Thomas J.
Assignments to command 1
Mentioned 15, 48, 414, 521, 522, 552
Reports of operations, June 23–July 7, 1863, during campaign in Middle Tennessee 523
Woodburn, Ky. Skirmishes at and near.
April 27, 1863. See *Negro Head Cut, Ky. Skirmish at, April 27, 1863.*
May 13, 1863.
Communications from Oliver P. Johnson 332
Reports of
Boyle, Jeremiah T 332
Judah, Henry M. 332
July 5, 1863. Report of Cicero Maxwell 820
Woodbury, Tenn.
Expeditions to.
March 3–8, 1863. Reports of Joseph J. Reynolds 71, 72
April 2, 1863.
Reports of
Hazen, William B 203
Suman, Isaac C. B 204
Wiley, Aquila 205
Skirmishes at and near.
Jan. 24, 1863. Reports of
Grose, William 18
Wilder, John T 19
March 1, 1863. Report of William B. Hazen 70
March 6, 1863 2
April 4, 1863 3
May 24, 1863 4
May 25, 1863. Report of William C. P. Breckinridge 347
Woodbury, Albert. Mentioned 139, 413
Woodbury Pike, Tenn. Skirmish on the, March 27, 1863.
Communications from David S. Stanley 198
Reports of
Hazen, William B 197
Seidel, Charles B 197
Smith, Baxter 198
Woods, William Henry. Mentioned 612
Woodward, T. G. Mentioned 31, 286
Woolfolk, Mr. Mentioned 393
Woolley, John. Mentioned 367, 368
Wormer, Grover S. Report of Morgan's Raid, July 2–26, 1863 665
Wright, D. L. Mentioned 285

Page.
Wright, Edward M. Mentioned 414
Wright, George B. Mentioned 783, 786
Wright, Horatio G.
Correspondence with Quincy A. Gillmore 56
Mentioned 11, 12, 265
Reports of
Celina, Ky. Skirmish at, April 19, 1863 263
Creelsborough, Ky. Skirmish at, April 19, 1863 264
Hazle Green, Ky. Skirmish at, March 9, 1863 144
Superseded in command by Burnside 3
Wright, J. T. Mentioned 29
Wright, Marcus J. Mentioned 619
Wright, Rezin. Mentioned 562
Yancey, W. C. Mentioned 613
Yaryan, J. L. Mentioned 527
Yates, Richard. Mentioned 728
For correspondence, etc., see *Illinois, Governor of.*
Yeatman, H. C. Mentioned 146
Yellow Creek, Tenn. Skirmish at.
July 5, 1863 5
May 22, 1863. Report of William W. Lowe 346
Yoe, George. Mentioned 173
York, Harrison B. Mentioned 416
Young, G. I. Correspondence with Governor of Ohio 809
Young, James D. Mentioned 648, 650
Young, Thomas L. Report of skirmish at Paris, Ky., July 29, 1863 837
Yourie, John R. Mentioned 613, 614
Zanesville, Ohio, Military Committee of. Correspondence with Governor of Ohio 793
Zeddon, Thomas. Mentioned 266
Zimmerman, William H. Mentioned 678
Zollicoffer, F. K. Mentioned 383

O

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA
3 0112 047586802